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# THE TIMES

No 61,161 — THURSDAY FEBRUARY 18 1982 — Price twenty pence


## Ministry's £20m gamble

Although the Ministry of Defence was offered a fixed price contract for the Sea Eagle missile it chose a "rise or fall" target price contract, which could involve it paying £20m more than necessary, British Aerospace told a House of Commons select committee Back page

## Thatcher to pay Sahara bills

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will personally pay all outstanding bills for last month's rescue of her son, Mark, from the Sahara Desert, she said. British taxpayers would not be liable. Algeria met most of the cost

## Peking doubts on Deng's future

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of China's Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who has not been seen in public for more than five weeks. One version current in Peking is that Mr Deng has been forced to step down because of resistance to his plans for a bureaucracy purge Page 8

## By-pass aid for 220 towns

About 220 towns and villages will benefit from new by-passes in the next five years, according to a government White Paper, which adds eight by-passes to the building programme already announced Page 5

## Welsh water protest

Welsh nationalists disrupted a Commons committee meeting to protest about high water charges and the export of Welsh water to England. The protest came as CBI officials from Wales were giving evidence to the Welsh affairs committee. The demonstrators were removed by police.

## Town mourns oil rig deaths

The town of St John's, Newfoundland, is mourning the deaths of 84 oil rig workers and has joined in mounting criticism of safety standards. Canada and Newfoundland have each set up an inquiry into the disaster Page 6

## Paris names 44 state firm heads

The French Cabinet has named 44 people to head state industries, banks and finance groups under the Socialist Government's nationalization plans. Three women are among the appointments which reflect only moderate left-wing opinion Page 7

## Loan rates up

American banks raised their prime rates as Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, told President Reagan of fears in Europe that high US interest rates would prevent a modest economic recovery Page 15

## Schoolboy hero

Arjuna Ranatunge, an 18-year-old schoolboy, was the batting hero for Sri Lanka on the first day of their inaugural Test match against England. He scored 54 in a total of 183 for eight Page 22

## TROUBLED ALLIES

In the second of a series of articles on the state of the Atlantic Alliance, Maurice Couve de Murville, the former French Prime Minister, says that Nato is irreplaceable, but that Europeans must not shirk their own defence responsibilities Page 12

## World Cup form guide

A guide to the performances and records of the 24 qualifying countries in the World Cup Finals which begin in Spain on June 23 appears in *The Times* today Page 23


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Letters: On El Salvador, from Mrs Katharine Thwaites; Cairo's Old City, from Sir Harold Beeley and others

Leading articles: Zimbabwe; Government forms

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*Lucy Hodges warns of the dangers lurking in secret school records*; Ronald Butt on how feminism could harm the SDP

Obituary, page 14
Lee Strasberg, Thelonius Monk, Barbara Sleigh

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# Polish troops hold 3,500 in martial law raids

Warsaw, Feb 17.—Polish security forces arrested 3,500 people during the past 48 hours in nationwide raids to check on compliance with martial law, Polish radio said today. The radio, monitored in Vienna, said nearly 145,000 people were found to have *infringed martial law regulations*.

Polish officials at the European security review conference in *Madrid last week* said that their most recent figures showed some 4,000 people were *then* detained. The *Polish government* had initially indicated that up to 5,500 people were held after the December 13 imposition of martial law.

In its broadcast today, the radio said thousands of militia forces and voluntary reserves had checked some 51,000 enterprises and factories as well as 30,000 cars during the past two days.

The radio said 99,000 people were asked to present their identity cards and given a warning, while another 29,000 were "reminded of their *duties*". *Some 7,000 people* were given fines totalling 2.3 million zlotys (about £16,000) and 4,000 were referred to "misdemeanour courts".

Police also checked 3,500 known criminal haunts, the radio said, adding that the raids were also aimed against disturbers of general public security.

Disturbances last weekend in the western city of Poznan brought accusations by Poland's official press that opponents of martial law were planning a campaign of conspiracy, terror and revenge.

The armed forces newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* said yesterday that "hostile, anti-socialist forces" were trying to organize illegal actions and build up a resistance front.

In Warsaw, Mr Jan Kulaj, *leader of the* now suspended Rural Solidarity trade union, has had his first private meeting with a Roman Catholic church representative since being detained after the imposition of martial law more than two months ago.

A priest from a Warsaw seminary celebrated Mass last Sunday for Mr Kulaj, aged 24, in his room at a villa near the capital, church sources said, today. They said Mr Kulaj was in good health and his conditions of detention were good.

Yesterday a priest visited Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity *leader, who was detained under* similar conditions as Mr Kulaj. He was found in good health and spirits, the sources said.

The priest, *Father Henryk* Jankowski, who had close associations with Solidarity, *travelled from Gdansk*, Mr Walesa's home town, to discuss the baptism of the union *leader's daughter*. The ceremony *is expected* to take place next month.

Mr Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, *said today that* Western sanctions against Poland would make it more difficult for Warsaw to meet its debts to the West.—Reuter.

☐ **Washington**: The State Department said today that if reports of *mass* arrests in Poland were true, it would find this latest example of in*creased repression to be deeply* upsetting (Mohsin Ali writes).

A State Department spokesman said the department was checking the Polish report.

If true, the report "would remove all questions concerning the Warsaw Government's true intentions in so far as the continued violation of its populace's internationally recognized human rights is concerned".

☐ **Bonn**: West Germany today stepped up pressure on the Soviet Union over Poland by restricting high level political contacts and suspending negotiations on scientific and shipping agreements (Patricia Clough writes).

Herr Kurt Becker, the Government's spokesman, said the measures were "political signals" which had been agreed with *West Germany's* Nato partners. They would remain in force until the situation in Poland improved. Last week Bonn tightened up restrictions on the movements of Soviet diplomats in West Germany.

**Two months of martial law, page 6**
**Troubled allies, page 12**

# Now NUR guards threaten strike

**By David Felton**
**Labour Reporter**

The crisis on the railways showed no signs of abating last night as British Rail and the footplatemen's union remained deadlocked over acceptance of the McCarthy committee's report and militant guards threatened disruption of services tomorrow in London and the south east.

About 2,000 guards, who are members of the National Union of *Railwaymen* at 20 depots, could be involved in the 24-hour unofficial walkout which will affect commuter and some inter-city services.

The strike was called at a secret *meeting* at London Bridge, of a steering committee of militant NUR shop stewards who are unhappy at their union's acceptance of the flexible rostering, which is at the centre of the current dispute with Aslef.

Frantic attempts have been made to persuade the guards not to strike and NUR officials have been *assisted* by *local* BR managers in explaining the new rosters to workers. BR said last night that once guards had seen the rosters militancy was declining.

Stations which could be affected tomorrow include King's Cross, Paddington, St Pancras, Victoria, Charing Cross, Epsom, Ilford, Streatham Hill, Southend, Guildford, Tilbury, Acton and Brighton.

The three rail unions, British Rail officials and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, spent most of yester*day at the offices of the* Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service as BR sought a firm commitment from the train drivers' union on flexible rostering.

Mr Raymond Buckton, general secretary of the Associated *Society of Locomotive* Engineers and Firemen, said as he arrived at the start of the talks that his union had accepted the McCarthy report in full and expected BR to do the same.

Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of Acas, was attempting to find common ground between BR and Aslef on a crucial paragraph in the report on movement away from the guaranteed eight-hour day.

☐ The British Railways Board remains solid after the McCarthy report. None of the board has argued in favour of paying "something for nothing" as Sir Peter Parker, chairman of BR, put it last week (Michael Baily writes).

There is resentment at what is seen as a biased report, but a disinclination to throw it out in the hope that it may contain *the seed of a settlement*.

The crunch point will come *in* a month's time when the Rail Staff National Tribunal will arbitrate, under Lord McCarthy's chairmanship, on the issue of flexible hours, assuming the preliminary stages yield no result.

The board fears that if it pays the 3 per cent before any commitment from Aslef flexible rostering will remain totally rejected by the union.

## The Sioux have a point of order

Herbie Knott



Eugene Steinhauer, a Canadian Indian, lobbying Parliament to press for a better deal for his people. The Commons were debating the Canada Bill, which will end Westminster's power to legislate for Canada. Report, page 6.

# Swathing in luxury at feet of Baba

**From Trevor Fishlock**
**Bombay, Feb 17**

The scruffy man paused to stare, but the security wallah shooed him off with the Bombay vernacular for "gitar tovit". The last thing you want when a living saint is about to arrive is some tatty citizen cluttering the pavement.

The saint was half an hour late, a minor arrogance which served to heighten the anticipation of the thousand or so waiting for him under the chandeliers of the hotel ballroom. But at last a car drew up, spilling the saint's aides like shelled peas. Then the saint's midnight blue Lincoln Continental berthed alongside and willing hands reached in to pull him out as lenses zoomed. "Baba is coming, Baba is coming" went the urgent whisper into the hall.

Swami Muktananda, saint and realized being, as opposed to ordinary being, wore a simple short robe of pink silk from which protruded dainty legs. He had an incipient beard, glasses and a smile showing excellent teeth. At 73, he could have passed for 63.

Through a rippling blitzen of camera flash and the thunder of a standing ovation, he ascended the podium and tucked *his heels into his groin*.

His adoring followers, shaven-headed Westerners in tangerine togas, sat at his feet with the shiny eager faces of children. The swami kicked off with community chanting the equivalent of Cardiff Arms Park's "*Bread of Heaven*" and launched into his patter. It was about knowing your own mind, your inner self, in order to know "the real truth".

To the objective listener it sounded like banality piled on triteness, lapping to the horizons of aching boredom; but plainly the objective was listening, not hearing.

In the fifteenth minute I counted three people asleep including Scoop (such was the name on his chest tag), who was one of the American press corps. He was from San Francisco and wore a pink-knitted cap.

Swami, a saint according to his publicity material and a leading yoga teacher, is one of the stars of the Seventh International Transpersonal Conference here. The Dalai Lama was to have been one of the main attractions, but was felled by illness.

The conference was instructed to concentrate on His Holiness and beam healing wishes towards him by uttering the sound "ommmmm" like the low register of an organ. If you ask what transpersonal means, you might get the answer Louis Armstrong gave to a lady who asked him to define jazz: If you have to ask you will never know.

Naturally enough the International *Transpersonal Association* is rooted in California, Western homeland of the meaningful experience. For years Westerners have made

**Continued on back page, col 5**

# Nkomo dismissed by Mugabe

**From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Feb 17**

Mr Joshua Nkomo, known to his supporters as "Father Zimbabwe" and partner in the country's coalition Government, was dismissed tonight by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, for allegedly plotting to overthrow the ruling Zanu (PF) Party.

Mr Mugabe told a stunned press conference that Mr Nkomo, two other Cabinet ministers and a Deputy minister who are members of his Patriotic Front Party (PF) were implicated in discoveries of large arms caches believed to be part of a planned coup.

The move left serious doubts about the principle of national unity which Mr Mugabe and other government leaders have adopted since independence. Although the Prime Minister stopped short of excluding the Patriotic Front entirely from the Government it seems unlikely that the alliance that has held together shakily for almost two years will survive.

Those dismissed are three of the four Patriotic Front ministers in the Cabinet, including Mr Josiah Chinamano, the party's deputy leader, and one of three Deputy ministers.

Mr Mugabe said that the remaining PF members of the Government, including Mr Daniel Nqwanya, the other minister, had asked for time to consult the party before deciding whether they would remain.

With the PF almost certain to withdraw from government the authorities face widespread disaffection in the Matabeleland region, including Bulawayo which is the foundation of Mr Nkomo's political support.

One of Mr Nkomo's leading aides said that Zanu (PF) had used the events of the past two weeks to orchestrate a campaign to discredit Mr Nkomo and his party because he had not accepted the principle of merging with the ruling party as a prelude to a one-party state.

The press conference was also used to disclose a long-awaited reshuffle which brings back into the Cabinet as Minister of Home Affairs Dr Herbert Ushewokunze the controversial former Minister of Health, who was dismissed last October.

**Glee over crisis, page 6**
**Leading article, page 13**

# Cost of jobless rises to £96 a week each

**By Frances Williams**

Ministers have suppressed publication of official estimates which show that the cost to the Government of each extra person unemployed is now £5,000 a year—or £96 a week—in social security benefits and lost tax revenues.

This estimate, prepared by Treasury and Employment Department officials, is substantially higher than previous calculations. Late last year the government-funded Manpower Services Commission put the cost of each additional jobless person at nearly £4,400 a year, while the independent Institute for Fiscal Studies estimated the average cost at £4,500 per person.

The latest figures were prepared for an article which was to have updated a report on the cost of unemployment published in the February 1981 issue of the Treasury's *Economic Progress Report*. This said that every additional 100,000 registered *jobless cost the* Exchequer £340m or £3,400 per person in 1980-81.

The unpublished paper says the cost could now be £500m in 1981-82 for each 100,000 extra unemployed, a jump of nearly 50 per cent.

*The draft paper went to the* Prime Minister's office and to ministers in the Treasury and the Department of Employment, who decided against publication.

The new estimates showing the enormous costs of unemployment are bound to be deeply embarrassing to the monetarist hardliners

The figures provide fresh ammunition for the Government's critics who are advocating a substantial boost to the economy in the forthcoming Budget to reverse the upward trend of unemployment and start putting people back to work again.

A rough calculation suggests that the total cost to the Exchequer of three million registered jobless is running at £15,000m a year, nearly half as much again as the £10,500m *public sector* borrowing target for 1981-82.

This does not mean that if Britain had full *employment public sector* borrowing would be in surplus to the tune of £4,500m, because the whole economy would be different.

## No longer better to be on the dole

It is no longer possible to be better-off on the dole than in work (Melvyn Westlake writes). Even poor families are likely to be £20 a week worse off if the husband is out of work than if he has even a fairly badly paid job, according to a study undertaken by *the Institute for Fiscal Studies*.

It may have been true in the late 1970s that a substantial minority might have received unemployment and other benefits that came close to the sum they could earn when in work. But the situation has now changed markedly.

# Biffen takes a sideswipe at Pym on 'introspective gloom'

**By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent**

Mr John Biffen, Secretary *of State for Trade, last night* delivered his own version of the economic success achieved by the Prime Minister since 1979.

Mr Biffen, the Cabinet's robust counter-balance to Mr Francis Pym, said the Chan*cellor faced a formidable task* with his March 9 Budget. He would have to take account of both the unprecedented recession and the prospects for business recovery, while rejecting the siren remedies of substantially increased expenditure.

In what is bound to be taken as a sidewipe against Mr Pym's February 1 analysis, he said: "This is not the time for facile optimism, but equally it is no time for introspective gloom".

Exports had risen from about a quarter of domestic product a decade ago to around *30 per cent in 1979*, the volume of export deliveries had increased last year in spite of the strong pound, and exports represented a broad base of products, reflecting the country's commercial and industrial capability

Mr Biffen commented in his speech at the Conservatives' London headquarters: "We do not have to see ourselves through a glass darkly: and the least we can do is to perceive that Britain can trade, fearing none in straightforward competition."

*The minister denied that the* "miserable statistic" of three million unemployed was the result of the Government's "dogmatic" assault on public spending. The working population had increased by 700,000 in the four years to 1980, the oil production which had helped to balance the nation's *books was capital rather than* labour intensive, and the "padded payrolls" of manufacturing industry had made it more vulnerable to the sharp impact of international recession.

Yet there had been parallel developments which could signal better times ahead, and Mr Biffen stressed that his party should be both pugnacious and uncompromising in proclaiming the good news.

"The number of strikes are down, pay settlements are more realistic, units costs have fallen, *inflation has moderated*", he said.

The irony of Mr Biffen's speech, and its natural contrast with Mr Pym's remarks, is that he was himself subjected to party criticism when he forecast "three years of unparalleled austerity" in April 1980.

# Sir Derek Rayner cuts the paper chains of command

**By Pat Healy**

The reluctance of the Civil Service to use fewer than 25 words where one would do is at last being overcome. That, at least, was the hope offered yesterday when the Government launched a White Paper indicating that at least 25,000 of the cumbersome and irritating forms that each year blight our lives could be dispensed with.

Cynical journalists arriving at the Government Press Centre to be handed press kits weighing two pounds may have been forgiven for doubting that the day of the simple, readable and comprehensible official form had arrived.

But Baroness Young, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and now in ministerial charge of the slimmed-down Civil Service department known as the Management and Personnel Office, was convinced. Civil servants themselves, she pointed out, had been involved in the exercise of assessing which of 93 forms from eight different departments were absolutely necessary, which could be torn up, and which could be improved.

After months of pouring over the intricacies of the forms selected, the civil servants found that about a quarter *could be abandoned*.

The pioneering work of the review teams, under the direction of Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's adviser on efficiency in the Civil Service, had shown that many forms could either be improved or assigned to the waste basket, Lady Young *said. As a result*, forms units would be set up in every government department to review what the forms were intended to do, how they could be improved, and whether they were necessary.

Sir Derek, in his own report to *the Prime Minister*, published yesterday with the

My dear chap - I don't understand them - I only WRITE them..

FORM

MINISTRY

White Paper and numerous other documents, is clearly in no doubt. The standard of forms is not high, he says. Departments use too much official jargon, too many legal terms and long, complicated sentences. The Board of Inland Revenue, for example, used 59 *words in its old Capital Gains* Tax leaflet to explain the effect of people working from home.

The old form said: "Where a dwelling house is used partly as living accommodation and partly for business purposes, the exemption applies only to that *part of the dwelling house* which is used as a private residence, that is to say, the living accommodation. It is therefore necessary to apportion the gain which accrues when mixed premises of this kind are disposed."

The new one not only says *it more simply, it does so in* straightforward question and answer form. The new leaflet asks: "Do I lose any of the exemption if I use part of my home for business?" The answer is: "Yes: you will not be exempt on the gain from the part used only for business purposes."

The problem seems to be that far too many of the 2,000 million forms issued every year *ask questions* that are not understood because too many civil servants are unwilling to sacrifice legal language for simplicity.

The result is that, while it costs about 3p for each form to be produced, it costs £2 to check it, correct it and process it. But in the brave new world of simplified forms, all that is to change. Form users are to be consulted in future. Civil servants are to be trained in how to use simple language on forms and to question whether they are needed at all.

The review of 93 forms that preceded the White Paper has resulted in 50 being redesigned, as well as 26 being withdrawn. The Government thinks it will save £300,000 a year and that five million fewer forms will be sent out.

**Leading article, page 13**

# Labour MPs told of need for union pay restraint

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour MPs were told by two of the party's front bench spokesmen yesterday that unions would have to accept some form of wage restraint under a future Labour government.

A special Parliamentary Labour Party meeting, called to review policy priorities, maintained the awkward peace that has existed since the Bishop's Stortford conference, but exposed obvious differences on the left-wing of the party over the place of an incomes policy in a future Labour programme.

The party's economic strategy is based on *The Socialist Alternative*, a policy document endorsed by all sections of the party, largely because it is regarded as meaning different things to different people. It makes no reference to an incomes policy but talks vaguely of a "national economic assessment", embracing such issues as earnings from employment.

But Mr John Garrett, MP for Norwich, South, an opposition industry spokesman, opening yesterday's debate, said free collective bargaining would jeopardize the party's plans. Mr Garrett, a member of the *Tribune* Group, accused some left-wingers of wanting to put far too much policy into the party's programme and then criticizing a Labour government for not being able to deliver it.

He said the alternative economic strategy was far too complicated to understand and impossible to implement at the speed some wanted.

Another *Tribune* group member, Mr Jack Straw, MP for Blackburn and a front bench Treasury spokesman, declared that a cost explosion, of which wages would be a part, would wreck Labour's plans. Although he opposed a statutory incomes policy, some form of wage control must be decided.

Mr Straw asserted that the Prime Minister had won an intellectual victory in that she had been able to continue to propose "without shame" policies such as nil pay increases to the lowest paid, at the same time as making tax cuts for the rich. He blamed Labour's intellectual hesitancy and said the party ought to do much more to put forward its own arguments.

Mr David Winnick, MP for Walsall, North, and a supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn, said that to win the next general election Labour had to get back the confidence of trade unionists and "in that regard nothing could be worse than talking about an incomes policy".

□ Mr Richard Caborn, Labour's European MP for Sheffield, and Mr Alfred Lomas, European MP for London, North-east, yesterday announced in Strasbourg that they would ignore a resolution passed by the Labour Party executive in January and allow their names to go forward for consideration as Labour candidates for the next British general election (Our Political Staff writes).

They said the executive decided that they had a right to stand provided they agreed to withdraw from the European Parliament if elected, and that, in the interests of party unity, they should not oppose sitting Labour MPs at selection conferences.

Mr Caborn wants to contest Sheffield, Park, where Mr Frederick Mulley is the sitting MP, and Mr Lomas wants to fight Newham, North-west, where Mr Arthur Lewis is MP.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Oath 'at risk if Queen sees Pope

The Queen will be breaking her coronation oath to uphold the Protestant religion by meeting the Pope at Buckingham Palace at the end of May, the Protestant Reformation Society said yesterday (Clifford Longley writes).

In a statement the society said: "Loyalty to the Crown in terms of the constitution rests upon the commitment of the sovereign to the Protestant religion. . . . Any indication that that commitment is not being treated with the seriousness it deserves must create uncertainty and weaken ties of loyalty."

There have, however, been signs of resistance to the agitation against the visit. The *Church of England Newspaper* reports in its latest edition that 200 demonstrators jeered the Rev Ian Paisley when he arrived to address a meeting in Barnsley.

### Bingo club plan for theatre

The Gaumont Theatre, Southampton, the only one in the area which can house a full opera or ballet production, may become a bingo and social club.

The Rank Organization yesterday gave notice that it is seeking permission for the change of use. This is Rank's third application. The first two were withdrawn after the arts community and the public protested.

### Dundee--PLO link attacked

An all-party group of MPs were due to present a petition to the Commons last night urging an end to the link between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the city of Dundee.

District councillors in Dundee have twinned the city with the Arab town of Nablus on the Israeli-occuplied Left Bank and have flown the PLO flag at the entrance to the council chamber. More than 5,000 people have signed the petition, including 150 MPs.

### Murder case retrial

The jury in the murder trial of a boarding school teacher was discharged last night after failing to reach a verdict. Mr Graham Smith, aged 31, who denies murdering his wife Mrs Elizabeth Smith and Mr David Ward, a farmer, will face a retrial at Teesside Crown Court.

### Princess 'better'

Princess Michael of Kent, who was admitted to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London, on Tuesday suffering from abdominal pain, was said to be much better last night.

# Left suffers reverse on Mason challenge

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

Left-wing moves to oust Mr Roy Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley, in the forthcoming reselection process seem to have started badly. When nominations closed on Tuesday only one opponent emerged, Mr Jack Brown, an education worker and militant left-winger, who had been nominated by four branches.

Mr Mason, MP for Barnsley for the past 29 years, has been nominated by 45 branches, including eight branches of the National Union of Mineworkers and nine branches of the Transport and General Workers' Union, to which Mr Brown belongs. There are 76 branches and affiliated organizations able to nominate candidates.

Mr Brown's nominations were from his own branch of the TGWU; the party's Monk Bretton branch, where he lives; Worsbrough branch party, and Worsbrough women's section. Mr Mason has secured nomination from a majority of branches, as well as those from branches of 15 trade unions.

The nominations will be shortlisted by the party executive on February 24 and the shortlist will be approved by the Barnsley Constituency Labour Party's general management committee on February 26. The reselection meeting will be held on March 13.

Speculation that a shortlist of one, Mr Mason, was likely in the light of his nominations, was discussed by Mr Brown yesterday. It would, he said, make nonsense of the fight for the principle of reselection.

Confusion exists in predicting how miner's branches will vote. The NUM Yorkshire area council may well have taken a decision not to produce nominees to compete with Mr Mason, but the area council has no say in how its branch delegates should vote at the reselection meeting.

## Cheap fares rate upheld

Merseyside County Council won a High Court battle yesterday over its cheap bus fares scheme paid for by a supplementary rate. Mr Justice Woolf, in a reserved judgment, ruled that the council did not act unlawfully in levying a 6p in the pound precept to pay for a 10 per cent fares cut.

He dismissed a claim by Great Universal Stores, the mail order company, for an order quashing the supplementary rate demand. The company, which was ordered to pay the council's costs, may appeal.

Mr James Stuart-Cole, the council leader, said after the case that Merseyside's actions had been vindicated. "The sense in which we regard this as a victory is that this, if anything, is a victory for local government."

Mr Harold Bowman, assistant managing director of Great Universal Stores, said: "We really wished to emphasize the principle that frequent and excessive rate demands unrelated to trading conditions, lead directly to loss of employment and future development".

□ Greater Manchester's finance committee yesterday failed to meet the Government spending target of £217m. for the coming year and voted to increase rates by 27.3 per cent (Our Manchester Correspondent writes).

The committee heard that its overspending will mean the loss of £9m in government grant and the need to increase the present county precept of 33p to 42p in the pound. The countys' passenger transport committee also approved a 15 per cent average increase in bus and train fares after being advised that any smaller rise could be deemed illegal and make councillors liable to a surchage of between £1 and £3m. Law Report, page 19

## Jenkins in Hillhead

From Alan Hamilton Glasgow

Mr Roy Jenkins arrived in Glasgow yesterday to take up temporary Scottish residence in preparation for his assault on the constituency of Hillhead, where a date for the coming by-election is still awaited.

The alliance candidate immediately toured a shopping centre, and said later: "I did not meet anyone who said 'I would like to vote for the alliance but I won't vote for a non-Scotsman'". Mr Jenkins was patently pleased with Glasgow's lack of racial prejudice.

Mr Jenkins has stationed himself in a hotel near a mental hospital. He intends to make the economy and unemployment his campaign themes, and will deliver an economic statement in Glasgow on Monday. The favoured dates for polling are March 18 or 25.

# Ladies in the driving seat



President Vigdis Finnbogadottir of Iceland and Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London at the start of the President's official visit to Britain yesterday. At a ceremony in a London hotel, the President presented Iceland's Medal of Valour to Lieutenant Nicolas Houghton, a helicopter pilot (right), and ten other rescuers who saved the 11 members of the crew of a sinking Icelandic ship off Land's End last September. Later, the President and Dr Olafur Johannesson, the Icelandic Foreign Minister, lunched with Mrs Thatcher.

## £4m plan to tackle lead problems

By Our Political Correspondent

A £4m government effort to overcome the difficulty posed by lead in water was announced yesterday by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland.

House improvement grants are to be increased by £3m to help householders to by-pass lead pipes and storage tanks and Scottish local authorities are to undertake a £1m survey of houses where lead in water is likely to be a problem.

Mr Younger said in a Commons written reply that the survey would be combined with information telling householders what they can do to reduce the hazard.

The Scottish Office's action comes after a Commons statement last May, when MPs were told, on publication of the Lowther report, that the only way to combat lead in water coming from lead storage tanks was to change the plumbing.

## Laker's air transport licences suspended

By John Witherow

Sir Freddie Laker faced further complications over his plans for a "People's Airline" yesterday when the Civil Aviation Authority announced it had decided to suspend his air transport licence.

The authority has given him three weeks in which to appeal to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade. It seems likely that Sir Freddie, with the financial backing of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's Lonrho company, will lodge an appeal.

But even if the government, which has shown sympathy for Sir Freddie over the collapse of his airline on February 5, lifts the suspension, the new airline may well have to apply to the authority for a variation of its licences.

That would open up a complicated and lengthy process, including a public hearing, if any carrier objected.

British Caledonian, which has applied for Laker Airways route to Los Angeles and Zurich, said last night it would almost certainly object to any licence variation on the ground that the Laker flights would be uneconomical.

Sir Freddie, who has gathered a team of experienced aviation law experts for what could be a complex argument, is meanwhile still trying to form a package with Lonrho.

The company said the right to appeal would give it valuable extra time: "We have only been at this for a week and we are still looking at all the difficulties".

If Sir Freddie does decide to seek a variation of his current suspended licence, the whole process could take at least two months. That would mean the proposed date of April 1 for the "People's Airline" to start operations would be delayed.

He can appeal to Mr Biffen over the suspension of his licence and at the same time start the procedure for a variation on the suspended licence.

# TUC drive against Tebbit law on unions

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

The TUC is preparing to take the unprecedented step of organizing industry-wide action against the Government's legal curbs on trade union power. A £500,000 support fund will be set up.

In a confidential draft of a policy paper to be discussed by the TUC employment policy and organization committee on Monday, union leaders are asked to endorse a comprehensive strategy of opposition to Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Bill, now going through Parliament. Once adopted by the TUC General Council, will go to a special conference of union executives on April 5.

The key proposals are:

1 TUC action: In a dispute with an employer involving the new labour law, unions should consult closely with other organizations "whose support may be necessary to make industrial action effective", or whose interests may be affected by the action.

2 Support from the movement: Where there is a request to help a union faced with legal action by an employer, the TUC General Council should be empowered to coordinate action by every affiliated union in support of the union in difficulties "including, if necessary, calling for industrial action against the employers concerned or more widely".

3. Financial help: It is proposed to give financial backing to unions experiencing severe financial difficulties because of actions for damages in the courts.

The unions are advised to observe TUC dispute procedures; but if those fail a union will be able to ask for cash to meet legal costs if it is taken to court.

And in a further move to frustrate "Tebbit's law", unions will be asked to prevent their members from serving on industrial tribunals or the Employment Appeal Tribunal on cases arising from the application of the forthcoming Employment Act.

Finally the TUC envisages a levy of 5p a member of a kind that was not even organized during the "dark days" of the 1971 Industrial Relations Act. If this provision is agreed by the Wembley conference on April 5, more than 110 affiliated unions will stump up a £500,000 fund to defray the costs of unions caught up in legal action over the Tebbit laws.

More predictably, the TUC document proposes a campaign throughout the Labour movement and among the general public to warn of the "danger" of the employment legislation.

The TUC will tell its 112 affiliated organizations to have nothing to do with the extension of secret ballots that the Government wishes to cover wage offers,

## SEX INQURY DECISION

The form of inquiry into the homosexual scandal at Kincora Boys' Home, Belfast, is expected to be announced by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, today. Pressure continued in Northern Ireland yesterday for a public judicial inquiry.

The original investigation collapsed on its opening day when three members of the inquiry team of five resigned, saying that criminal aspects of the affair remain.

Science report

# Poison used to kill cancer cells

By the Staff of "Nature"

Hope for improvement in the success of treating certain cancers comes from work published by Dr Keith Krolick, Dr Jonathon Uhr and Dr Ellen Vitetta at the University of Texas South-western Medical School in Dallas. Working with mice they have coupled the poison ricin (probably most notorious for its use in the murder of a Bulgarian broadcaster in London in 1978) to an antibody against tumour cells. The antibody carries the poison to the tumour cells and the poison kills them.

That technique has particular potential for use in conjunction with conventional anti-cancer therapy. The difficulties with anti-cancer therapy with drugs or radiation is that it attacks not only tumour cells but also some normal cells, most seriously those of bone marrow. Those cells constantly refurnish the body with blood cells. In theory, that problem can be overcome by grafting the patient with bone marrow cells after treatment. That, however, raises its own problems as the marrow must be completely matched to the patient to be sure of success.

The ideal solution is to use the patient's own marrow, removing it before treatment and returning it afterwards. However, the patient's marrow will often contain tumour cells capable of re-establishing the cancer when transplanted back.

The aim of Dr Krolick and his colleagues is to find a way to purge the marrow of tumour cells before returning it.

For the present their experiments are carried out on animals. Their latest work employs mice with leukaemia which are given intensive radiation therapy after removal of their marrow cells. The marrow cells were treated with the toxic part of the ricin molecule coupled to an antibody directed against leukaemia cells. That combination killed greater than 99.9 per cent of the leukaemia cells in the marrow.

Although the studies are so far restricted to leukaemia they could be extended to other tumours responsive to a short burst of high dose therapy. The challenge for human treatment lies in the development of highly specific antibodies against the kinds of tumour cells that are to be found in, and could be removed from, human marrow.

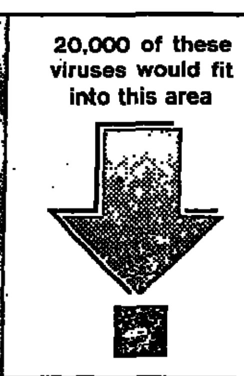
Source: *Nature*, February 18 (vol 295, p604), 1982.



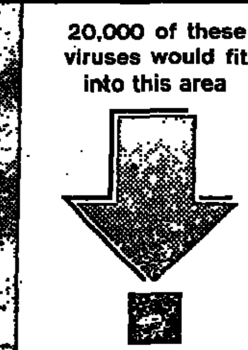
## COUNCILS' PLEA FOR EEC CASH

Four county councils in Yorkshire and Humberside which are in danger of losing cash help from the European Regional Development Fund have told the European Commission that decisions are being taken on out-dated figures (a Staff Reporter writes).

The strategic conference of Humberside and South, West and North Yorkshire County councils says the 1977 figures analysed by the EEC take no account of the unemployment difficulties created by the recession.







The A strain of the influenza virus responsible for the disease's severer attacks.

# Flu epidemic arrives unheralded

By Our Medical Correspondent

This year's influenza epidemic has arrived unheralded. Usually Britain would have been alerted by the weekly announcement by the Department of Health and Social Security of deaths attributed to influenza, but the registrars of deaths who collect the figures are engaged in industrial action.

The strain of the influenza virus involved and its incidence are the two factors that determine the severity of any epidemic.

This yar gives every sign of being a moderate year on both counts. The available government figures indicate that the number of cases has increased to 63.1 a 100,000 from 38.3 a 100,000.

Those figures do not suggest that Britain is about to suffer a severe epidemic as in 1975-76 or in 1962, but the incidence is sufficiently high for influenza to be described officially as being moderately prevalent. The epidemic is likely to be comparable with that of 1979 in its timing and severity.

Contrary to the popular belief associating influenza with November and December, the number of people affected usually increases throughout January and early February, reaching a peak in late February and early March.

## MP SEEKS POLICE OMBUDSMAN

By David Hewson

The Home Secretary was asked to consider more sweeping reforms of complaints against the police yesterday after a second allegation that a man lost a testicle as a result of being beaten by police officers.

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, made the allegation in a letter to Mr William Whitelaw, and suggested an ombudsman should investigate serious complaints. He did not name the alleged victim but said he was a constituent aged 22 who had been granted legal aid to sue the Chief Constable of Manchester and two constables for damages.

His letter said: "You will recall that only three weeks ago another case was reported, re a Nigerian student, who had also been subject to police assault and received exactly the same injury. This suggests that either these two cases coming to light at the same time is an extraordinary coincidence or else that this happens more frequently than anyone previously believed.

## 'Times' unions await Murdoch's return

By Donald Macintyre

Senior union officials at Times Newspapers Limited were last night expecting Mr Rupert Murdoch, proprietor of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, to call general secretaries to an early summit meeting, possibly next Monday, to discuss the crisis at the newspapers.

Print union leaders have made it clear that they do not expect real progress in the most difficult areas, clerical and machine departments, both of which are staffed by members of the National Society of Operatives Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (NATSOPA), until Mr Murdoch returns from New York and a meeting at national level can be convened.

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of Natsopa, said: "You can't negotiate across 3,000 miles and we want to talk to Mr Murdoch. We have said that the deadline is too drastic and so are the figures which management want. If both sides are prepared to compromise then there should be some room for resolving the issue."

Representatives of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* clerical chapels [union office branches], which are being asked for 390 redundancies, last night held their first meeting of the week with the management. About 50 redundancies applications from the two chapels, have so far been received.

Some progress is also understood to have been made in talks with the Revisers, Ink and Roller Makers and Auxiliaries section of NATSOPA, where the management is understood to be seeking cuts of about 75.

Talks were understood to be proceeding with the National Graphical Association, representing machine managers. Reductions are being sought among the full complement of more than 200 machine managers on both papers.

### Forgery verdict

Glyn Alan Wilson, aged 35, Nottinghamshire organizer of the British Movement, was convicted at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday on one charge of forging a letter on repatriation sent to an immigrant. He was cleared of seven similar charges on majority verdicts.

**Overseas selling prices**
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50, Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00. Yugoslavia Din 50.

[redacted]

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# Union plans fight to protect university jobs

**By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent**

The Association of University Teachers will strongly resist proposals by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals to weaken academic staff's tenure arrangements, Mr Lawrence Sapper, the association's general secretary said yesterday.

It was disgraceful that none of the proposals had been discussed with the association before being sent to universities, he said the association intended to take up the matter with the vice-chancellors today.

Under the proposals, the probationary period, normally three years, on initial appointments to an academic post would be followed by a further fixed-term appointment of up to five years. Only then would the academic become eligible for consideration for tenure or employment until retiring age.

It is also proposed that conditions under which a university might legitmately dismiss an academic from a tenure post should be extended to include "redundancy or compelling reasons of financial exigency", provided the university made every reasonable effort to find alternative employment and provided the post in question was not refilled for a defined period.

In a letter sent to universities with details of the proposals as Tuesday, the vice-chancellors' committee says the universities' financial crisis had made particularly acute the question of whether traditional employment arrangements for academic staff were still appropriate.

"It is not easy to defend a structure which may bind a university to a legal commitment to continue an appointment to retirement no matter how circumstances change", the committee says.

It said its first aim was "to continue to provide as secure and rewarding a career for university staff as may be found in other occupations financed from public funds.

"It is recognized, nevertheless, that the universities cannot automatically be immune from cuts in public expenditure, nor can they be seen to provide greater security for their employees than is afforded in the rest of the public service except to the extent that their duties as scholars to be free to study, teach and publish so require."

The committee says each university will decide whether to change its charter and statutes in accordance with the proposals. The charges would apply only to new contracts.

Dr Edward Parkes, chairman of the University Grants Committee, told the Commons Public Accounts Committee earlier this month that the UGC was awaiting the vice-chancellors' suggestions before putting forward its own proposals.

However, he went on to say: "One must protect the individual academic of unorthodox views, which may be very valuable, while at the same time making it possible for managerial and financial resons to close down certain areas of a university that can no longer be afforded.

"One must protect the individual who disagrees with Einstein, but not the department of science with perhaps 20 staff which the institution can no longer afford."

Mr Sapper said yesterday that his association was not so concerned about the individual who disagreed with Einstein, but was worried about the young lecturer who wanted to challenge his head of department or vice-chancellor. "He will be slung out like a light if the vice-chancellors' proposals are accepted", he said.





Like father: Mr Hilary Benn, aged 28, the son of Mr Wedgwood Benn, was a front-runner at a meeting of Ealing, North, Constituency Labour Party last night to select a prospective candidate to fight the Conservative-held marginal seat at the next general election.

# More pupils continue studies

**By Our Education Correspondent**

The proportion of sixth formers going on to higher education rose last autumn for the second successive year, in spite of government spending cuts and a record number of 18-year-olds.

In the early 1970s, the so-called age participation rate for young people going into higher education remained steady at around 14 per cent, and was expected to rise steadily throughout the late 1970s and 1980s, but instead declined as, it was supposed, qualified school-leavers opted for jobs rather than degrees. It hit a low of 12.4 per cent in 1979, rising to 12.9 per cent in 1981.

The lack of jobs is now thought to be driving young people back to universities, polytechnics and colleges at a time when the student grant has been cut substantially in real terms. The latest figures have been compiled by the Department of Education and Science, but have not yet been published.

The proportion of young people going into higher education is likely to fall back sharply again next autumn, however, when the cuts begin to bite for the first time in the public sector, which is increasing its intake of students and has more than made up for the reduction in university places.

London University decided yesterday to reverse a 1977 decision to phase out its external degrees, which at their peak in 1970 attracted more than 8,000 now registrations from United Kingdom students and about 3,000 from overseas students.

The university's external council agreed that it should seek to increase, on a self-financing basis, its external degree provision for home-based United Kingdom students, without duplicating Open University courses, and to allow overseas students to register once again for external degrees.

Professor Randolph Quirk, vice-chancellor of London, said that he had received a letter from Sir James Hamilton, permanent secretary at the Department of Educaton and Science, applauding "any arrangement which enhances the opportunities of adults to obtain qualifications or make up for educational chances lost earlier and which encourages self-help and initiative."

## Stern adjournment

The resumed application for discharge by Mr William Stern of West Heath Avenue, Golders Green, London, who has debts of more than £100m was adjourned to a date to be fixed at London Bankruptcy Court yesterday. Mr John O'Reilly, the Official Receiver said he was awaiting a Court of Appeal decision which is expected today.

# Pundits tip cool and confident Haughey

**From Richard Ford, Dublin**

**IRISH ELECTION**

The Irish Republic's 2.2 million voters go to the polls today with rival sets of economic statistics echoing in their ears. The climax to the three week general election campaign was a courteous television debate between Dr Garret FitzGerald and his rival, Mr Charles Haughey. The pundits said Mr Haughey gave a better performance and his Fianna Fail party is now tipped to win.

For 90 minutes they discussed various issues without losing their tempers, although passions were clearly raised on the matter of contraception and of constitutional initiative of Dr FitzGeral, the Prime Minister, aimed at making the republic a more pluralistic society.

Dr FitzGerald began nervously while Mr Haughey was cool and confident, apparently unshaken by the Prime Minister's tactic of attacking his credibility by criticizing his record with the nation's finances. The most controversial charge raised by Dr FitzGerald was his claim that five weeks before Mr Haughey called a general election last year, the Central Bank had refused a request for £350m.

Mr Haughey showed no surprise and later criticized Dr FitzGerald for what he called a serious breach of responsibility using "what he purports to be working Cabinet documents and other communications of the highest degree of confidentiality in a last minute attempt to gain an electoral advantage".

Mr Haughey probably appealed more to the man in the street, speaking of the need for cutting inflation, providing more jobs and a stable government, while Dr FitzGerald's professorial air may have cost him some votes.

He looked pale and tired after the hectic campaign and the television cameras were more flattering to Mr Haughey, who was assured, preferring the broad brush approach.

Dr FitzGerald made up for his lack of rhetoric in the early part of the programme with an impassioned defence of his vision of a pluralistic society. He wished to remove elements of the constitution which were either sectarian or confessional. After partition, "we drifted away from the concept of a pluralistic republican Ireland", a constitution had been established which included elements strongly influenced by the thoughts of one particular church.

There are 364 candidates seeking the 165 seats and although counting will begin tomorrow it may not be until Saturday that the result is known.

The crucial marginal constituencies are Wexford, Dublin North, Meath, and Sligo-Leitrim, where a swing of less that 1 per cent to Fianna Fail would give the party four *extra* seats. A swing of between one and two per cent at Kildare, Kerry South, Dublin Central, Cork East, Northwest and Southwest, would give them another six seats and a comfortable majority.

Provisional Sinn Fein has seven candidates who, if elected will not take their seats. They include Seamus McElwain, in custody in Crumlin Road jail, Belfast, accused of murdering two UDR officers and Joe O'Connell, arrested after the Balcombe Street siege in London and in jail at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

Mrs Bernadette McAliskey is attempting a political comeback.

At the dissolution last month, Fianna Fail had 78 seats, Fine Gael 65, Labour 15 and the Independants 8. The election was caused by a one vote defeat on a proposal to increase the price of beer as part of the toughest budget in the republic's history.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Parents told to control TV viewing

Parents were reminded yesterday that they must decide what their children see on television (Kenneth Gosling writes).

Mrs Gwen Dunn, a Suffolk headmistress told a London conference on television and families, organized by the Mother's Union: "The sad fact is that many parents who expect children to learn from television, show them from their own example how to look at it in this passive and ridiculous fashion".

She said the world of education seemed to have side-stepped the question of learning from television. Television was still not quite respectable, and there was still a special kind of snobbery in saying you did not possess a set.

Mr Andrew Barr, assistant head of BBC religious broadcasting, said that television could be quite different in 20 or 30 years. Without the BBC and the IBA, we could approach the American situation — "where licensing is complete mayhem".

### Libelled dentist wins halfpenny

A dentist successfully sued a yachting magazine for libel yesterday but he was awarded only a halfpenny damages, and ordered to pay his own costs.

Mr Kenneth Watson, aged 57, sued *Yachting World* magazine in the High Court at Winchester for publishing a picture of him mending his outboard motor on a French quayside with a caption headed: "Marina Thief". The magazine said it was a joke.

### Water charges rise

The South-west Water Authority is to increase its water, sewage and environmental service charges by 7.5 per cent.

# Airport jobs at risk

**From Jonathan Wills, Sumburgh**

Talks were held in London yesterday on the future of Sumburgh airport, in the Shetland Islands, where hundreds of islanders face redundancy if the decline in oil-related helicopter traffic continues.

In 1970 the former Spitfire airfield at the southern tip of Shetland was a typical sleepy island airport, with one or two flights a day and a Nissen hut "terminal" where passengers could relax in wicker armchairs and share a pot of tea with the pilot in front of an open fire.

Twelve years and £38m later it is a fully equipped modern airport providing work for 500 people.

Yet every week it is losing more business to Aberdeen airport. Traffic has declined by a third in three years and 250 jobs have gone.

It took nearly a year for Mr A. I. Tulloch, convener of the Shetland Islands Council, to arrange the meeting with government ministers, the oil industry, airlines and the Civil Aviation Authority, which owns and operates Sumburgh.

Mr Tulloch wants a public inquiry into the building of an £18m terminal for oil industry flights. He says that he has no evidence that the industry gave the authority any written undertakings that the terminal would be used, even though it was the oil industry that asked for the facilities at Sumburgh.

Oil companies are increasingly chartering new generation helicopters to take their workers directly from Aberdeen to the Shetland oilfields, by-passing Sumburgh.

The longer range and greater capacity of the new helicopters is one reason for Sumburgh's decline, but another is the cost of landing there, on average four times that at Aberdeen airport, which is run by the British Airports Authority and according to Mr Tulloch has had its capital debts paid by the Government.

No such deal has been made for Sumburgh, where debts of £11m are still outstanding for the oil-related terminal building alone. To pay that off over 20 years the CAA charges an S61N helicopter £444 every time it lands at Sumburgh with an average load of 14 passengers. A Dan-Air HS748 fixed-wing aircraft bringing 25 oil workers north from Aberdeen pays £802. The same aircraft using Aberdeen pays £123 and £189 respectively.

Mr Tulloch asked the Government yesterday to write off the £11m but even if his request is granted it will reduce airport charges by only a quarter.

Mr Tullock says it is hard to be optimistic about jobs at Sumburgh, a view shared by Mr Jo Grimmond, MP for Orkney and Shetland, who blames the CAA for 'making "an appalling mess of it all."

An early government decision is considered unlikely, and although Scottish ministers are said to be sympathetic, that sympathy is unlikely to mean hard cash for Sumburgh.

**Legacy of the cod war**

# Fishermen seek action on EEC agreement

**By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent**

About a hundred representatives of fishermen's organizations from all parts of Britain yesterday converged on Westminster to press for agreement on an EEC common fisheries policy.

Talks that should have taken place shortly before Christmas were postponed because Denmark was still trying to form a new government. Since then the presidency has passed from Britain to Belgium, which has shown no interest in getting matters moving again.

The fact is that Britain has a much stronger interest in reaching agreement, simply because most of the Community's fish is in British waters.

Without it, it is said, the fleets of inshore boats that have been built up since the 1975, so-called cod war with Iceland deprived the distant water trawlers of their traditional fishing grounds, will continue to depend on government aid for their survival.

It was the cod war that changed everyone's attitudes. Until then there had been a sort of common fisheries policy, cobbled together at the time of Britain's accession, but with each country claiming only a 12-mile limit, beyond which were the "high seas".

When Iceland insisted on a 200-mile limit, the EEC did the same, drawing a line around a vast area extending far into the Atlantic beyond Rockall.

All might have been well, but with the near collapse of distant water fishing too many boats were demanding the right to fish in EEC waters.

Britain insisted on an exclusive six-mile limit for its fishermen, although conceding what are known as historic rights in the 12-mile zone to certain countries.

The Labour government, particularly Mr John Silkin, the Minister concerned, also stood firm on what were termed "areas of dominant preference" outside the 12-mile limit.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, believes progress has been made since on conservbation and pricing. But Mr Nigel Atkins, chief executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, disagrees.

In his view a potentially successful industry is being bankrupted by indecision.

□ Mr David Aitchison, chief executive of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, said when he arrived in London that banks would have foreclosed on many fishermen but for the security of their boats (Jonathan Wills writes).

# Complaint against 'Times' upheld by Press Council

When *The Times* published an inaccurate figure for Protestant deaths through terrorism in Northern Ireland the editor should have published a forthright correction immediately, the Press Council has ruled. He should not have waited more than six weeks to print a reader's corrective letter.

The Press Council upheld complaints by Mr Donal Kennedy of Belmont Avenue, Palmer's Green, London, And Mr F. C. McDermott, of Avenue de Suffren, Paris, that the newspaper failed to publish an adequate correction in May 1981.

In *The Times*, Christopher Thomas said that Protestants in Northern Ireland were lamenting their 2,000 dead from 12 years of terrorism by the IRA and its collaborators. The same day Mr Kennedy told the editor it was fiction that the IRA or its supporters had killed 2,000 people, let alone 2,000 Protestants, and asked for a prompt retraction. He told the Press Council that of about 2,100 people killed during 12 years of political violence a very high proportion were Catholics.

Acknowledging Mr Kennedy' s letter *The Times* said their correspondent had checked and confirmed his figure with several sources. Mr McDermott also wrote to the editor making basically the same complaint as Mr Kennedy.

Six weeks after the report *The Times* published a letter from another reader which corrected the inaccuracy in detail.

Responding for *The Times* Mr John Grant, managing editor, said the inaccuracy was not apparent until after they had answered Mr Kennedy. When it was, they thought publishing a letter would be better than printing a correction, being given more prominence. An earlier letter had had to be discarded because it bore a false address. The newspaper felt its erroneous report had been adequately corrected, he said.

Each of the complainants commented that the newspaper had delayed both in admitting the error and in publishing the letter. Mr Kennedy provided cuttings from other newspapers and described the report as false propaganda.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

"It was six weeks after publishing the inaccurate statement that 2,000 Protestants had been killed by terrorism that the newspaper printed a reader's letter correcting its error. The Press Council regards this as a most serious error of fact on a highly sensitive matter which should have been corrected by the newspaper at once and in a more forthright manner. The complaint against *The Times* is upheld."

# PARLIAMENT February 17 1982

# Britain must respond to Canada's request

## CONSTITUTION BILL

The Canadians, fierce defendrs of the Commonwealth ideal, had been in every real sense independent for a long time, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal and principal Government spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs in the Commons, said in moving the secnd reading of the Canada Bill, which seeks to patriate the constitution of that country.

He explained that the request embodied in the Bill had three elements — the amendment of the Canadian constitution by the provision of a charter of rights the conferal of full power on the Canadian Parliament to amend the constitution under an agreed formula; and the terination of the power of the United Kingdom Parliament to legisate over Canada.

Mr Atkins said that this was an occasion of unique importance not just to the Commons but to all the people of the United Kingdom and Canada.

All our lives we have admired Canada (he said) for what she is — a great, modern, independent country which has rightly taken har place among the leaders of the western world. She is a shining exanple of freedom and of democracy, and she has defended that freedom against every onslaught both here in the two world wars when we fought side by side and often since when she has willingly shared the burden of preserving the peace of the world.

We are (he continued) proud that we are sister members of the Commonwealth with Canada. We are proud that the Queen of the United Kingdom is also Queen of Canada.

It was incongrous that Canada should have to make this request to the United Kingdom 115 years after the passage of the first British North America Act in 1867. Independence was given formal recognition by the Statute of Westminster in 1931.

MPs had before them proposals which had been agreed not only by the great majority of the provinces but had been approved by both houses of the Canadian Parliament. These new circumstances were acknowledged by the commons Foreign Affairs Committee in their report published on January 18, and the Government agreed with the views expressed in that report as to the propriety of the United Kingdom Parliament enacting the proposals as requested.

The Canada Bill contained not only the two important clauses regarding patriation and future amendment, but a charter of human rights and freedoms.

This charter was a most significant addition to the existing constitutional arrangements enshrined in the British North America Act. This had been Controversial in Canada and still contested by Quebec and some of the indigenous peoples.

It was, of course, a matter of regret that the present proposals did not have the unanimous support by the Canadian provinces, but the supreme Court of Canada did not consider that the consent of all the provinces was required, either by law or by constitutional convention to the making of a request to the British Parliament.

We would all wish (he said) that the outstanding difficulties should be resolved, but the Government believes that this is a matter for the people, the provinces and the Parliament of Canada to decide. We do not believe that the existence of this disagreement provides grounds for declining to act as we have always acted upon the request of the Canadian Parliament. Somewhat similar consideration applied to the indigenous populations of Canada. Their existing rights were specifically recognized under the Constitution Act, and they had made it known in Canada and in this country that they were dissatisfied and opposed the passage of the amendment proposals through this Parliament without additional safeguards.

Some of the Indian groups referred to their official treaties with the Crown and maintain that there were United Kingdom obligations arising from these which persisted to the present day. Three groups had instituted proceedings in the courts of this country.

These proceedings were still before the courts, but the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) had ruled that that fact was not and impediment to Parliament's proceeding with it or to discussing any current legislation despite the fact that the legislation, if enacted, would necessarily determine the outcome or render its consideration pointless.

He knew there were MPs who wished the House to delay consideration of this Bill until the proceedings were over but they were not dealing only here with one case of proceedings by the Albertan Indians, there were two further sets of legal proceedings which had been already instituted.

There could be no certainly about when these full legal proceedings would be concluded, let alone about the prospects if any further litigation was to be started, which was not at all possible.

There came a moment where one could not wait for further possible pieces of litigation because otherwise one could wait for a long time.

We might (he said) easily wait for a matter of years. I do not believe that the request made to us by the people of Canada should be deferred that long.


Walker-Smith: Second reading premature

It was the view of the Government and of the Foreign Affairs Committee that any treaty or other obligations due to the Indin poeple of Canada had become the responsibility of the Canadian Parliament following independence in 1931. It was therefore to the Canadian Government that the Indian people and those who represented their interests, should *look for solutions to their* problems.

The Indian rights and affairs had been the exclusive responsibility of the Canadian Government for generations and this had been the unanimous judgment of the Court of Appeal which came to the same conclusion on January 28.

It is the Government's view (he said) that in the circumstances we would not be justified in waiting any longer before acting on the request of the Canadian Parliament.

It was also the Government's view under the Statute of Westminister 1931 any alterations to the Bill could only be made at the request of and with the consent of the Canadian Parliament. This was also the view of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It would therefore be the Government's advice that no amendments to the Canada Bill should be passed by the House wither at the current or subsequent stages of the Bill.

It was incongruous that the Canadian Parliament should have to come before the House on the matter and was an anachronism totally out of keeping with Canada's pkace in the world today. The present Government of Canada had sought ways of taking its own constitution into its own hands and they were to be congratulated on succeeding where *their predecessors* over the past 50 years had failed. It reflected great credit on the Government.

If this Bill went through it would be the last time Canada would have to ask us for legislation. Their constitution would be their own and that was exactly as it should be.


Atkins: three elements

Healey: final act

## Bill could be prolonged

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said the Bill had alrady aroused deep emotions on both sides of the House, but to 24 million Canadians it represented the final achievement of absoulte independence with some important changes in the constitution of Canada.

It was high time to end the anachronism, yet until Prime Minister Trudeau grasped the nettle 18 months ago no Government dared to risk the arguments that would inevitably follow the decision to ask Britain to patriate the constitution.

Britain should welcome this opportunity to terminate responsibility carried for so long, although he had some reservations about the timing.

The legal processes which were started by the application to the court of appeal were not yet exhausted. The Lords was now being petitioned and Mr Atkins should have deferred the second reading of this Bill until it had been heard and the whole judicial procedure had been finally exhausted, as it would be in a few weeks time.

I have some fear (he said) that such an attempt to rush this matter through before the Lords have given their judgment may not shorten the process. It could prolong it.

On the substance of the issue before the House of Lords, there was no doubt that the findings of the Foreign Affairs Committee and of the Court of Appeal were right. But it was not true to say that the Commons had no status in seeking to affect the position of the aboriginal peoples.

The Opposition wanted to put *forward the concern many of* them felt about the position of the aboriginals — not in order to block or amend the Bill. Mr Atkins was right — it should be passed as it stood. If it were to be amended, that could open a major constitutional crisis between the British and Canadian peoples; but it was right to ventilate many of those concerns in the hope that the authorities in Canada would take some account of them.

Among the Indians themselves there was no agreement about precisely what they most objected to and what precisely should be done to put it right.

Some MPs would find it much easier to support the Bill if they could have some authoritative statement which would alay these concerns. The expression of these concerns might be resented by some in Canada, but concerns had also been expressed in the Labour Party's sister democratic party there.

The Commons could be immensely grateful that this was the last action it would have to take involving the Canadian constitution. Constitutional arguments were always exhausting and frustrating.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C) said there were outstanding and vital questions awaiting resolution. It was not for this Parliament to prejudge the matter. Offence might be caused to the Canadian people by acts which would be interpreted as a pre-judgment of the constitutional issue and a virtual usurpation of the jurisdiction of the Canadian court.

He urged the Government to reflect on the constitutional aspect and not seek a second reading today. There was nothing to prevent the reintroduction of the Bill. The second reading of the Bill, whatever its merits, was premature and sought to preempt the proper constitutional processes. He indicated he would abstain.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab), the former Prime Minister, said if Westminster was to refuse to enact the legislation after the successful efforts to reach a large measure of common agreement in Canada, it would be an intolerable affront to a nation of 24 million people with a democratically elected parliament.

Such refusal could cause embarrassment to the Crown, for the Queen was the Queen of Canada as well as the Queen of the United Kingdom.

The federal government and the provinces had carefully and *fairly negotiated a procedure for* amending the constitution and had thereby achieved a result that had eluded their predecessors for 50 years.

If MPs now intervened to alter those carefully worked out compromises Britain would be acting foolishly as King George III did at the time of the Boston tea party.

It was not possible for MPs to judge how justified were the grievances and complaints expressed by the 300,000 so-called "Treaty Indians" on education, language, unemployment, life expectancy and unsettled land claims.

I conclude (he said) that we cannot accept the basic plea of the Indian people that partriation of the constitution is itself unconstitutional and that we should reject the Bill. It would be perverse on our part to do so and we would have no power to enforce remedies for any grievances we might think were well-founded against the Canadian government.

The best prospect for the Indian people was to take up wholeheartedly the opportunities in the Bill which provided for constitutional matters and the rights of the aboriginal people of Canada to be discussed at a constitutional conference within 12 months after the passing of the Act.

Quebec stood in a special position as a founder member of the modern state which brought lower and upper Canada together. But the representations from Quebec ignored the development of Canada since the original union. Only the future would show whether the Bill would lead to a hardening of opinion in Quebec in favour of seeking independence from Canada. It was not possible for Britain to resolve such a long-standing debate. Only Canadians could do that.

MPs could only hope the people of Quebec used their capacity and potential to increase the prosperity of their people in conjunction with the whole of Canada. Canada needed Quebec and Quebec needed Canada.

The Bill was an historic compromise between the provinces and the federal government. By passing the Bill the British Parliament had an opportunity to take its part in settling a problem which had irked Canada for 50 years. He supported the Bill in its entirety.

# Why Bill is in French

The rule of the House of Commons was that they spoke in the English language and the Canada Bill which the House was about to debate was in two languages — Canadian French and English, the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) pointed out in a ruling before MPs began discussing the Bill on second reading.

He said the Canadian Federal Parliament was bilingual and the Bill came from that Parliament after long deliberation. The long title and the preamble to the Bill said that the Canadian Parliament requested this House to enact the provisions. These provisions embraced the French text which, according to Clause 3 of the Bill, was to have the same authority in Canada as the English text.

Since this Bill is unique in modern times (he continued) it is essential for us to be quite clear in our minds as to the course to follow. I cannot escape the conclusion that the bilingual Canadian Parliament, which has made the request to us to pass the Bill, is satisfied that there is no difference in substance between the Canadian-French and the English text. In addressing itself to the substance of this Bill it is therefore to the English version that this English-speaking House will need to direct its scrutiny.

The Speaker added that if any amendments were to be made to the English version of the Bill it might become necessary at a later stage for a consequential amendment to be made to the French version.

But, after consultation with the Chairman of Ways and Means (Mr Bernard Weatherill) he was satisfied that it would not be proper either in committee or on report for amendments addressed to the French version to be selected for debate.

The Commons debate, although confined to the English language, would in no way be inhibited from dealing with the substance of the Bill.

As for the extent to which discussion of amendments to the Bill and its schedule would be in order, this was a matter for decision in the first instance by the chairman of the committee concerned. He had no reason to believe the English version of the Bill was unamendable.

MPs had invited his attention to the fact that certain legal proceedings were still pending. He would remind the House that the sub judice rule had never been allowed to prevent the House from undrtaking legislation. (Cheers). In this context an MP had referred in particular to the possible effect on the Queen's consent, but he was satisfied, on precedents, that this was not a Bill to which the Queen's consent was required.



# Welsh grant approved

## LOCAL FINANCE

The Government could insulate Welsh local authorities from events taking place in England and the decisions of English authorities, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said when late last night he asked the Commons to approve the Welsh rate support grant for 1982-83. It did by 311 votes to 208 — Government majority, 103.

He said it reflected his decision not to reduce the total amount available for local authority grants in the current financial year. The position differed from that in England. Although authorities budgets suggested the current expenditure would exceed the overall expenditure target, he accepted the view of the Welsh authority association that the excess was likely to be eliminated by various means, including the normal process of budget drift, during the year. In taking that decision he placed his trust in the local authorities.

We can treat then (he added) on the basis of their own performance and not tar them with the brush of Mr Livingstone or anyone else.

He reduced the level of dimestic rate relief from its present 36p to 18.5p, the same level as in England. This would mean that industry and commerce would pay a little less of the total rates call in Wales and domestic consumers a little more.

I must say to local authorities (he went on) that some of the early decisions on budgets that I have heard of do cause me to fear that they are relaxing their efforts to reduce costs. If some push the total of local government expenditure over the target, then others who have made efforts may find theselves suffering the inevitable cutback.

I might be forced to introduce individual targets to protect authorities who have made an effort to reduce expenditure.

There should be no misunderstanding — if there is an overspend next year, indeed, if the current expenditure overspend this year is not substantially reduced from its present level, I shall have to withold grant.

Mr Alec Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, (Rhondda, Lab) said when the rate bills, the rent increases and the increased water charges all came tumbling through the letter boxes, the people of Wales would feel the full impact of this settlement, both financial and on the continuing worsening of local authority services in Wales.

There would be a further reduction in Government financial assistance to local authorities. False assumptions had been built into the settlement concerning the likely levels of inflation. There was a most punitive increase in council rents

This order (he said) is miserly in the support it gives to local authorities in Wales. It is woefully optimistic about the levels of inflation and shamefully discriminates against both the *council tenants and the domestic* ratepayers.

The motion was approved by 311 votes to 208, Eovernment majority 103.

The Stock Transfer Bill was read a second time.

The rate support grant order for England was earlier approved by 306 votes to 252 — Government majority, 54.

# Robbins disturbed by cuts

## EDUCATION

Whatever was cut it must not be education itself, Lord Beaumont of Whitley (L) said in opening a debate on the urgent need for a better educated working population. To cut education itself would be to cut not only Britain's economic future but its democratic future as well.

It was at this moment, with a world recession on, with the newly industrialized counries in full competitive cry and with the challenge of the new technology, that the Government chose, he *went on*, to make the first serious cuts in education since the Geddes Axe was swung before the war. These cuts were not only heavy but unselective. They were falling in so many of the wrong places.

Rather than cut the production of skills, the only sensible thing to do was to increase them. There were ways of doing this without extravagance. Britain must increase these skills because it had to be adaptable.

There was a danger to democracy not only from unemployment but from too big a gap between whatever elite there might be and the rest of the population.

It might be that there were too many universities. What was clear was that far from there being too many students there were not enough.

Lord Stewart of Fulham (Lab), for the Opposition, said special thought must be given to parttime adult education.

It was almost impossible to avoid criticism of the Government; the cuts could not be dodged. It was no good asking for a massive injection of public money but would the Government consider a change of heart and have a modest increase in spending?

Vicount Eccles (C) said he wanted to see a restructuring of the education system begun immediately. It should be aimed at a better balance between full-time schooling and the age group from 16 to 19 and between the universities and adult education.

The restructuring necessary would need much more money, and because of the prevailing situation a beginning could be financed only by transferring resources within the existing budget.

Lord Perry of Walton (SDP) said if cuts were restored immediately to universities it was possible that they might be healed. But by the time this Government had run its full course, the universities would be damaged beyond repair and several cohorts of the young would have suffered great deprivation before any order could be reimposed.

Lord Robbins (Ind) said he found the way in which the cuts had been imposed by the DES and UGC deeply disturbing. The minute prescription on numbers to each institution changed the relation which had existed hitherto between the UGC and the universities. This relation had been the envy of universities in other countries, but alas no longer deserved it.

The principle that places should be found for all those young people able and willing to benefit from higher education had been thrown overboard.

He did not believe that at the A level stage it was possible to gauge without a wide margin of error who would do well hereafter and who would fizzle out. The prescription of numbers from outside had increased the deficiency.

Lord Mais (L) said he had been a chancellor and was now a pro-chancellor. He found the magnitude of the cuts, the period over which they were to be effective and the lack of adequate notice, unreasonable.

Basically, what had done the damage was the time factor. If universities had been given a longer period to consider what cuts could be made the situation might have been easier. The first reduction should not become effective until the 1982-83 financial year.

The Bishop of Coventry, the Rt Rev John Gibbs, took his seat.

### Prostitution law

The Criminal Law Revision Committee hopes to publish a working paper on the law on prostitution in the first half of this year, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said in a written reply. It was too early to say when it would complete its work on the law on sexual offences generally.

### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office; Prime Minister. Motions on NHS regions and districts and on constitution of district health authorities. Lords (3): Leasbold Reform Bill and Opticians Act (Amendment) Bill, second readings.

# Fans told: Get tickets first

## WORLD CUP

Football supporters going to Spain to watch the World Cup were advised to make sure they first had their tickets and hotel accommodation arranged.

Mr Neil Macfarlane, minister for sport, giving the advice during question time, said it would ensure good relations between fans and the Spanish authorities.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) said there are questionable standards of accommodation being prepared for the World Cup. A recent advertisement proposed herding fans into camps with four to a tent at a cost of £275 each. Does the minister think this kind of exploitation is conducive to good crowd control and behaviour?

Mr Macfarlane: This is such an import subject that I hope if he has any information it will be received in my office because I would like to know about it. It is too early to say how these arrangements will shake out in the next few months but my officials will be watching this closely. We have a committee reviewing all aspects of the matter.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C): I am glad he was able to go to Spain recently and meet officials there. Can he say whether he was able to visit the grounds where the preliminary rounds will be played by the three British home countries and if he feels the standing spectator accommodation was adequate for crowd control as it is in this country?

Mr Macfarlane: My officials have visited all five centres where the British teams will play their first phase matches and had discussions with all the authorities in these centres.

We discussed crowd segregation, the elimination of the provision of alcohol and many other aspects. There are still many other important aspects I want to discuss with all the authorities over the next few months.

Mr Denis Howell (Birmingham, Small Heath, Lab): We all support his energy in ensuring all British travellers to the World Cup behave in a sensible and civilized manner, but there is likely to be considerable difficulty because of the intense holiday trade and traffic which will be carried on quite legitimately at the same time as the football supporters are going.

The key to the matter is to ensure the use of passports and immigration control to make certain that, at the point of sale for tickets for matches, transport and hotels, the whole matter can be regulated, and only genuine supporters receive those facilities.

Mr Macfarlane: I welcome his comments and observations and take note of what he has said. There are many aspects yet to be discussed with all interested parties. Four million people go every year from this country to enjoy the hospitality in Spain. I hope good cooperation will be maintained over the next few months.

As for distribution, I can only urge on those who may go to Spain to watch the first phase matches to make sure they have accommodation and they have tickets at the outset before they set off.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton, West, C): Is he satisfied that in Madrid the Spanish authorities realise what a very vicious and unpleasant animal is the British football hooligan. Is he satisfied the Spanish Police are going to be able to cope with this particular type of hooligan if he offends?

Mr Macfarlane: We must maintain a sense of balance: 99.9 per cent of British supporters behave themselves. I am concerned about the hooligan minority and I hope the Spanish football authorities know the requirements of spectators and I am confident they will judging by the dialogues so far. Behaviour off the field is a matter for the Spanish authorities.

## Weeding out powers of local councils

## ENVIRONMENT

There may be a legislative opportunity in due course to deal with the powers of local authorities, Mr Giles Shaw, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said when asked if he would review the statutory responsibilities of local councils.

Mr Shaw explained that the Government had, examined the statutory duties of local authorities thororghly shortly after taking office, and had made proposals for repealing or amending many of them. In addition, it had already removed about 200 of the 300 central controls which it promised in its White Paper of 1979.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East, C) said: Among the wealth of legislation which has been passed over the years concerning the statutory duties of local authroties, there still exists much which is out of date and no longer relevant to local needs and which, if repealed would significantly reduce the cost of local government.

Macfarlane: More talks in Spain

Mr Shaw: Yes, I agree: There are precedents for doing this, which is why consultations are going on with the local authority associations and no doubt there may be a legislative opportunity to deal with this matter in due course.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab): Local authorities have statutory duties such as running an effective transport service for the benefit of their people. There is need to make these statutory duties so clear as to put their powers beyond peradventure and beyond the reach of the law lords.

Mr Shaw: No duty carried out by local authorities should be carried out in defiance of the law or against a provision of the law.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab): Mr Michael Heseltine is already guilty of shackling local authorities. If he pokes his nose any further into this he will get a punch. (Laughter) I shall probably be the first one in.

Mr Shaw: I take note of that.

## Councils have money for housebuilding

About 21,000 council houses were started by English local authorities in 1981, and private starts this year were up 22 per cent on last year, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said during questions.

Mrs Ann Taylor, an opposition spokesman on the environment, said that if the present Conservative Government ran its full term, in five years fewer council houses would have been started than in 1975, one year of Labour government.

Mr Joseph Dean (Leeds, West, Lab): These figures Mr Heseltine has just announced are the worst figures that have been produced since council house building was started.

For the under-privileged, the badly-housed and homeless under present policies, the posibilities of being rehoused are worse than in the period of Rachmanism. When is he going to give some hope to these three classes of people? Not only the trade union movement, but the CBI suggested a much greater level of public building in the public sector for council housing in order to alleviate the situation.

Mr Heseltine: Rachmanism was a phenomenen of the private rented sector. Therefore, Mr Dean will want wider shorthold — an attempt to improve the situation. He will realize that the level of annual council house dwellings is a reflection of Labour authorities' decision to improve and repair rather than build new houses.

Mr James Hill (Southampton, Test, C): This might be time to intoduce more legislation to allow the private market to produce more accommodation for rent, because at the moment the private sector is not pulling its weight. It is waiting for Government to make the right moves.

Mr Heseltine: We have introduced legislation to initiate private shorthold tenancies, but the Labour Party has been deliberately attempting to make it impossible for people to feel secure about it and protect their investment.

Mrs Taylor: Will he stop trying to put the blame on local authorities? Many local authorities want to build more council houses but this Government is preventing them from doing so.

Mr Heseltine: I hope she will now encourage Labour authorities with a significant underspend on capital account for housing to get on with spending the money they are authorized to spend.

## Councils told what land to use first

The Government had given advice to local authorities on giving priority to using existing vacant land within inner cities rather than developing greenfield sites, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, said. He added that the registers of unused and under used public land, which were now being extended to the whole of England, should help greatly.

Mr Anthony Steen (Liverpool, Wavertree, C), urging that such advice be given, asked Would he explain how 100,000 acres of good agricultural land is being lost each year, according to his own department's information, and yet 250,000 acres of vacant and derelict land in the principal urban areas is still unused?

Mr King: It is to tackle that problem that we have introduced the registers. We have introduced them for 32 districts covering 21,000 acres not used or under *used in public ownership*. We have sold the first 500 acres and considerable more is coming forward for development.

## Data protection register

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, in a written reply, said he had announced last March the Government's decision to introduce legislation on data protection and he would shortly be publishing a White Paper setting out the Government's proposals for legislation.

The basis of our proposals (he said) will be the establishment of a public register, but we do not intend to set up a data protection authority on the lines recommended by the Lindop Committee.

# Press Bill: print reply or pay fine

## MEDIA BILL

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford East, Lab) was given leave to bring in a Right of Reply in the Media Bill, which would give members of the public the right to reply to allegatioins made against them in the press or on radio or television, with penalties ranging between £2,000 and £40,000 for failure by the media to comply.

He said the Bill would give an organization or an individual the right to reply within three days to any factually inaccurate or distorted report. The reply must be printed without charge and be of equal length to, and in the same position as, the original article. In the case of a weekly or monthly periodical, the reply must be printed in the next issue.

It was vital to include radio and television in the provisions as misrepresentation or distortion of the facts on these media could reach an even wider aaudience than that of a newspaper. The existing libel laws would continue and would not change in any way. Unfortunately, people of small or moderate means could not afford to sue for libel because legal aid was not available for this purpose. Not everyone had the resources of Sir James Goldsmith.

A Similar law had operated successfully in France, West Germany, Denmark, and other European countries. The inspiration for this Bill came from Mr Tom Bairstow, former deputy editor of the New Statesman. Since the Bill was first introduced last year, it had received support from MPs on both sides of the House, members of the public, and the Campaign for Press *Freedom*, a trade union body.

This Bill was no panacea, but while the millionaire press would continue to mislead vast readerships it would provide some safeguard to an individual or organization which was not provided at present.

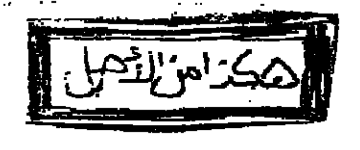
A recent example of the kind of distortion which the Bill would end was a story in *The Sun* about two trainee railway drivers, one of whom a week earlier had been sent for trial on the charge of falsifying his work sheets, although *The Sun* conveniently forgot to mention this fact.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) said that he would not oppose the Bill, but wanted to point out that when the Bill came up for second reading last June Mr Allaun did not bother to turn up, an indication of the seriousness with which he considered the subject.

Not only did he not go to the second reading, he did not even bother to get it printed. Therefore it did not seem to be a serious proposition.

The Bill was read a first time.





# More new roads to rid towns of heavy traffic

**By Peter Waymark Motoring Correspondent**

Eight by-passes are being added or restored to the Government's trunk road programme and about 220 towns and villages are expected to benefit from such roads over the next four to five years.

The details were released in the White Paper, *Policy for Roads* yesterday, and bring to 15 the number of new by-passes announced in the past few months.

The latest batch includes six on which preparatory work was suspended because of public spending cuts: Stockport and Hazel Grove, Greater Manchester which will cost £27.7m at November 1979 prices; Neward, Nottinghamshire (£17m); Batheaston, Avon (£16.6m); Axminster, Devon (£6.6m); Burton Latimer and Rushden, Northamptonshire (£14.4m) and Burscough, Lancashire. The others at Wigton and Egremont in Cumbria, appear in the list for the first time. Estimates for Burscough, Wigton and Egremont are not yet available.

The seven by-passes recently added are Chapel-en-le-Frith and Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire; Bicester, Oxfordshire; Quorn and Mountsorrel, Leicestershire; Beckington, Somerset; Iwade, Kent; Winchelsea, East Sussex; and Blisworth, Northamptonshire.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said: "These schemes will make a great contribution to the quality of life in the towns concerned. They have suffered from heavy traffic for too long and I am glad to assure them that relief is on the way."

Mr Howell said new trunk roads opened in the past 18 months had taken through traffic out of about 40 towns and villages and schemes already started would relieve a further 40 communities, including Colchester, Gloucester and Ipswich.

If local authority schemes were taken into account, nearly 100 communities could now see their by-passes being built and at least another 120 towns and villages would benefit from work to be started in two to three years.

Trunk road schemes due to start in the next two years included more than 30 by-passes as well as the final stages of the M25 and M42.

☐ The British Road Federation said not nearly enough was being achieved with the limited money availabe.

"Money that could have been used to build desperately needed by-passes has been lost to the programme because of serious miscalculation", the federation said.

"This year the Department of Transport will underspend the construction budget by £100m. In the past 22 years the budget has been underspent in 19 of them. A deplorable record."

*Policy for Roads: England 1981. Cmnd 8496.* (Stationery Office, £3.55).

Wigton
Egremont
Burscough
Stockport and Hazel Grove
Newark
Burton Latimer and Rushden
Batheaston
Axminster

# De Lorean chief blames 'bad press'

**By David Hewson in London and Piers Akerman in New York**

The fate of the De Lorean car company is likely to be sealed today at a meeting in London between the company's board and, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who is expected to rule out further state aid.

The meeting was delayed two days to allow Mr John De Lorean, the company's American founder, to try to raise private capital to keep the receiver at bay. The *company is thought to have* liabilities of between £30m an £40m and has received more than £80m state aid. Without a successful restructuring immediately it is likely to go into liquidation within days.

Mr C. R. Brown, president of De Loream Motor Company, said from California that the negative publicity which the company has recieved since last October has been devastating. The sports car manufactrued by the company appeared primarily to professioinal people, doctors and lawyers, he said. They do not want to buy the car when they read all the staff that has been appearing, and so they ask the dealer to hold their car until they can see what is really happening."

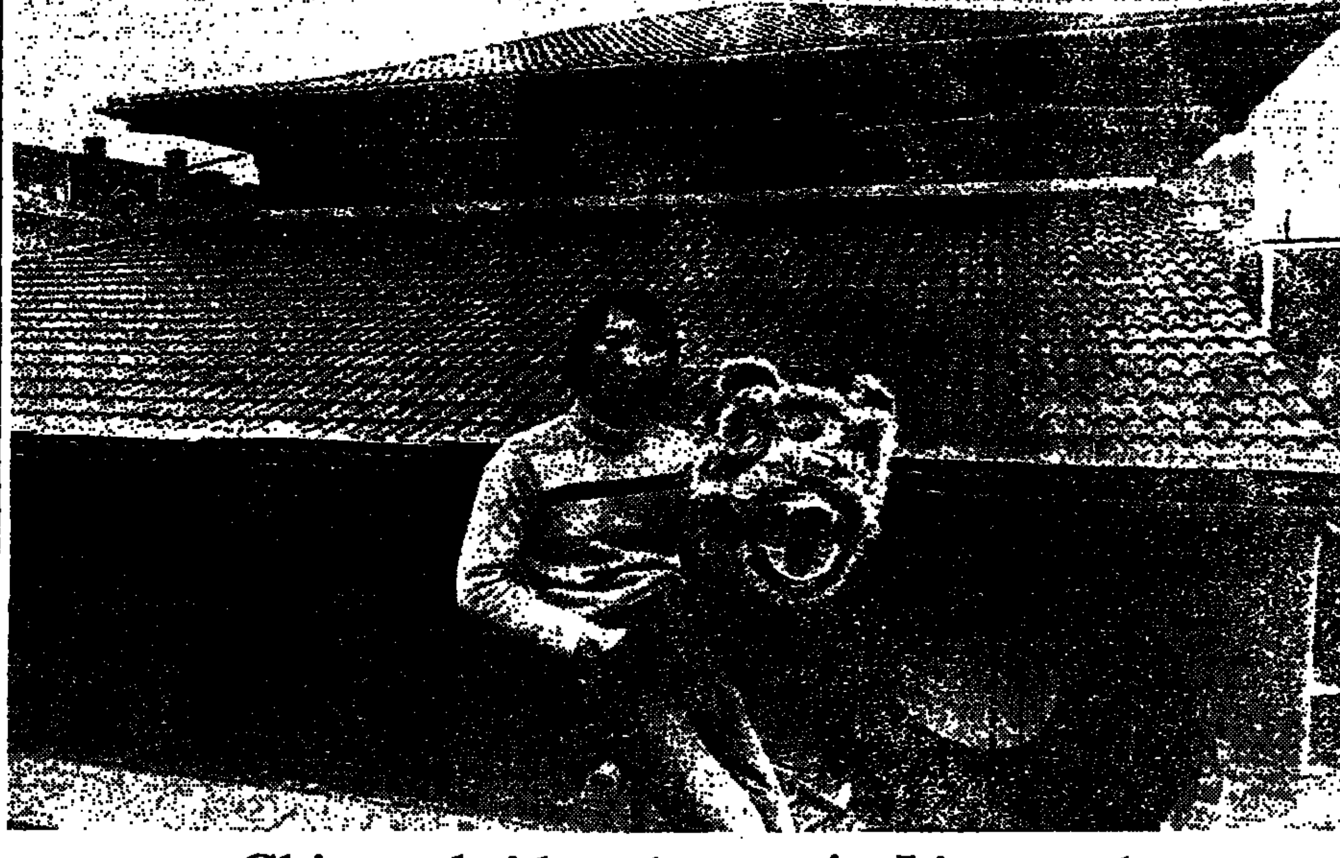
Mr Brown said four of his area directors are convinced that sales of the car would have doubled if there had not been such bad publicity. "Through December we held our own with other cars in our range. We outsold Jaguar by almost double and kept right up there about 5,100 had been sold to dealers in the United States. There were 435 on a ship bound for Long Beach and a further 700 awaiting shipment from Belfast.

"We have had a lot of offers of support, particularly oil money, but the time factor is against us. What we need is a restructuring."

Mr Brown said that it was a great pity that the British press had always emphasized the size of the British Government investment, but had not noted that around $130m (£71m) had been returned to Northern Ireland in wages and plant by the company.

"The loss to the British taxpayer is really negligible, particulary if you consider what it might have cost to pay unemployment benefits to all these people if the company had not been started at all."

Mr George Clark, an official with the Northern Ireland section of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that there was still some optism that the company could be saved. "But we are concerned at the hard line the Cabinet appears to be taking.



## Chinese bridge the gap in Liverpool

Mr Brian Tai Shen Wang, aged 32, Chinese community officer with Liverpool City Council, standing in front of Liverpool's pagoda, which will be officially opened by the Prince of Wales on April 2. The bright red-building, which is to be a centre of Chinese philosophy and art, stands in the midst of declining industrial sites and council tenements behind the City's shopping precinct. It cost £250,000 to build — £228,000 coming from Liverpool's Inner City Partnership, the rest from a campaign led by Mr Wang. When the pagoda is opened officially it will fill a cultural gap for Liverpool's 10,000 Chinese, the largest provincial settlement of their people in Britain. The centre's main room is a large hall where Chinese ballet and theatre will be performed.

The pagoda is also equipped for sports like "chientz" — a game in which players use only their feet to keep a shuttlecock off the ground. A playgroup, pensioners' club, talks on Chinese history and culture, and language classes are also planned.

# Hayward puts money on October 1983 election

**By John Winder**

The next general election would be held in October next year and the Labour Party was working hard for victory then, Mr Ronald Hayward, who is retiring general secretary of the party, said at a lunch in his honour in the Parliamentary Press Gallery yesterday.

Mr Hayward said that he had made a £10 bet that the election would be held in October 1983.

The significance of the Labour Party's meeting at Bishop's Stortford in January had been that the unions had radicated themselves to supporting themselves to supporting the Labour Party politically and financially. Both were essential for a Labour victory, and both would be forthcoming, Mr Hayward said.

The party had as many caucuses as Heinz had soups, he joked, adding: "If all that energy and cash dissipated on them could be put into the party proper, we would be greatly strengthened".

Mr Hayward said the party would start a national campaign on March 15 to promote its socialist strategy. That would include expansion led by public spending and investment; price controls to check inflation; imports controlled for a planned growth in trade; common ownership and planning for industrial revival and special employment measures to guarantee an equal right to work.

# Tobacco sponsorship of sport may be extended

**From Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent, Southampton**

A new agreement between the Government and the tobacco industry over the sponsorship of sport is about to be announced. In spite of exhortations from Britain's top medical men, it is thought that it will allow an increase in spending on sports sponsorship from £4.5m a year to £6m.

It is also going to run for four years, instead of three, which means that the tobacco industry can be sure of no interference for a long period.

The new agreement is a rebuff for Britain's royal medical and surgical colleges which wrote to Mr Neil Macfarlane, minister for sport, before Christmas urging the Government not to enter into new voluntary agreement.

They said that such an agreement would be ineffective and would allow the tobacco companies, hours of advertising on television through the screening of sports events when tobacco advertising on television was normally banned. If an agreement was reached, they urged a short one.

The tobacco companies are heavily involved in sports sponsorship with Rothmams sponsoring the RAC rally, Embassy sponsoring snooker and Benson & Hedges sponsoring cricket.

One concession that may have been won by the health officials, who sit in on the negotiations between the sports minister and the tobacco industry, is a health warning on advertisements for tobacco-sponsored events.

☐ Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, opening a conference in Southhampton on preventing illness, said he was increasing the budget of Health Education Council by £2m to £8.5m.

The budget will include £2m especially for anti-smoking propaganda. Smoking cost the NHS £150m a year, he said.

# Farmers earn more and the outlook is better

**By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent**

Farm incomes went up slightly last year according to the Annual Review of Agriculture, published as a White Paper yesterday.

The review also shows that farmers borrowed 50 per cent from banks than in 1979 and that new investment was down on 1980.

Incomes are estimated to have risen by an average of 14 per cent. Taking inflation into account, they were still slightly higher than in 1980, but were lower in real terms than in 1976-78.

Outstanding bank advances were about £3,400, 20 per cent more than in 1980. Although that reflects some increase in loans for land purchase, most of it was for farming purposes, the review says.

Investment in new buildings and works fell by 13 per cent to £475m, and in plant, machinery and vehicles by 16 per cent to £440m.

The income improvement was due to a continuing high level of production, high returns on some commodities and the fact that the value of sales rose more than costs.

Looking forward to the year ending this month without taking into account the effects of the severe weather, the review indicates further recovery.

The largest increases a. expected in Northern Ireland and Scotland, where the output value of most products, particularly potatoes, sheep and cattle, is expected to increase while the rise in costs of feedstuffs and depreciation is naturally smaller than in 1980-81.

The number of farms fell by about 5 per cent between 1976 and 1981 to 242,300. The average area increases by about 6 per cent to 119 hectares.

Cereal growing increasesd on average from 32 to 38 hectares and sugar beet by nearly 20 per cent. There were also big rises in the average size of diary and pig herds and of ewe flocks.

*Annual Review of Agriculture 1982. Cmnd 8491* (Stationery Office, £4.65).

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

# Gun suicide verdict is quashed

A verdict of suicide recorded by a coroner on a solicitor's son who died from a gunshot wound in the head was quashed yesterday and two judges ordered a fresh inquest before a different coroner to be held.

David Nicholas Garlick, aged 20, died when he was staying at Bothamsall Hall, Bothamshall, Retford, Nottighamshire, as custodian of the hall while the owner was away.

Lord Justice Ackner, sitting in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court with Mr Justice Woolf, said yesterday "Not only was there no evidence of suicidal intent, there was strong evidence to the contrary."

The suicide verdict was recorded by Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Thompson, the Retford coroner, in April last year. Lord Justice Ackner said it was only a pathologist's evidence that the circumstances of death were compatible with Mr Garlick having held the gun to his head which had raised any suggestion that death was not accidental.

# Pools win for jobless man

A man who has been unemployed for three years has won £129,000 on the football pools. Mr Willie Mills, aged 51, from Greenock, formerly s sugar process worker, said yesterday: "It's too soon to say what we will do with he money."

Mr Charles Hill, aged 58, a mineworker from Bilston, near Edinburgh has won £138,000 He plans to retire early.

# Petrol bomb idea came from TV

Two boys aged 12 and 13, from South Shields, were fined £25 with £3 costs by a juvenile court at Hebburn, South Tyneside, yesterday for having three petrol bombs, which they made, as offensive weapons.

Mr Derek Walker, for the defence, said the boys were influenced by watching riots on television last year. They had decided to bomb railway tracks, the court was told.

# Reward for Breughel

A £5,000 reward was offered by the Courtauld Institute yesterday for information leading to the return of a £500,000 Breughel stolen from the London Gallery earlier this month. Professor Michael Kitson, the institute's deputy director, said the thieves would have trouble selling the painting.

## Street violence

# Police fear rise in robbery

**By Nicholas Timmins**

Street crime has risen sharply in London in the past year, both in Brixton and in areas not seriously affected by last year's riots.

Robbery and other violent theft, the category that includes muggings, has risen by more than 50 per cent in some areas and the police are worried about the increased violence.

*Full figures for last* year are to be released early next month. But figures for the first three-quarters of last year show steep increases. In south London, which traditionally has the worst figures of the four Metropolitan police areas, the total in the third quarter of 1981 was 1,855, two-thirds up on the same period in 1980 and approaching double the figure, 952, for the same period in 1979.

The biggest percentage increase is believed to be in Lewisham, despite the determined effort in community policing that has put more policemen on the beat. Robberies and other violent thefts in that division, which includes Bromley, rose by 60 per cent in the nine months to September, up from 539 to 862, while confidential preliminary figures given by the police to Lewisham councillors are said to show a 96 per cent increase in the borough itself over the year, up from 604 to 1,189.

Some of the street crime has become increasingly brazen. In the past three weeks, the police say groups of up to 50 youths have on three occasions looted shops in the area in daylight.

In Brixton, the percentage increase has been smaller, about a third in the first nine months of last year, but the number of attacks is much higher. There were 1,782 up to September, against 1,369 in the same period of 1980, *with the total for the year* expected to be well over 2,000 for the first time.

The increase in some other areas is as bad. Hackney had an increase of 63 per cent to 1,171 in the first nine months of 1981, Southwark a 77 per cent increase to 922. In Wandsworth the increase was 24 per cent and in Haringey, which in 1980 had the second highest total for any police division after Lambeth, the increase in the first nine months was under 20 per cent to 896.

Both Lewisham and Brixton are sensitive multiracial areas and police have so far been treading carefully, resisting the temptation to flood the area with police; the tactic that preceded the Brixton riots.

What they need, they say, is vocal condemnation by local communities and leaders of the rise in street crime. The problem they are facing, they say, is a social one as much as one for the police. Attempts are being made in Brixton to establish a local police liaison committee. But while two meetings have been held and a third is planned for later this month, the moves are being hampered by the lack of a Home Office decision on whether to take up Lord Scarman's recommendation of statutory police liaison committees.

☐ More evidence of a general rise in reported muggings and robberies in the last quarter of 1981 comes from Greater Manchester (Peter Evans writes). Crimes of robbery and theft from the person were together up by 7.7 per cent over a similar period in 1980, although that is a smaller rise than in the areas policed by some other forces.



Michael Heseltine: People must help themselves

# Guard yourselves, Heseltine says

**By Lucy Hodges**

A strong plea for people to do their own policing through crime prevention was made yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, who was given the task of resuscitating the inner cities after last year's riots.

More policing was too simple an answer to the appalling increase in crime, he said. People had to be involved in improving their environment

The minister, who was speaking at a conference in London organized by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, was in favour of schemes in which council *tenants* ran their estates themselves.

Local authorities had to be sensitive to tenants' needs, he said, which meant that local management was important. That meant the police assigning officers to particular housing estates. Lord Scarman's report had given a lead.

"The job of such officers is to act as a visible deterrent to would-be offenders and to ensure that police assistance is readily available. It is, in a sense, an effort to encapsulate the concept of the village bobby in an urban community".

More trained housing staff should be allocated to problem estates. That did not necessarily mean more money, he said.

Local management could pay for itself as had been found in the Tulse Hill estate, Brixton, where the extra rent and rates from previously unwanted housing more than covered the costs of running an estate office.

The minister told 100 housing and probation officers: "Last year symptoms of an underlying malaise in our society erupted across the country. I hope what happened then will continue to serve as a reminder of the cost of failure in the tasks which, inescapably and implacably, confront us all".

# M40 route threatens butterflies

**From Our correspondent, Oxford**

Plans to drive a motorway through one of Britain's important butterfly breeding areas have won a county council's support.

The proposed M40 extension through Bernwood Forest and across Otmoor, an area of outstanding natural beauty in Oxfordshire, has angered environmental groups.

But the route marked out by the Department of Transport as part of the £200m motorway extension from Oxford to Warwick, has been backed by Oxfordshire County Council, it decided by a majority of three to support the Otmoor route at a public inquiry later this year.

The proposal has been opposed because the forest is home to some of the rarest species of butterfly, including the black hairstreak, grizzled skipper and purple explorer. Mr Charles Secret, the national wildlife spokesman for Friends of the Earth, said the route showed a callous disregard for butterflies.

Otmoor is a wild marshy area, a few miles from Oxford city centre, which inspired the chessboard in Lewis Carroll's *Alice Through the Looking Glass*.

Protesters want the proposed extension moved three miles to the east.

# BLIND CHILD WINS FIGHT FOR SCHOOL

A girl born without eyes will spend hr first day at a nursery run by the Royal National Institute for the Blind today after a "compromise" decision by her loacl council to pay the fees.

Wirral Borough Council's refusal to pay the fees for Shelly Benbow, aged three, of Maxwell Close, Upton, Wirral, had been criticized by Mr David Hunt, Conservative MP for Wirral, and well-wishers promised several hundreds of pounds to the girl's mother.

Mr Michael Nicol, Wirral's education director, said yesterday: "We have only wanted what is best for Shelly from the beginning. It has never been a question of money, rather what would be better for her."

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Pope given a lecture in Benin

Cotonou, Benin. — The Pope arrived in Cotonou to an ecstatic welcome from Benin's Roman Catholic minority and a stern revolutionary lecture from President Mathieu Kerekou. Thousands of singing and dancing church supporters were allowed through tight security on to the runway as the papal jet from Lagos landed. Silence then fell as the President, wearing traditional costume, launched into a 25-minute political speech.

"Long live His Holiness Pope John Paul ... ready for the revolution, the struggle continues", he concluded. Using one of the slogans coined by Benin's Marxist-Leninist Government which came to power in a 1972 coup. The Pope listened patiently beside him before being driven to a football stadium to say Mass.

With 6,000 dignatries seated on the grass pitch, and 20,000 more in the stands, the Pope said the church in Benin had known "low periods, trials, temptations" but was now undergoing a "new spring". After his scheduled six-hour stop he was flying to Libreville, Gabon.

### Mrs Reagan yields to critics

Los Angeles. — Mrs Nancy Reagan, the President's wife, will no longer accept free designer clothing from some of America's leading fashion houses (Ivor Davis writes). There was considerable criticism after she disclosed last month that she had accepted thousands of dollrs worth of ensembles as "donations" and, after wearing them gave them to museums for students of fashion to study. The practice has been stopped.

### 'Impertinent' allegations



Johannesburg. — The furious controversy over the death in prison of Dr Neil Aggett, aged 28, continued unabated by the announcement by Mr Kobie Coetsee, the Minister of Justice, that an inquest will be held soon and "no stone will be left unturned to ensure that the true course of events will be revealed".

Mrs Helen Suzman, the leading opposition MP, described as "confounded impertinence" allegations made by Mr Coetsee and Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Police (above), that she had "fabricated" a letter from a detainee claiming that he had witnessed Dr Aggett being maltreated in prison.

### Khomeini 'in good health'

Reports circulating among exiled Iranians that Ayatollah Khomeini was either dead or dying were dismissed by spokesmen for Iran's Islamic leaders as the work of counter-revolutionaries. (Reuter reports from London).

An official at Ayatollah Khomeini's north Tehran office told Reuters by telephone that when they informed the Iranian leader of the rumours, "he just smiled and said 'Well, they have nothing better to do.'" The ayatollah aged 81, was said to be in good health.

### English players still ahead

English players were still in the lead in both groups of the western European zonal tournament here at the end of round eight (Harry Golombek writes). In group A, Nigel Short, with 6 points out of 8, is ahead of the two Dutch masters, Ligterink and Van Der Wiel (5½ out of 7), and John Nunn (5 out of 7). These four look likely to qualify for the final top group.

Round 8 results: Ligterink ½, Nunn ½; Van Der Wiel ½, Short ½; Langeweg ½, Seret ½; McNab 1, Gomez 0; Doyle 0, Fernandez 1; Gallego had a bye.

Jonathen Mestel leads Group B with 6 pts out of 7 followed by Mark Hebden 5½ out of 8, Donner 5 out of 7 and Stean 4½ and 1 adjourned out of 7. Results: Sanz ½, Mestel ½; Klauner 0, Stean 1; Hebden 1, Blow 0; Rivas 0, Van Der Sterren 1, Donner 1, Meulders 0. Jones had the bye. In an adjourned game from round 7, Jones beat Blow; the other adjourned game between Stean and Sanz is unfinished.

### Tear gas used against Arabs

Tel Aviv. — Stone-throwing and tyre-burning Arab student demonstrators were dispersed by tear gas in the occupied West Bank (Moshe Brilliant writes). The Israelis detained three suspected rioters. Crowds in Nablus, Ramallah and el-Bireh were also dispersed by tear gas.

# Town goes into mourning for oil rig victims

From Christopher Thomas, St John's, Newfoundland, Feb 17

Lifeboats and aircraft today battled against severe winds in the search for bodies from the Ocean Ranger oil rig and the Russian cargo ship Mekhanik Tarrasov, which both sank off the coast of Newfoundland.

The small, picturesque town of St John's, where the operation is being coordinated, was in mourning today, although there was still a faint sense of hope that the one untraced lifeboat from the oil rig will be found with men on board. Unofficially, however, the authorities have accepted that all 84 workers on the rig have perished.

The Russian ship went down 55 miles away from the Ocean Ranger on Tuesday morning. Tonight 21 bodies had been recovered but between 10 and 15 men are still unaccounted for. There were five survivors.

The same brutal storm caused both disasters in the space of 24 hours. The swell was more than 50ft and winds frequently reached 100 mph. The winter has been one of the worst on record and city councillors had to vote yet another $1m (£485,000) to clear mountains of snow and rescue several villages that had been cut off for several days.

Churchmen gathered in St John's to coordinate attempts to reach relatives of the victims. An ecumenical service is planned on Friday but few people from outlying areas will be able to get through the snow.

Local radio stations opened their programmes for several hours to local people. Most were bitter that the men were allowed to work in such appalling conditions, and several men who had worked on the rig spoke of inadequate safety precautions.

The Japanese-built Ocean Ranger was drilling 116 miles east of St John's when it developed a 15 degree list. The men took to the lifeboats which were engulfed by the heavy seas.

It was the worst marine disaster of the east Canadian coast since the war, but there is a history of tragedies in the region. The Titanic sank 400 miles from the Ocean Ranger site in 1912 with the loss of 1,503 lives and within 15 days the Empress of India sank with the loss of 1,014 lives.

The Canadian Govt has just completed an evaluation of coastal search and rescue operations and found a lack of clear objectives and poor coordination. The report is due to go before the Cabinet next month. It suggests the control of search and rescue should be placed under a single agency.

□ A second Briton is now known to have died in the disaster. He is Mr Robert Wilson, a 29-year-old father of two and a former Aberdeen driller, (the Press Association reports).

Mr Peter Fogg, the rig manager, was earlier said to be the only Briton on board at the time of the tragedy.

Mr Wilson had flown out to the disaster rig with another employee of a Canadian drilling firm a few days before the accident.

□ Ottawa: Canada and Newfoundland have named commissions of inquiry to investigate the tragedy and the Canadian Government is also exploring the idea of a joint international inquiry suggested by United States officials (John Best writes).

The Ocean Ranger, owned by the Canadian affiliate of an American drilling company, and operated by the Canadian branch of the Mobil oil company, was subject to American certification requirements.

it went down 175 miles east of St John's, Newfoundland, outside Canada's territorial waters, but well within its 200-mile zone of economic jurisdiction.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Government ministers came under critical questioning for the second day about circumstances surrounding the disaster.

At one point Mr Joe Clark, the Conservative Opposition leader, suggested that confusion within the Federal Government may have led to the loss of life, and urged that it be ended before more lives were lost.

Mr Patrick Nowlan, a Nova Scotia Conservative referred to the obvious confusion over jurisdiction among the Federal, Newfoundland Provincial, and United States governments.

At least three Federal Departments — energy, transport and defence — have responsibilities of various kinds in the offshore area. Mr Jean-Luc Pipin, the Liberal Transport Minister, answering Mr Clark yesterday, contended that this was inevitable, the only alternative being to put everything under a single government department.

The issue dividing Ottawa and Newfoundland is a long-standing one, and is based on which level of government owns the oil off Newfoundland.

## Glee over crisis in Zimbabwe

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg, Feb 17

The political crisis in Zimbabwe has been seized on with relish by the (mainly Afrikaans) pro-government press in South Africa as proof that multi-racial societies are doomed to failure and that black Africans, left to govern themselves, will dissolve into quarrelling tribes.

In a typical comment *Die Vaderland*, which staunchly supports the ruling National Party, said earlier this week that the events in Zimbabwe had shown what everyone "except for a few very naive British" had known all along: "Ndebele and Shona cannot live peacefully together in one kraal".

This was a reference to the fact that Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, derives his support mainly from the Shona-speaking peoples in the north and north-east, who account for about 80 per cent of the black population, while Mr Nkomo's strength lies among the Ndebele-speakers in the south and western parts of the country.

Zimbabwe as it stands is an affront to South African orthodoxy on two main counts: By showing that a white minority can survive in a black-ruled country and by offering an example of a state in which blacks are able to sink their tribal differences in acceptance of a common nationhood.

This challenges the basis of apartheid which holds that a white minority can only survive if it retains a monopoly of political power and that the blacks of South Agrica are made up of separate "nations" — Zulus Xhosas, Tswanas and so on — which do not want to be merged into a unitary state.

Any sign of conflict in Zimbabwe along tribal lines, therefore, is grist to the apartheid propaganda mill. So is the continuing exodus of whites from Zimbabwe and the reports of mistreatment of whites.

*The Citizen*, the only English-language newspaper which generally supports government policy, frequently attacks Lord Carrington as "Lord carry-on-selling-the-white-man-down-the-river". By contrast, the Liberal *Rand Daily Mail* said this morning: "Those who are crowing would do better to pray for peace across the border".

## MPs warm to Canada measure

By Hugh Noyes
Westminster

The long-awaited Canada Bill, described by the Speaker, Mr George Thomas, as unique in modern times, and which after 114 years finally brings to an end the powers of the United Kingdom Parliament to legislate over Canada, was given a warm reception as it headed for its second reading in the Commons last night.

From early in the debate there was little doubt that the Bill would receive an impressive majority. The only objections were made on grounds of timing by MPs who felt that the Government should have waited until various legal proceedings in the House of Lords were concluded.

As well as ending the powers of the Westminster parliament to legislate over Canada the Bill, which has been approved by both Houses of the Canadian parliament and comes before the Commons at the request of the Federal Government, confers full powers on that Government to amend the Constitution under an agreed formula. It also amends the Canadian Constitution by providing for a charter of rights.

Even before the Bill came before the House, MPs were fully aware of its unique nature, in that alternate pages are in English and Canadian French.

An early ruling yesterday by the Speaker made clear that any proposed amendments to the Bill by Westminster MPs should be in English only, and that any translations required should be left to the Canadians.

But, at the start of the debate, Mr Humphrey Atkins the Deputy Foreign Secretary, told the House that it was the Government's view that any alterations could only be made at the request of, and with the consent of, the Canadian Parliament. It would therefore be unconstitutional to make any amendments without that request and consent. His advice was that there should be no amendments to the Bill

Representatives of the one million Canadian Indians were much in evidence in the public galleries as the Commons debate opened. The basic argument of the Indians is that the patriotism of the Constitution is unconstitutional.

Parliamentary report, page 4

## Two months of martial law

# The tinder box in Poland's big cities

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw, Feb 17

Rumour has it that the people of Swidnik, near Lublin, in a soft-spoken protest against martial law, have been leaving their homes and milling in the streets shortly before the 7.30pm news.

Every evening the news trumpets the hosannas of higher production and falling crime rates. The town authorities — this much is official — have brought forward the start of the curfew until 7pm to ensure that the television announcers have a sporting chance.

True or false, what matters is that Poles believe the story. After two months of martial law, the official media have lost any semblance of credibility.

Local authorities are having to enforce absurdly restrictive rules and the military council has promised little and delivered nothing. Some restrictions have been lifted. The curfew is, in most cities, from 11pm to 5am. In most cities it is possible to drive private cars and buy petrol, and many newspapers have reappeared in the kiosks (albeit in neutered form).

Travel between regions has become easier, the universities have reopened, telephone contacts restored in a limited way (usually a seven-hour wait for intercity communication) and some businesses have been allowed to use their telexes.

But it would be wrong to deduce from this relaxation that martial law is being dismantled. We are told there is more freedom to come if everyone behaves themselves. Even if the soldiers are withdrawn from the streets (and there is no evidence of this in Warsaw, Gdansk, Poznan or Lodz), the military will dominate the economy and everyday life for many, many months to come.

The commissars will stay in the factories, the patrols will stay in the shipyards, the armoured personnel carriers near the power plants and, less tangibly, the military will continue to oversee the chain of command in several ministries and government departments.

Recently a general rang up a senior editor on the newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* to complain about an article and to order the sacking of its writer.

Whatever the pressure from the West, irrespective of whether sanctions are intensified or reciprocal agreements abrogated, the generals are here to stay — at least until certain aims have been achieved.

The aims of the authorities have become somewhat confused over the past eight weeks. The first priority was of course to restore social stability, a readily comprehensible military aim that involved the rounding up of thousands of potential enemies of the state. But over the past weeks the other goals, the original motivation for the military takeover, have gained in importance, and it is these that are proving to be beyond the powers of the military council.

Economic reform, including the radical increases in prices of food and fuel, poses the severest problem for the generals. They are trying to change the mechanisms of economic redistribution at a time when there is nothing to redistribute. How is an enterprise's manager to sieze the initiative in marketing his products when he cannot find the raw materials needed to produce anything in the first place?

What is the point of price reform if managers do not have the freedom to adjust the pricing of their goods to meet demand?

How can the enterprises launch, as they are being urged, and export drive when there is no way of financing the necessary imports?

These problems existed before martial law but they have become intractable since. True, strikes have been removed from the equation, but the heavy military control, the purging of managers and administrative heads (800 in the past eight weeks), the nervousness about independent decision making and, to a limited extent, the imposition of martial law is an elusive, quixotic goal.

Martial law was also designed to provide a breathing space in which the party could rebuild and regenerate. The takeover was a move against Solidarity's erosion of the party, but also against the medium ranking *apparat* that has traditionally blocked reform and partly, too, against the fringe hardliners, those dogmatic Marxists outside the central committee who could have constituted a fifth column for the Soviet Union.

Martial law was used to defend the centre in Polish politics, to keep some reformist ideals alive, but also to provide a way of covering up the fundamental lack of elasticity of the Polish system. The only credible way of saying: no more concessions.

By these standards, martial law has failed. Nobody says so openly of course. Like the man falling from a skyscraper and passing the thirteenth floor window, their judgment is: so far, so good.

But even before the raids and arrests of the past two days, the balance sheet spoke for itself. There are still over 4,000 Poles interned (the official estimate) but, in fact, something like 12,000 have probably been interned and about 6,000 released. These estimates are fuzzy. One of those interned told me that he had been taken from his cell, told in the hearing of others that he was free because of his "cooperative" attitude, taken to the end of the corridor and then reinterned and transported to another camp. Do we register that man as released or not? As it happens, he is now free but he is still on some internment lists and missing from others. Other people have been interned, released than rearrested and charged with anti-socialist activities.

According to the official figures 2,727 people have faced summary courts (no appeal, no jury) since martial law, over a third of whom were accused of organizing strikes or continuing Solidarity activities. The average sentence has been three to five years, though a couple in Gdansk recently received 10 and nine years for organizing a strike.

One man was given three years' imprisonment for claiming that he had been beaten up in an internment camp when he received — according to the official account — his injuries from his wife. He was found guilty of *spreading false information* that could have caused popular unrest.

Apart from internments and summary trials, there are also trials in military courts and under normal criminal law. The latter could be applied for example against those accused of breaking into a printing shop to print leaflets.

Magistrates courts, which have to try the accused within 48 hours of arrest, have sentenced hundreds — 162 after the Poznan demonstration and over 200 in Gdansk — to relatively small terms of three months. But even those acquitted have been known to lose their jobs: students more often than not are expelled.

Thus the first object of the military council, law and order, is being achieved at considerable cost. Dismissed journalists write for underground newspapers, expelled students help to establish the infrastructure of opposition.

Subordinate goals have been achieved; Mr Lech Walesa is politically isolated, intellectuals are separated from worker dissidents. But the ultimate effect of the crackdown has been to radicalize opponents of the regime, create a larger gulf between the Communist Party and the people, and to make a tinder box of every large city, as was evident in Poznan last weekend and Gdansk three weekends ago.

The economy ails, though the official press says that coal output is breaking all records, and the Communist Party ails with it. There are two theories about the effect of martial law on the party. The first states that the image of General Jaruzelski is still intact — the patriotic Pole performing a patriotic duty — but that his centrist line of conciliation is being discredited — the longer the military stays in the streets, the longer Mr Walesa is interned and Solidarity is suspended.

This view is based on the relative inexperience of the Central Committee which, though it supported moderation last summer, is being actively lobbied by hardliners.

The other theory is that the line of conciliation is not under threat — the Soviet Union and therefore the dogmatic Polish Marxists are still interested in a solution based on dialogue — but that General Jaruzelski has taken on too much and may have to give up one of his many hats.

The long anticipated Central Committee plenum, which according to some sources could come next week, may clear some of the smoke, but it will provide no lasting solutions. The people no longer believe in the party and the fact that it needs military support to continue existence is hardly an advertisement.

The generals then have little choice but to continue. If they stepped down now, allowed the Communist Party to regain control, the old ailments would reappear instantly. The infighting would become outfighting and the Soviet Union would again express anxiety about its unruly neighbour. These factors, and not the relative efficacy of sanctions will determine the span of martial law.

The Catholic Church seems to have recognized this and is concentrating on the improvement of conditions for the interned and the removal of day-to-day irritants.

Some church sources are confident that a large number of the interned will be set free in the next two months. Other informants say that the Government has a list of 700 interned Solidarity leaders that it would like to expel abroad.

Much depends on the nature of popular unrest in the coming weeks. To give the military leadership a *raison de'être*. A degree of "threat" has to persist.

A Gdansk party official last week paraphrased the underground slogan in addressing an American reporter: "You may have the propaganda winter, but we will have the propaganda spring." In one sense that is correct: many educated Poles are unhappy with the Reagan Administration's policies, its trivialization, as they see it of the Polish crisis ("Let Hollywood Be Hollywood", the cynics say of the recent television spectacular) while many ordinary Poles believe that the United States is using "food blackmail" against them.

But that does not make them love their own government. There is no forgiving and no forgetting.

Troubled allies, page 12

Iron Curtain rations. Women bargaining for remnants in Gdansk.



Herr Springer: Merger plans opposed.

## Springer bid in jeopardy

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Feb 17

The West German Cartel Office has refused permission for a huge deal between Herr Axel Springer, the country's biggest newspaper owner, and the rival Burda firm, which dominates the magazine market.

Herr Springer was to have sold a quarter of his empire to Burda under a deal in which they together would have made up more than 50 per cent of the national newspaper and magazine circulation, and would have a lion's share of the advertising and distributing business in these areas.

The sum has not been disclosed but has been estimated at about DM200m (about £45m).

The proposal now goes to Count Otto von Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister, who has the power to waive the cartel office's objections if he considers it is in the public interest.

The right-wing Springer empire includes West Germany's biggest tabloid newspaper *Bild* with a circulation of 4.6 million and *Die Welt*.

## 35 nations trapped in Madrid

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 17

With the Communist countries resisting any prompt adjournment, the European security review conference now looks like dragging on. In today's full session during which Poland attacked Britain and the United States, the only decision taken by the 35 nations was to hold two further sessions this week.

Switzerland did not propose a suspension from the end of this week until next autumn as it had suggested under the impact of Polish and Soviet obstructionist tactics when the Madrid meeting resumed eight days ago. It failed to find support for the idea even among the eight-nation neutral and non-aligned group.

Austria wants, above all, to ensure the continuance of the Helsinki process while Yugoslavia today spoke against the West's desire to concentrate on Poland.

Western delegates considered that the Soviet block is trying to put some distance between last week's heavy Western criticism of the Polish military regime's trampling on human rights, and adjourning the conference for several months.

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia have both insisted on observing an informal consensus reached before the Christmas recess to return to Madrid for four whole weeks. The West refuses the Eastern block's attempt to move the conferece on to drafting a final document.

Poland today rounded on Britain and America for their continued attention to human rights in Poland

## Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

# Renovation in Russia

Ever since the Khrushchev years, when the contradictions and weaknesses of the Soviet system were admitted and revealed for the first time to everybody's view by Stalin's successors, the world of Western kremlinologists, for ever debating what the future of Soviet communism would be, split into two schools of thought.

One of the two, quickly discredited as that of the optimists, believed that the Kremlin leaders would be able to carry out those economic and political reforms which were needed to make the Soviet system more efficient as well as more acceptable: both to its own subjugated people, which would enjoy a certain amount of liberalization and to the West, which would find a reformed Soviet Union a better partner in the atomic age.

The pessimists, who called themselves realists, held that the Soviet system could never tolerate reforms. Therefore, since the contradictions and weaknesses were real, some sort of a revolution would in the end take place. But the pessimists quarrelled between themselves as to which revolution, and with what effects: one could have to face in the end a new Stalinism, and a more expansionist and dangerous one.

Alternatively, the revolution might split apart the Soviet empire and open the doors to the democratization of parts of it, if not of its whole area.

These alternatives have been debated among Western experts since the middle 1960s. But neither of the two main scenarios has happened, in spite of the fact that the contradictions and weaknesses have become ever more serious, in the past two decades.

The reforms, which had been planned during the Khrushchev era and in the early stages of the Brezhnev-Kosygin-Podgorny troika, were quickly abandoned as too dangerous for party rule. Revolutions did indeed occur, but only in the satellite countries, and they were quickly repressed, either by direct military intervention or, when this seemed to become too dangerous for Soviet global interests, by "self-repression".

The apparent success of this formula in Poland raises a serious problem: does this success imply that the only possible future is a continuation for ever of the present, rather inefficient, bleak and dangerous but functioning mechanism, based on totalitarianism and the power of the Red Army? This may be the most plausible scenario, but the majority of Western experts still believe that the weaknesses and inefficiencies of Soviet communism cannot be for ever compensated by repression.

The fact that the present Soviet leadership is bound to be thoroughly renovated, for reasons of age, in the near future, lends credibility to the belief that something is going to give in the Soviet machine. The interests of the three main power groups in the Politburo, and in the Soviet Union at large, are seen to be in contradiction.

The economic bureaucrats are blamed by both the party bureaucrats and the military leaders for being unable to provide an economic power basis large enough to accommodate the other two groups' plans and dreams. The party people want more goods for the masses to keep them happier, while the generals must keep up an immense military machine, which they always seek to expand.

If the ambitions and interests of each of the three main power groups are incompatible with each other, and if the "Brezhnev compromise" breaks apart after Brezhnev, two things could happen. The first is a "Khrushchev scenario", based on an alliance between party and government-reformers, leading to reforms, détente and polycentrism.

An alliance between the party hardliners and the military men could lead instead to a "Jaruzelski scenario" on the Soviet scale, including more repression, more expansionism and a communist war economy.

We have no direct indication as to which of the two scenarios might prevail: we know almost nothing about the younger Soviet leaders and their views. But it is high time that the West starts discussing what it can do to strengthen the chances of success for the first, "Khrushchev scenario". The Western factor will have great influence upon the solution of the Soviet equation.

# French Cabinet names 44 to head state firms

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 17

The heads of 44 nationalized industries, financial groups, and banks were appointed by the Cabinet today, in one of the biggest movements of personnel ever carried out under the Fifth Republic, and one with far-reaching consequences for the economic success or failure of the Socialist experiment.

The appointments announced have produced no sensations, but some surprises. They appear to have been dictated by the desire not for revolution but for change in continuity.

Apart from a left-wing colouring in some cases, and the appointment of three women to head nationalized banks, those chosen are drawn from that vast reservoir of graduates of the *Grandes Ecoles* who, since the end of the war, have worked with equal ease in the higher ranks of the Administration and in key posts in business and industry.

But there has been no massive promotion of left-wing politicians or trade unionists, or people outside that charmed circle which has governed France under two republics.

Only two of them are given industrial or semi-industrial posts. M Michel Rolant, a member of the CFDT leftist trade union executive and of the Socialist Party, is made head of a new energy saving agency, and M Georges Valbon, a member of the Communist Party committee, with the reputation of a good local government administrator, becomes head of the National Coal Board.

A third, M Georges Besse, who becomes head of Pechniney- Ugine- Kuhlmann, born of a working class family but a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, was head of the Cogema, the wholly owned industrial branch of the Atomic Energy Authority.

The new head of Thomson-Brandt, M Alain Gomezm was a director of Saint Gobain, but with the established reputation of a "left-wing manager", and a strong supporter of M Mitterrand.

A more unusual appointment is that of M Jean-Pierre Brunet, a professional diplomat and former Ambassador in Tokyo and born as head of the biggest Industrial group, the Compagnie Generale d'Electricite. But he too had always had left-wing sympathies. Where the banks are concerned, three of them are already nationalized, and 18 will be nationalized next July, among them three mutual banks to be denationalized by an elaborate process later, The appointments all involve people with senior banking or managerial experience, The appointment of M Jean-Yves Haberer, the treasury director at the finance Ministry, at the head of the Paribas financial group was known for months.

The new head of Suez is M Georges Plescoff, who was president of the nationalized Assurances Generales de France since 1970. M Rene Thomas, the managing director of the BNP, one of the already nationalized "big three" becomes its general administrator.

M Jacques Mayoux, former president ot the recently nationalized steel firm, Sacilor, and responsible for the success of the Credit Agricole, is given the Société Generale, another of the "big three", as a handsome consolation prize.

M Michel de Boissieu, who is appointed general administrator of Rothschild bank, was managing director of the group in the 1960s, and a member of its supervisory board since 1968.

In the case of the banks, none of the former presidents have kept their jobs, although the betting was in past weeks that two of them stood a good chance. The new appointments are more "pink" than their predecessors, on the whole, and less prominent members of the administrative and business establishment.

One or two are actually members of the socialist "think tank" — M Robert Fossaert, who becomes head of the Banque Scalbert Dupont, and M Jean Matouk, an economist, of the Banque Chais.

Of the three women appointed today Mme Lisette Mayret, director of the Compagnie Financière of the Rothschild group, whose career has been in banking, becomes general administrator of the Banque Hervet, A leading Protestant bank.

The other two women, Mme Christiane Dore, and Mme Hélène Ploix, are appointed Commissioners of the Government for the Banque Industrielle et Mobilier Privee, respectively.

Today's appointments are the prelude to the definition of a new industrial policy, in which the nationalized groups are expected to play the role of leaders.

They are also the start of a far-reaching reorganization

A Bill to this effect will be submitted to parliament next autumn. It amounts to nothing less than a minor revolution of French banking practices.



M Jean Yves Haberer: To head Paribas bank group.



M Jean Gandois: Remains at the Rhone-Poulenc helm.



M Roger Fauroux: Stays as director of Saint-Gobain.

# Foreign minister denies dismissal by Zia

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, Feb 17

Mr Agha Shahi, the outgoing Pakistani Foreign Minister, who appears to have taken umbrage to a recent *Times* Diary article about his falling from grace because of reported differences with President Zia ul-Haq, devoted considerable part of a press conference today to what he described as "mythical differences".

Mr shahi, who had been replaced by Lieutenant-General Sahubzada Yakoob, said *The Times* article had compelled him to answer back like tgeneral de Gaulle, who had referred to the premature reports of his death by saying:"My fall from the grace is greatly exaggerated."

He said he was willing to show medical reports to prove that he wahad been in very poor health since October. Mrr Shahi added he had asked the President to let him resign.

Mr Shahi said he hoped this would set at rest the doubts whivh had somehow been spread through the courtesy of as eminent a paper as *The Times* and had been carried by wire and news agecies and published in newspapers throughout the world.

In regard to his alleged differences with General Zia, Mr Shahi said he was baffled by the reports. He said he had carried out the foreign policy which was articulated by General Zia and had earnt the President's endorsement and approval on all occasions.

"So let me say there is no truth whatsoever that I have major policy differences with the President." General Zia had been his ultimate source of authority and was the inspiration of Pakistan's foreign policy.

In this context, Mr Shahi recalled the country's new relationship with the United States. The Afghan policy, the initiative for a no-war pact with India, and the Middle East and Palestine policies. In none of these was there any major policy difference with the President.

Mr Shahi said: "Hence the mythical reports are definitely tendentious and are not well motivated. "Finally to climax all these reports, it is stated that (I am) uncomfortable with General Zia's idea of an alliance between Catholicism and Islam against the forces of aethism and Communism." He wondered how such an impression had been gained.

"You will agree that this over-simplification reflects mental under-development" which he said was not confined to under-developed countries, but found expression in the columns of distinguished newspapers like *The Times*.

Mr Shahi, however, added that he had great admiration for *The Times* because he believed that it had an "educative influence".

Mr Shahi said he had not been offered any other appointment by General Zia, but added that he had offered to resign in March, 1981, when the President wanted to reshuffle his Cabinet.

# Civil rites get equal status in Greece

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Feb 17

The Socialist Government has tabled a draft Bill making civil marriage in Greece legal but not compulsory — thus giving in to church objections as well as to the surprisingly strong negative public reaction.

The new law will give equally validity to civil and church weddings, but most of the restrictions relating to religious marriages are to be abolished for the civil procedure.

These include the lifting of the ban on the fourth marriage, mixed marriages, the disqualification of people convicted for adultery and the ban on marriages between blood relations. Greek clergymen and monks who have taken a vow of celibacy, would be able to marry under the civil procedure.

However, the general synod of the othodox Church of Greece said recently that it would tolerate the civil marriage only in the case of Greeks of other religions, or atheists.

Mr Stathis Alexandris, Minister of Justice, in tabling the draft Bill last night, explained why the Government had not heeded the demands of Greek women's organizations, the Athens law faculty and the Bar Association in favour of the compulsory civil marriage, leaving the church ceremony optional.



Royal progress: The Govenor-General of the Bahamas, Sir Gerald Cash, greeting the Prince and Princess of Wales at a brief stopover at Nassau airport on their way to a ten-day holiday on Windermere Island, Eleuthera, in the Bahamas. They also made a one-hour stop at Hamilton, Bermuda, and went on a brief "walkabout".

# Madrid worried by wave of killings

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 17

Senor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, today attended the funeral of two of the latest Civil Guard victims of a fresh wave of killings, possibly by ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

He thereby domonstrated the Spanish Government's extreme concern, just before the court martial of those involved in last year's attempted military coup was about to begin.

The Government is worried about the impact that further killings, or the possible kidnapping of an Army general, might have on the trial, which starts here on Friday. Any general might be at risk, but there are 13 Army and Air Force generals and three Vice-Admirals in the court-martial.

No claim for responsibility for yesterday's killing has yet been made by either wing of the Basque separatist organization. But the Government's special police anti-terrorist squad said last night that the two Civil Guards, one on active service and the other retired, were "evident" victims of ETA's more violent military wing.

The two men were killled within hours of each other in two different places in the Basque region.

Accompanied by Juan Rosón, the interior Minister, the Prime Minister flew from Madrid to San Sebastián this morning. This is the first time that he has made this gesture after the murder of Civil Guardsman, though he did so shortly after taking office, when senior army officers were killed in the Basque region.

The *Diario Vasco*, a usually well-informed Basque daily, reported today that a decision to resume a campaign of killings and violence was also taken by ETA's hitherto more moderate politico-military wing, at a secret meeting last weekend.

Since the beginning of this month, when a special Cabinet committee set up to superintend the security arrangements for the February 23 coup trial first studied the issue, the Government had been worried about reports that the more moderate wing would break the truce that it had declared immediately after last year's coup attempt.

The Basque autonomous regional Government has condemned yesterday's killing, saying that they were "clearly a bid to destroy democracy at an extremely delicate moment" as the court martial begins. The ruling Basque Nationalist Party today urged everyone throughout the Basque country to repudiate this fresh outburst of violence, if they wished to preserve the region's autonomous status.

The police anti-terrorist squad today announced the arrest of a five-man group belonging to ETA's military wing near Bilbao, together with their arms and explosives.

A police statement accused the five of responsibility for the killing of a Civil Guard last October in the Basque region.

# Peace ship may set sail for Ulster

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Feb 17

Mr Abie Nathan, the eccentric but determined owner of the Voice of Peace radio ship, announced today that after 16 years of attempting to reconcile Jews and Arabs, he will leave for Northern Ireland at the weekend in an Effort to promote peace between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Mr Nathan first came to world attention when he flew his private aircraft, Shalom I, into Egypt in 1966, at a time when it was still in a state of war with Israel. He was imprisoned by the Israelis after returning from a similar solo peace mission a year later.

His further activities have ranged from a 45-day hunger strike aimed at halting Jewish settlement in the occupied territories to an unsuccessful attempt to take his radio ship into Beirut harbour in 1978 to deliver a cargo of medicines and children's clothing.

The station, which broadcasst a mix of music, advertisements and peace jingles, closed down at midnight on December 31 with a record by the late John Lennon. Mr Nathan has failed to secure an Isreali licence for his ship to broadcast from the shore in winter.

He told reporters that he would fly to Belfast on Sunday "to see whether they want us to sail the ship there, whatever the risks."

# Peking fails to dispel doubts on Deng future

From David Bonavia, Peking, Feb 17

Mystery is increasing here about the whereabouts and activities of Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, hitherto considered the effective leader of the Chinese Communist Party and Government, who has not been seen in public for more than five weeks.

Ambiguous statements by other leaders have only served to deepen the sense of puzzlement. The Foreign Ministry has said that Mr Deng retains his previous high posts in the party and the armed forces. Yesterday, Chairman Hu Yaobang — widely considered to be Mr Deng's protégé — told a visiting Chinese-American scientist that the party leadership was strong and united, but did not refer to Mr Deng.

Earlier, Mr Bo Yibo, a deputy Prime Minister denied there would be a purge of the bureaucracy this year, whereas Mr Deng is thought to be committed to exactly such a move.

The party's theoretical journal has reiterated the need for a purge of corrupt, inefficient or over-age office holders. The jobs of leftists who came up during the cultural Revolution may also be in jeopardy.

Mr Deng, who is thoughtto have gone to southern China over the Chinese New Year last month, was originally rumoured to be on an inspection tour. He has since sent a wreath for the funeral of a relatively little known party official and a message of encouragement to an army conference on forestry. But he remains out of sight.

Two interpretations are being put on this state of affairs, apart from the view of some observers that it is of no significance. One version is that Mr Deng has been forced to step down because of the strong resistance to his purge plans.

Another is that he has voluntarily withdrawn to the "second rank" — as Mr Wan Li, another Deputy Prime Minister, put it last week — because he is feeling his age or is disheartened by the resistance to his modernizing, relatively liberal policies.

Although Chairman Hu laid emphasis on collective leadership, this has rarely been an accomplished fact during the past three decades of communist rule.

On the contrary, the leadership's course has been strewn with plots and conspiracies, treachery, calumny, civil upheaval, economic crisis and violent death. Guiding policies have been turned upside down at irregular intervals, but with awesome frequency.

The reason for concern at Mr Deng's prolonged absence from public view is that many of his crucial policies are still in their formative or intermediate stage. They are controversial enough to be difficult or impossible to implement without his strong personality and great experience.

The economy, for instance is going through a transitional phase in the conversion from heavy to light industry, and the liberalization of agriculture, giving the peasants much more freedom to plant what crops they like and market them as profitably as they can after providing a fixed quota for the state.

Some highly placed people — especially in the armed forces — fear that this is a reversion to "capitalism" which will undermine Mao Tse-tung's system of people's communes.

Similarly, in industry, an influential group of top-level economic planners and administrators is believed to feel that the steel and oil industries have been cut back enough if not too much.

Nor is there likely to be unanimity over foreign and strategic affairs. Mr Deng's strong commitment to friendship with the United States has led him into a quagmire because of President Reagan's insistence on selling arms to Taiwan.

China remains powerless to influence the situation in Indo-China, where Vietnam has established almost total domination and alignment with the Soviet Union.

Another invasion of Vietnam by China would arouse disputes here about timing and tactics.

There is also disagreement about the desirability of the introduction of aspects of Western culture and traditional Chinese culture, previously called decadent, and the continued attack on the policies of Mao.

Unemployment is particularly serious among former servicemen who were demobilized because of defence cuts.

There are, in short, many aspects of Mr Deng's policies which are open to severe criticism by other revolutionary veterans and members of the public.

Most of them have been muted so far by the sense of purpose and direction which he has imparted. But it is possible that the threat of a mass purge of party and government officials may have come up against opposition too resolute for even him to cope with.

# Sex poser for lady Captain of the Castle

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 17

San Marino Europe's oldest and smallest republic, perched on Mount Titanus where St Marinus was supposed to have founded his tranquil as well as tiny state — is split on the feminist issue.

Reports have come down the mountain that a court decision favouring women's rights is to be challenged. Last week the judiciary reversed existing law and gave women born in San Marino the right to keep their nationality if they married outside the republic.

Until that decision, which many women proclaimed historic, a man born in San Marino retained his citizenship, whomever he married and could pass it on to his children, but women lost their rights to citizenship if they looked for a husband outside the 38 square miles of sovereign territory.

A demonstration organized by the Women's Union of San Marino expressed immense joy at the court verdict. A law which they regarded as unfair and which had been in effect for 53 years had been overturned.

The judge, however, ruled only that a woman maintained her rights of citizenship: there was no question of giving women the right enjoyed by men of making their children citizens.

The verdict was the result of a legal action brought by a San Marino woman who had married an Italian and so under the old law had forfeited her citizenship.

There are also said to be a disturbing number of women who do not marry their foreign lovers, even if they have children by them, for fear of losing their citizenship and their rights to an unusually generous social security system.

An appeal against the verdict has been made on the grounds that the court did not have the power to reverse legislation. The appeal was regarded as sufficiently important and dangerous for the rights of women for the female Captain of the Castle of San Marino to explain

The captain, who is effectively the mayor, said that the appeal had to be considered by the two heads of state. San Marino has two Captains Regent, who are elected every six months.

The coalition Government is in no position to advise the Captains Regent. Although it has 31 seats in Parliament, it cannot count on the vote of the single Social Democrat on this issue, so that the parliamentary line-up would be 30-30.



Unacustomary behaviour: Scores of angry striking French customs officers, outnumbered by police, were kept away from the Elysée Palace where a Cabinet meeting was in progress yesterday.

# France takes brunt of MEP criticism

From George Clark, Strasbourg, Feb 17

Prophesies of gloom and doom dominated speeches from all parties in the European Parliament today when MEPs debated the pessimistic report on the state of the EEC given yesterday by Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission.

Most of them endorsed his assertion that the community is in serious danger of deserting its free trade principles and retreating behind national trade barriers.

Mr Basil de Ferranti, Conservative MEP for Hampshire, West, pinpointed the latest manifestations of protectionism under the socialist regime in France. He referred to the walling off of the French market from other EEC countries, and condemned particularly the plans to protect the French machine tools, textiles, leather goods, toys and furniture industries.

Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, the Commissioner for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection, said that fuller details had been requested from the French government, but it appeared that the measures were in complete violation of the principles of free trade. Complaints had ome from other countries that measures already introduced by France had paralyzed of destroyed some trade within the Community.

A French minister had been invited to Brussels to explain the motivation and extent of the measures and the Commission would then give an official ruling whether they were incompatible with Community rules.

Mr De Ferranti recalled that Mr Thorn had said that the single market was the Community's priceless asset but he thought, judging by recent events, that most people would like to have the old tariff system back again instead of the present dangerous and hidden non-tariff barriers.

National authorities asserted their right to test products for compliance with certain specifications and these procedures were easily used to slow down the flow of imports.

"In Britain we have an all too sorry example of what this can lead to," said Mr De Ferranti. "The British car industry has for years been protected by the national system of granting type approval certificates.

"This has allowed British motor manufacturers to maintain prices that are 30 to 40 per cent higher than prices in other member states. While they may vainy hope that this helps them to hang on to their share of the domestic market, it has progressively meant that they have priced themselves out of community and world markets.

"It would be tragic if France were now to go along the same road, taking action which they short-sightedly think will protect their industries.

Lack of proress in devising any European strategy for industrial developments that could provide more jobs was a constant theme, and the Conservative group, under Sir Henry Plumb, it's new leader, has decided to set up a special subcommittee, which will have advice from British, American and continental businessmen. To see what new initiatives can be proposed.

Strong backing is being given to the Channel tunnel scheme as a joint European enterprise.

The chronic inability of the Council of Ministers to reach decisions, especially on the restructuring of the Community's finances was condemned, but the Commission itself did not come out unscathed.

Sir Henry Plumb, for the Conservatives, said that it had been largely incapable of getting the decisions that the Community so desperately needed. He gave notice that the Commision's performance would be closely monitored in the next 12 months, and there was a hint that there could be opposition to a renewal of Mr Thorn's appointment.



Mr de Ferranti: "Britain a sorry example"

# St Lucia seeks end to turmoil

From Jeremy Taylor
Port of Spain, Feb 17

After nearly three years of political turmoil, the Caribbean island of St Lucia is preparing for a general election, which must be held by May 7.

It may return to power Mr John Compton, the pro-Western leader who headed the Government for 15 years until he was defeated in 1979 soon after independence from Britain.

Until the election, St Lucia, a ruggedly beautiful volcanic island with 115,000 people is being run by an interim government, the fourth since independence. It came to power in mid-January after public protest toppled the Labour Party government of Mr Winston Cenac.

The Prime Minster is Mr Michael Pilgrim, a 35-year-old accountant and graduate of the North-East London Polytechnic, who entered politics only three years ago. Mr Pilgrim, a popular figure of the moderate left with thick, shoulder-length hair, was sworn in on January 17 under an agreement between all political parties.

He appointed to his cabinet one representative from each of the two main parties, fillng the rest of the posts with representatives from the private sector, the trades unions and other organizations — "what we need in this country is unity," he said.

St Lucia is still heavily reliant on agricultural exports (including bananas for Britain) and tourism and under Mr Compton, had come to terms with the reality of outside economic pressure and had become something of a showpiece of quiet pro-western stability.

Mr Compton's United Workers' Party (UWP) was defeated in 1979 by the Labour Party (SLP) which was lead by Mr Allan Louisy, made an incautious deal with Mr George Odlum, his ambitious left-wing deputy to hand over power after six months, which he failed to do, plunging the SLP into a bitter leadership feud which crippled its work as a government.

St Lucia slipped into economic decline which eroded confidence at home and abroad. Mr Louisy's government fell last year but the SLP struggled on for eight months under Mr Winston Cenac, his Attorney General, while Mr Oslum left to form his own Progressive Labour Party (PLP).

The Cenac Government fell last month after trying to introduce legislation to allow MPs to accept government contracts and more time to account for official funds spent abroad.

It was the last straw. There were protests from the unions, the business sector and the entire political opposition which almost shut down the island for a week.

## Letter from Grenada

# Airport threatens exotic lifestyle

When Gil Sevil, an American born in Cuba, flew into the former British colony of Grenada (pronounced Gren-ay-da) the other day, he found a lot of his former fellow-countrymen briskly building an airport large enough to handle the most modern aircraft.

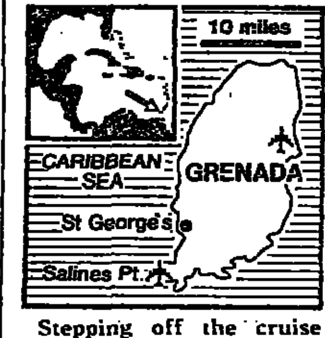
"There were quite a few Cubans with machine guns," said Mr Sevil, cruise director of the Costa Lines cruise ship The Daphne. "But they were quite friendly.

"When you inquire why the tiny, 21-mile long island needs a huge airport, they say 'to bring in more tourists'," he added. "But one 747-load of passengers would fill every single room in town for a week."

There is plenty of activity at the new airport at Salines Point as the Cubans, using Russian equipment, rush to finish the job.

In many parts of the Caribbean and Central America these days, Cubans can be seen at work on aid projects. In Grenada so far, the aid appears to be benevolent.

Mr Maurice Bishop, the London-educated lawyer who became Prime Minister in a bloodless revolution in 1979 while his predecessor, Sir Eric Gairy was visiting New York, has already survived one assassination attempt.




Stepping off the cruise ship Daphne, I found Grenada quaint but poverty-stricken. Shops are forlorn with peeling paint, supermarket shelves are half-empty and yet there is a bustle in town as scores of schoolchildren, in their English-style uniforms, wait for buses to take them home. Tourists, Americans in particular, are somewhat apprehensive about the Cuban-Russian connexions with the lush, green island and their anxieties are not diminished by tales about a top-secret enclave, heavily guarded and closed to the public.

At the port of St George's, once you have fought off the guides, taxi-drivers and native ladies offering a variety of spices, the locals are extremely courteous. Joanna Koch, director of the film society at the Lincoln Centre in New York, told me: "We've been coming here for seven years and we've never had a moment's concern.

The main road, Royal Drive, that runs to the former British colonial residences, is rutted, bumpy and in disrepair and there are signs and graffiti that declare: "Welcome to Free Grenada" or implore simply: "Women step forward".

The British colony survived behind high walls and guard gates until Mr Bishop took power and told them they were welcome to stay but that they had to remove their fortifications. Many chose to leave, in some cases selling their property at a tenth of its value. There is also a strong North American presence on the island in the form of the St George's University medical school, known as "the school of last resort" and peopled by young, would-be doctors who could not get places in medical schools in the United States.

Never can medical students have studied in more exotic surroundings. One of its two campuses is on the palm-fringed, white, sandy beach where students mingle with snorkeling and sunbathing tourists.

Because of the airport expansion, the school will lose one of its campuses and may be forced to leave the island soon, something that the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Geoffrey Bourne, claims would severely affect Grenada's fragile economy.

"We pump over $5m a year into the local economy," he says. "That's one-fifth of the country's entire operation budget." He says Grenada gets $10m from banana and cocoa exports, $5m from spices, and another $5m from tourism.

Ever the diplomat, Dr Bourne says that he is on very friendly terms with the Prime Minister.

"When the revolution took place, I called the Prime Minister and told him that, although Grenada was cut off from the outside world, our telex at the school was still operating. So we were able to tell worried American parents, the State Department and the world that all was well in Grenada."

There have been suggestions lately that there may be a CIA agent or two planted among the students. Dr Bourne commented: "I have told the Prime Minister that we have nothing to do with the CIA. Of course, I can't avoid the possibility that the CIA might have infiltrated here. But I'm not suspicious of any student. In any event, we tell our students to stay out of politics and keep their mouths shut."

Ivor Davis

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

# Flag of convenience for Nato

Brussels. — Luxembourg, the smallest Nato state whose armed forces consist of 700 soldiers, is to acquire a £1,000m paper air force stationed in West Germany with forward bases in Turkey, Norway, Italy and Britain (Reuter reports, quoting Nato sources).

Formalities were almost complete to register in the grand Duchy the 18 airborne warning and control system (Awacs) aircraft — converted Boeing 707s — which will give the alliance an extra 15 minutes warning of any attack. Luxembourg was chosen as the state of registration because its law does not require the crew of aircraft registered there to be Luxembourg nationals.

The Nato Council yesterday approved a letter to the Luxembourg Government discharging it of responsibility for any damage caused by the aircraft which will carry the Luxembourg lion on the tail and "Nato" on the fuselage.

# Corsicans bomb 17 targets

Paris — Seventeen bomb explosions damagd banks and other commercial premises in Pares but caused no casualties. A telephone caller to a news agency claimed responsibility on behalf of the Corsican National Liberation Front.

The group, which has waged a violent campaign aimed at winning Corsica's independence, said last week it was ending an eight-month truce.

# Refugees end hunger strike

About 80 Vietnamese refugees have ended a hunger strike at a Hongkong camp which they began last Wednesday in protest over their uncertain future and the length of time they have been detained.

Some have been awaiting resettlement for two years. Hongkong's "correctional officers" moved the strike leaders to other camps and the situation was said to have returned to normal.

# Nixon's name crops up again in bribery trial

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Feb 17

Japan's Lockheed bribery trials took a new turn today when prosecutors in the Tokoy district court produces affidavits which allege that Mr Kakuei Tanaka, a former Prime Minister, attempted to persuade the directors of All Nippon Airways to by L-1011 Tristars from the American Manufacturers.

Mr Tanaka, who resigned in disgrace in 1974 and was subsequently brought to trial on charges of bribery, allegedly attempted to persuade the airline to purchase the aircraft at the request of Mr Richard Nixon, the former American President.

The affidavits of leading businessmen who are implicated in the scandal, suggest that Mr Nixon asked Mr Tanaka to prsuade All Nippon Airways to take the Lockheed Tristar when the two leaders met in Hawaii in 1972.

The prosecutors allege that Mr Tanaka had abused his position in exerting undue influence on All Nippon Airways (ANA) in the interests of the Lockheed Corporation. In one affidavit produced today, Mr Naoji Watanabe, the former vice-president of the airline, alleged that he had discussed the issue with Mr Tokuji Wakasa, the airlines's former president, shortly after Mr Tanaka returned to Tokyo from the Hawaian summit meeting.

"Mr Wakasa said that he had received a call from the Prime Minister and had been told that 'it will be convenient if ANA decides to reequip its fleet with Lockheed Tristars'", Mr Watanabe alleged.

Members of the Japanese Socialist Party claim that Japanese politicians received as much as $12m (about £6.5m) in bribes from the Lockheed Corporation to promote Tristar sales in the early 1970s.

Mr Tanaka's trial has dragged on for five years. The verdict is expected to be handed down next year.

In a parallel trial, Mr Wakasa, now chairman of ANA, was convicted on charges of bribery and perjury last month and given a three-year suspended sentence. Court also handed down prison sentences ranging from six to 14 months to four the executives of ANA. All the sentences were suspended.

Mr Wakasa and Mr Watanabe were also accused of perjuring themselves before a hearing of a parliamentary commiittee in the late 1970s when they denied suggestions that ANA officials had taken an option to buy DC10 aircraft from Lockeed's rival, the McDonnell Douglas Corporation, before the bribes were disbursed to politicians and senior officials.

# GENOCIDE CLAIM BY LAWYERS

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Feb 17

A group of Asian lawyers have accused the Soviet forces of committing genocide in Afghanistan, in a report published today.

The legal inquiry committee, into the happenings in Afghanistan headed by Mr P. N. Lekhi, the Indian Supreme Court advocate, said that the Soviet intervention had violated the United Nations Charter.

Mr Lekhi told reporters that the committee had approeched the Bar Associations of Pakistan and other Asian countries, but they did not respond. Lawyers from Sri Lanka, Thailand and Bangladesh, besides India, took part in the inquiry which was sitting in Delhi.

# AUSTRALIA FACES ELECTIONS

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Feb 17

The Australian Democrats, the party which holds the balance of power in the Senate, could be pushing closesr to a double dissolution — resulting in elections for both the Senate and the House of Representatives. They have announced that they would veto the Government's planned sales tax on basic essentials, claiming that they can save the average family $A1.30 (about 88p) a week.

This plan had been denounced by Government leaders as interference with budget strategy and a threat to the Government's ability to cut taxes. Rejection of the tax-raising proposal will cost the Government $A53m this financial year.

# 51 Guatemalan Indians hacked to death

Guatemala City, Feb 17.—Fifty-one Indian farmers, including some women and children, were decapitated yesterday morning at their homes in the Uspantán region of Quiché department, western Guatemala, by unidentified men wielding machetes.

The massacre was revealed by a group of reporters who visited western Guatemala, where a big military anti-guerrilla operation is in progress. The reporters described emotional scenes in various towns of the Uspantán region, with relatives crying over the dismembered bodies of the victims. Guatemalan television showed some such scenes tonight.

Senior military officers of the forces operating in western Guatemala blamed guerrilla groups for the massacre.

☐ Managua: Two leading rebels have been killed in clashes with Government troops in the mountainous north of Nicaragua in the last few days, according to the Interior Ministry.

A communique, which described the rebels as belonging to "counter-revolutionary bands", said that a total of three were killed in the clashes near Ayapal, 120 miles north of Managua.

The senior rebels who died were Wilfredo Pdlanco, who was accused of killing 11 people in earlier incidents, and Guadalupe González, who was known as Ramón.

☐ Stockholm: Mr Ola Ullsten, the Swedish Foreign Minister, criticized the United States today for supporting the Government of El Salvador.

Mr Ullsten said that America should use its influence to persuade the Salvadorean Government to respond to a United Nations General Assembly resolution, which called on the parties in the El Salvador conflict to negotiate.

☐ San Salvador: Two United States Congressmen have arrived in El Salvador on a mission aimed at preventing Washington's involvement in what one of them called "a Vietnam situation".

Mr Tom Harkin and Mr James Oberstar, both Democrats, said they would be joined by Mr James Coyne, a Republican, today.

# Bolivia allows rebirth of unions

From Our Correspondent, La Paz, Feb 17

Colonel Guido Suárez Castellón, the Bolivian Minister of Labour, has announced that union orgnization will be allowed from March 1.

The announcement comes two months after the military government allowed labour activists to reassemble their splintered Comites de Base union groups — and just ten days after the 76 per cent currency devaluation and other economic measures that brought strikes and shows of dissidence.

The economic measures early this month, apart from the devaluation backed by the International Monetary Fund included big price increases ranging from 17-50 per cent on electricity, public transport fares, food products and other items in the family budget.

Miners at the state-run tin centres of Cativi-Siglo, San José, Huanuni showed their opposition by going on strike for 48 hours. But the government ordered increases of up to 130 per cent on the salaries of public sector workers — which included many low-paid miners — which appeared to dispite the strength of the strike action called by the once powerful Central Obrera Boliviana (COB) national labour confederation. The miners later returned to work.

The COB has been banned since the military seized power on July 17, 1980.

General Celso Torrelio Villa's five monthregime which now runs the country has promised to slowly "institutionalize" the country and return to democratic rule over a period of three years.

The government of General Torrelio, a 48-year-old former army commander, and Interior Minister under General Garcia Meza, has just signed a accord with the miners's Comites de Base representatives to reopen those broadcast centres soon — after a commission has reported how it should be done.

هكذا من الأصل



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Until now, low-tar cigarettes have not only lacked taste, they've also lacked a certain je ne sais quoi.

And that's despite all the promises to the contrary.

**FREE PACK!**

**FOR EVERY 10 IN-PACK COUPONS.**

So convincing you that du Maurier low tar is the cigarette you've been waiting for is not going to be easy.

Which only leaves us one option: To make you a special introductory double offer you'll find difficult to refuse.

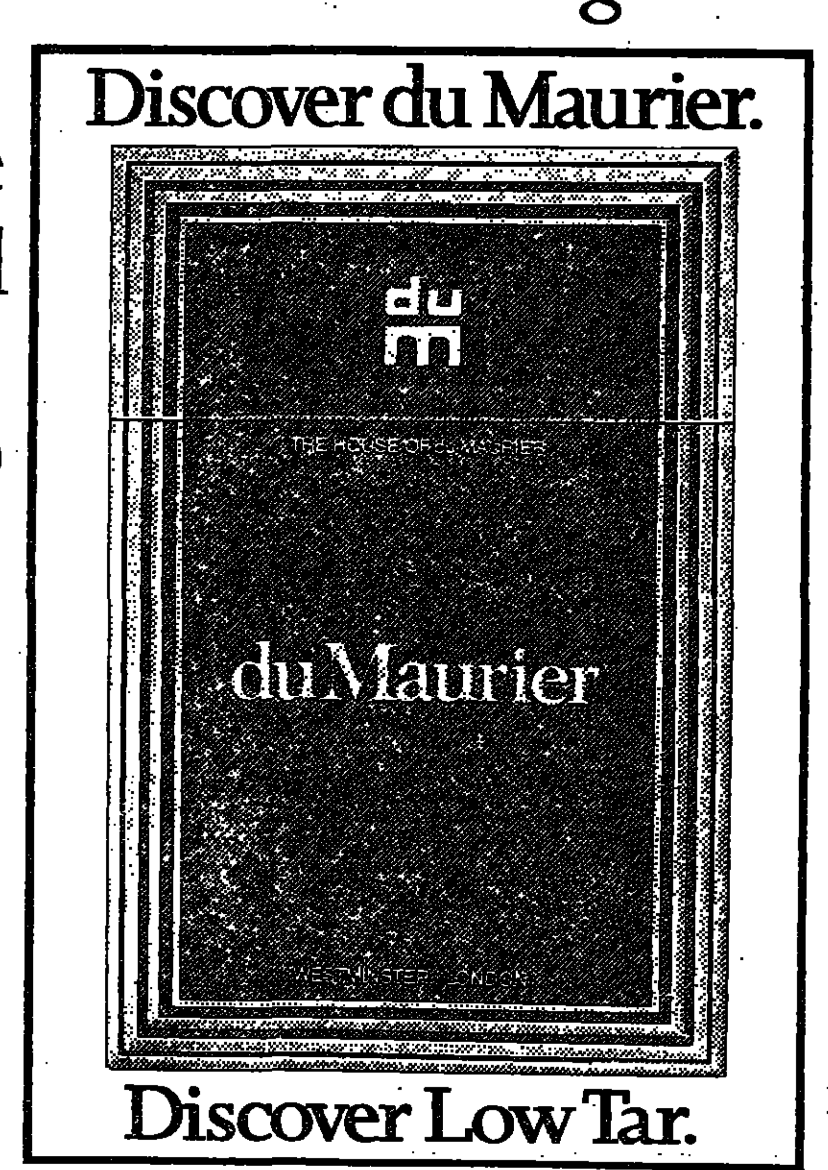
3p off your next pack. Or, in exchange for 10 in-pack coupons, a completely free pack.

Is that a tempting enough offer to give du Maurier low tar a try?

We hope it is. Because for the very first time you'll discover a low tar cigarette that really does have more than mere taste.

Now isn't that a discovery worth making?

Discover du Maurier.




Discover Low Tar.

LOW TAR Manufacturer's estimate

DANGER: H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
THINK ABOUT THE HEALTH RISKS BEFORE SMOKING.

Sikh woodcut of a railway train c. 1870. The engine is evidently a wood-burner. From Railways of the Raj by Michael Satow & Ray Desmond (foreword by Paul Theroux) (Scolar, £7.50)

# A goodly prince

**Francis I**
**By R. J. Knecht**
*(Cambridge, £25)*

Travellers to the Loire valley are beguiled at every château and Syndicat d'Initiative by a formidable iconography of French history's women: Joan of Arc, of whose appearance no certain record survives; demure Agnes Sorel, *left breast plopping* free; Anne of Britanny, stolid queen to successive brother-kings; Reine Claude, dead at 24 but immortalized in a beautiful greengage-plum with a blue-white bloom; and, most seductive and treacherous of all, power-huntress beneath the sickle moon and twice her royal lover's age, Diane de Poitiers. A cool team.

Only one man comes near to matching *les dames de Touraine*, and his image of the crowned salamander in flames is unforgettably stamped in relief all over the oak doors, beamed ceilings, vast chimneys and barrel-vaulted guardrooms of the region: one or two even curl out of the stone itself to peer at the weathered cherub of some forgotten entertainment or wild boar petrified in the chase. Lest the visitor of that time or this should ever miss the point, the supposedly *indestructible salamander* frequently alternates with a firmly incised and elaborate capital letter F. It is the mark of King Francis I (1494-1547), *François premier*, the French Henry VIII, centuries later the promiscuous villain of Hugo's *Le roi s'amuse* and the model, therefore, for the Duke in Verdi's *Rigoletto*.

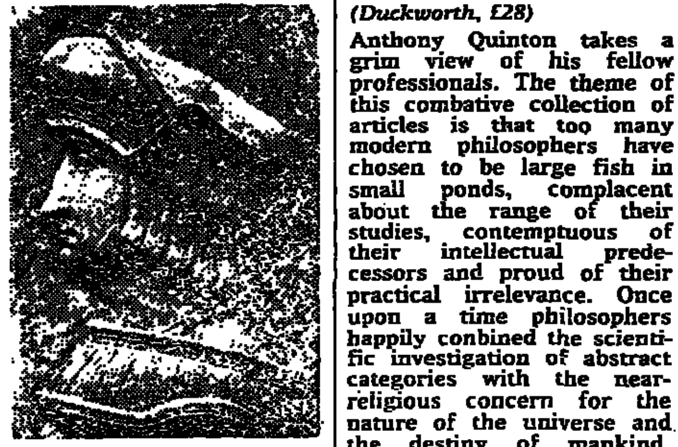
We have a very good idea what Francis looked like, too, because he was painted by Jean Clouet, the Holbein of the Valois Court, and described by many, including Edward Hall:

> *a goodly prince, stately of countenance, merry of chere, brown coloured, great eyes, high nosed, big lipped, fair breasted and shoulders, small legs and long feet.*

Impeccable reporting from 1542. Yet, perhaps the French King best known outside France between Saint Louis and Louis XIV, Francis I has become both simplified and dimmed in modern times. Until Desmond Seward's illustrated Rainbird essay *Prince of the Renaissance* (1973) there was no modern life in English, and until now no full-scale scholarly biography at all. This gap is superbly filled by R. J. Knecht's new book. *Francis I* is vigorous, exhaustive, and much rarer in a work of this range and scale — particularly well measured and shaped. Commanding a huge personal, social, political, cultural, fiscal and economic territory, not to mention endless alliances, progresses, feints and bewilderingly fast reversals of fortune, it is a model of what a dense historical biography should be.

Francis emerges as King of France at a time when the men who lived there were uncertain where France ended or began, and as Protector of the Faith when subjects and rulers alike took time to decide what was heresy and what was faith reborn. Supremely secular in most respects, he brought in the Muslim Ottoman Turks to check Imperial and Papal power, but he too was burning Calvin's *Institutes* before he died. Wildly extravagant in pursuit of war, he was obsessed by the threat of encirclement and with his dynastic right to the Duchy of Milan, the window on the whole of Italy and points East; it very nearly ruined him. The flames through which the salamander held firm were those of rebellion, *military catastrophe* and humiliation at the hands of the Emperor Charles V.

He patronized the new printing and collected paintings, manuscripts and books. He courted Erasmus, Leonardo and Cellini; Fontainebleau, said Vasari, was "a new kind of Rome" — perhaps a rather Italian sort of compliment, that. But some of his Fontainebleau is still there, so are the great staircase and the loggias of Blois, and vast incomparable,



haunted Chambord, that simple forest hunting lodge for a few friends and their ladies, with a miniature city bristling along the sky. Under Francis, too, Cartier went to Canada and Verrazzano discovered New York: "The people", he wrote back to his patron, "were dressed in birds' feathers of various colours, and they came towards us joyfully uttering loud cries of wonderment". Still are, still do.

Francis was charming, ruthless, insolent and shy; accessible to all except in time of plague and heartily thorough, not to say rough, in everything he undertook. Not so smart as Henry VIII and lacking the statesmanship of Charles, he surprisingly emerges from this splendid book as a nicer man than either.

**Michael Ratcliffe**

# Nobel pilgrimage through the moral desert

**Auto-da-Fé**
**By Elias Canetti**
*(Cape, £7.95)*

*Auto-da-Fé* first came out in German in 1935 as *Die Blendung* (i.e. blinding or bedazzlement). This translation by C. V. Wedgwood ("under the personal supervision of the author") was published in 1946 and has been *reissued* several times; on this occasion to celebrate Canetti's Nobel prize. The author was born in Bulgaria in a community of Ladino-speaking Jews (Ladino, I gather, standing to Spanish much as Yiddish does to German). He grew up and studied in Vienna for the most part but settled in this country for good in 1938.

Despite these vicissitudes of language, nationality, and passing time this is an entirely distinct and coherent book. The translation conveys a remarkable forcefulness of utterance. Although not unrecognizable in type, *Auto-da-Fé* is not exactly like anything else.

It recounts the last painful months in the life of Peter Kien (not "Klein" as the more than usually incompetent blurb-writer informs us), the world's greatest sinologue, an inhumanly hermetic scholar, who lives in and for his library of twenty-five thousand books, whose purchase has just about used up his inherited fortune. A momentary display of pretended reverence for books by his lumpish housekeeper leads him to marry her. She soon has him dominated: confined to a bit of one room, unfed, in the end beaten and thrown out into the street. There he falls in with a dwarf, Fischerle, who sets up an elaborate scheme to rob him of what is left of his money. The even more repellent caretaker of his apartment building comes in a way to his aid as does Kien's brother. All is in vain. *He goes up in smoke with his* library.

The book has been compared to Joyce's *Ulysses* and the novels of Kafka. It has something in common with them: a large, phantasmagoric Nighttown section in the middle like *Ulysses*, an absurd world presented in plain language as in Kafka. But the differences are great. Bloom and Dedalus are acceptably real human beings; Canetti's monsters are grotesque, nihilistic humours. Kafka's tone is anxious, apprehensive, bemused; Canetti's is exasperated, angry, impatient. It accords well with his somewhat congested apperance on the back of the jacket, where the aggressive slope of his moustache seems to reflect the accumulated diet of *wurst* within, unrelieved by going out of doors.

A better comparison would be with such a more or less post-expressionist work as Brecht's and Weill's *City of Mahogonny*. In both human beings are represented as almost without exception grotesque and vile. But Dr Kien is not the crushed soul of expressionism proper, nor is there any discernible political aspect to *Auto-da-Fé* as there is to the work of writers like Brecht and Toller. One paragraph, near the end, might suggest otherwise. It begins "we wage the so-called war of existence for the destruction of the mass-soul in ourselves, no less than for hunger and love". This is more like Heideggerian metaphysics than anything political.

It has been said that *Auto-da-Fé* alludes somehow to the rise of fascism. If it does then so does any other novel about Europe between the wars with some very nasty people in it. In fact it is more like Swift, rearranged for the culture that gave us the Thirty Years' War, a defiance of the human experiment delivered in the peremptory tones of a *Gelehrten*: "Zis, *Herr Gott*," is completely unacceptable. It is an arduous book to read, for all the exact stateliness of its prose and the small oases of grim humour with which, one's pilgrimage through the moral desert is relieved.

**Anthony Quinton**

# Bring back philosophy, king of sciences

**Thoughts and Thinkers**
**By Anthony Quinton**
*(Duckworth, £28)*

Anthony Quinton takes a grim view of his fellow professionals. The theme of this combative collection of articles is that too many modern philosophers have chosen to be large fish in small ponds, complacent about the range of their studies, contemptuous of their intellectual predecessors and proud of their practical irrelevance. Once upon a time philosophers happily conbined the scientific investigation of abstract categories with the near-religious concern for the nature of the universe and the destiny of mankind. Philosophy did not have to be a full-time job. Newman and John Stuart Mill played national politics; Anselm worked out his "ontological proof" between sermons as Archbishop of Canterbury. "Nowadays", Mr Quinton mourns, "there are no serious philosophers who are not looking forward to the pension to which their involvement with the subject entitles them." They write almost exclusively for one another. Even when a politician or imaginative writer does show a concern for broadly philosophical issues their work will reveal no sign of exposure to any current *professional debate*.

The blame for this deadening state of affairs is put at the door of that ruling troika of twentieth-century philosophy in Britain, the Stalin-like figure of Wittgenstein, his Lenin, G .E. Moore, and his Trotsky, Bertrand Russell. Quinton argues that Moore "through sheer lack of intellectual vitality" did not even see the dangers of restricting ethics to the trivial rules of inter-personal obligations. Wittgenstein was a man of almost Tolstoyan moral sensibility who nonetheless cut off philosophy from life "by a self-mutilating effort of will". Russell the politician blustered about the need for new moral values while denying in his philosophical writings that any moral value could be known.

Where the leaders led, disciples followed — and all the more fervently. The first few were able to cut broad swathes through long-tangled logical confusions. The many that came later cut increasingly narrow paths to increasingly deader ends. Moral philosophy — through the extraordinarily tenacious influence of Moore — suffered more dangerous damage than did other disciplines.

Quinton's remedy is a rehabilitation of the "evolutionary philosophers" W. K. Clifford and T. H. Huxley, in fact of Victorian philosophy generally. He sees the fashionable dismissal of most of our philosophical history (following Wittgenstein's remark that he couldn't read Hume because there were simply too many mistakes) as dangerous as, and indeed linked to, the perils of overspecialization. Backing up this twin call for change, Quinton has selected articles for this collection that range from a cool exposé of the phoney originality of Marshall McLuhan to high praise for the classification system of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

**Peter Stothard**

# Insight into the crime of Glencoe

**Massacre**
**The Story of Glencoe**
**By Magnus Linklater**
*(Collins, £7.95)*

The Massacre of Glencoe was no more a blood feud between neighbouring and rival tribes than was Bloody Sunday in Derry a clash of opposing religious sects. Higher powers were at work; the Campbells who slaughtered 38 Macdonalds that bitter February morning in 1692 wore the uniform of King Billy's redcoats.

Like Derry, another of William of Orange's legacies, Glencoe had its Widgery-style inquiry, which failed to lay blame at any particular door. Magnus Linklater, son of Eric, is a *Sunday Times* journalist, and he employs that paper's nose-to-the-ground style of investigation to follow the trail of responsibility all the way up to the king.

The path is typically indistinct, as it will be when the recent history of Ulster comes to be written from the viewpoint of decent distance. William signed an order saying that if "that tribe (Macdonalds) can be well separated from the rest, it will be a proper vindication of the publick justice to extirpate that sept of thieves." If he read it, he may not have understood its implications, and he may have forgotten that the once-Jacobite Macdonalds had recently signed an oath of loyalty to him.

Sir John Hill, governor of Inverlochy, who signed the immediate order, claimed his officers had exceeded their authority, and that he had merely obeyed the ultimate authority of the throne. It was a defence more readily accepted then than at Nuremberg 250 years later.

What a stir Linklater would have caused had he published in 1692; when it was only by another piece of contemporary journalistic ferreting that the crime was unmasked at all. Who was to blame hardly seems to matter now; Glencoe's import is that it was the starting pistol for two centuries of systematic destruction of the Highlands and the old feudal clan system, a process that is not yet ended. For the historical perspective there is still no better account than John Prebble's trilogy *Fire and Sword*.

**Alan Hamilton**

# China to the life

**The Gate of Heavenly Peace**
**The Chinese and their Revolution, 1895-1980**
**By Jonathan D. Spence**
*(Faber, £11.50)*

All revolutionaries are tempted by the belief that they can create something entirely new. In this century, Mao Tse-tung was seduced by even wilder dreams than any forerunner. He and his colleagues must share the blame for putting on the "new" China of 1949 more weight than it or they could bear. The historians will point to other signposts marking the slow shift from an old to a more modern China.

If the old system had ever conferred much heavenly *peace on the Chinese people*, 1895 was the date when all hope that it could do so ever again began to be abandoned. Jonathan Spence's engagingly written account of China's struggles concentrates on writers—poets, novelists, political thinkers—who poured out their feelings, their fears, their detestation of the past and their dreams for the future. He has woven their lives tellingly into the background of political events, quoting at length from their writings. This is a book that brings China to life better than almost any other written about China since 1949.

The early decades were romantic and tragic—executions, suicides, often early deaths. Some were flitting from China to exile and back again; others fled from Peking to foreign-administered Shanghai. Chiang Kai-shek's 1928 government brought many more executions when refugees were handed over by a pliant Shanghai. Two final chapters describe the crushing Maoist *strait-jacket imposed* on writers in Yanan in the 1940s and the orthodoxy that still curbs the creative spirit in China today.

The book is built round three representative figures, the first of whom, Kang Youwei (b.1858) did believe that the imperial dynasty might be saved by reform. It was Kang's *disciple*, Liang Qichao (b.1873) who first came to terms with western ideas and institutions and looked westwards for China's salvation. But the west was in no state to export either ideas or institutions. Even before the first world war China had dropped out of Europe's intellectual consciousness. An occasional visitor from the west after that carnage (shocking and disappointing to Liang) did little for mutual understanding.

Bertrand Russell (with unmarried consort!) and Shaw were lionized but scarcely grasped the plight of the country or its current temper. Thus China had to do *its own importing*: there was no British Council. Not surprisingly there was confusion. Haphazard translation meant that the second of Spence's trio, Lu Xun (b.1881) read Huxley's *Evolution and Ethics* as a schoolboy and then galloped through Rider Haggard, Dumas, and the Sherlock Holmes stories. Others mixed Tolstoy and Jules Verne. When Ibsen's *A Doll's House* came out progressive Chinese women rushed to call their daughters Nora.

Of all these writers the "sardonic, uncompromising and perceptive" Lu Xun was probably the best; certainly the most clear-sighted and unfailingly acute in his view of the Chinese. He died in 1936 and has since been cherished as a national hero in the new China, though one can hardly imagine a man who would have been more



*Listening, drawing by Feng Zikai*

lacerating in his comments on Maoist China.

Ding Ling (b.1905) makes the third of Spence's trio; not at all simply as a representative woman. Her life, with its hopes, its *disappointments*, its courage and suffering, its hesitation and evasions, is a representative mirror for the whole period. She was sucked in by the leftist tide, ran into trouble with Mao in Yanan and only enjoyed a brief respite in the early fifties before being cast out as a "rightist" in 1958. At 77, she is now happily hove to in the calmer waters of Deng Xiaoping's China. But what must she be thinking of the new young writers, once again suffering from the old—and traditionally Chinese—proscriptions?

Aside from the three main figures, many others come fully alive, thanks to Spence's keen understanding. Xu Zhimo, the romantic poet, was lucky in basking in the warm curiosity of Bloomsburian Cambridge Apostles. He was a rare anti-communist. Wen Yiduo, a non-political academic, did not escape murder at the hands of Chiang's secret police in wartime west China. Lao She, who perished in the cultural revolution, gets a deserving appraisal. Not many splendours among all these miseries, but much courage and sacrifice, no less deservingly recorded.

**Richard Harris**

# Dame's delight in literature

**In Defence of the Imagination**
**By Helen Gardner**
*(Oxford, £12.50)*

We are agreed, are we not, that what matter are the text and the reader, not the author. The only point of producing a play by Shakespeare is to enable a director to impose his new overall conception on the archaic text and the mechanical art of the actors. It is bourgeois sentimentality to read the literature of the past unless we can discover modern relevance in it. That is why on the whole contemporary literature is better than old books, because it is more relevant.

Since you ask, no; we are jolly well not all agreed to those propositions. But they have a strong grip on the Eng Lit trade, many of whose professionals have gone whoring after Structuralist gods in claptra — (Oops, aposiopesis) — in *liturgies* that are impenetrable by profane outsiders. Professional historians, archaeologists, musicologists, and art-historians produce work that can be read with pleasure by amateurs. But the two disciplines that are of central concern to all educated men and women, philosophy and literature, seem to have retreated into private concrete bunkers where outsiders are not welcome. And now at last, thank Chaucer and Shakespeare, thank Aristotle and Hobbes, thank them all, here comes *our most distinguished literary* academic to perform the vexing but therapeutic function of pointing out that the Emperor's new suit looks a bit drafty.

Most of Dame Helen's book is devoted to the distasteful but necessary task of killing contemporary sacred cows. What matters about books are their texts and their authors. It is crass and philistine to pretend to find the "real man" or the "inner life" of somebody by deliberately ignoring what he wrote. Extravagant notions by trendy directors may produce sensational happenings on the stage for the press and other theatrical groupies; but they smother the real drama. An extreme and peculiarly daft form of "reader-orientated criticism" reduces Donne's last sermon to "a self-consuming artifact". If so, the Bible is the most self-consuming artifact of all. Dame Helen deals with them all with style and relish, for instance reducing Frank Kermode's dotty obsession with narrative to a heap of cardboard ruins.

Her last chapter, Apologia Pro Vita Mea, is unnecessary, but fun. Few of our contemporaries need an Apologia for their lives less than she does. It has been a triumphant celebration of the central moral importance of literature from Donne to Eliot. We are all lucky to be able to spend our lives in the company of our betters: the poets, dramatists, novelists, and other makers who are the enrichers of this ugly world. And Helen Gardner is of their company.

**Philip Howard**



## Fiction

**An Unsuitable Attachment**
**By Barbara Pym**
*(Macmillan, £6.95)*

Somewhere between Trollope's Barset and E.F. Benson's maliciously be-spinstered Rye lies the domain of Barbara Pym. Dowagers descend on fêtes in a fine flush of patronage unbearable to all but themselves; matrons gently agonize over cats and unmarried sisters; not-so-young bachelors court women of propriety and property. The slight, elegantly constructed plots are varnished with a wit which is always acute, never vicious. Miss Pym's world is small, but it is all her own and perfectly comprehended.

As one of her most ardent supporters, Philip Larkin deserves praise for a foreword which points as clearly to the flaws as the virtues of her seventh novel. Rejected in 1963, it marked the beginning of 14 years of wounding obscurity before Miss Pym was rediscovered and awarded the final accolade of an appearance on Desert Island Discs. Set in a London parish, this is the most church-oriented of her novels, and by no means the best. The attachment is between Ianthe, a shy spinster of more good-will than sense, and her handsome but impecunious assistant at the local library. Their curious romance is so delicately described as to become insubstantial, Miss Pym's splendidly acute observation of the ridiculous being reserved for her minor characters. "I feel somehow that I can't reach Faustina as I've reached other cats," frets the vicar's wife, while her husband contemplates a heroically-named rock salmon in the fish-and-chip shop. Less happy are the frequent authorial interjections of a mildly homilectic nature. We are told that the caring visit matters more to the sick than the bringing of gifts and, heaven help us, that "the modern young woman has the right old-fashioned ideas about men and their work." If a comparatively slight addition to the Pym tiara, the novel is studded with sufficient wit to delight the faithful, who will particularly relish a deliciously funny account of the parochial expedition to Rome.

*A Pale View of Hills* by Kazuo Ishiguro (Faber, £6.25) is a first novel of grace, subtlety and accomplishment. Etsuko, a Japanese woman living in England, is haunted by the recent suicide of her daughter, Keiku. Evading the present, she looks back to the year of Keiku's birth in a wasteland east of bombed Nagasaki. To the wasteland come Mariko and her mother Sachiko, who is prepared to sacrifice her daughter's happiness in order to start a new life in America with the lover Mariko hates. Sachiko readily admits to her egocentricity and speaks against the folly of sentimental attachments as she fastidiously drowns Mariko's pet kittens before they leave. In retrospect, Etsuko unwillingly perceives the analogy to her treatment of Keiku. The rigid distinctions between the *wicked and the virtuous* mother blur and sharpen to her new understanding of Sachiko as the mirror-image she chose not to recognize.

**A Mother and Two Daughters** by Gail Godwin (Heinemann, £7.95) starts well with an elegantly barbed description of aging American partygoers staving off time with paint and prattle. Nell Strickland, the observer, is forced out of her comfortable detachment when her husband dies of a heart-attack on the journey home, leaving Nell to cope with the emotional demands of their two daughters. Had Miss Godwin stayed with Nell, the strongest and most interesting of her characters, she could have written a fine novel. In pursuing the sexual and intellectual evolution of Nell's tiresomely narcissistic daughters, she sinks to the level of a soap-opera, and has as much style as a wash-rag. With guilty smiles flitting about like bats, chins tilting defiantly and a new lover coming on as "an extremely warm and vital man", Miss Godwin would do well to swallow her pride and buy a Thesaurus.

Less pretentious and a lot more fun is James Lipton's **Mirrors** (New English Library, £6.95), a fast-paced and highly professional show-business novel which chronicles the struggle of a young diabetic girl to become a Broadway dancer. The subject may be a little hackneyed, but Lipton's approach is bouncy and realistic enough to make your muscles ache in sympathy with the gypsies of Broadway.

**Miranda Seymour**

## Crime

**Murder Unprompted**
**By Simon Brett**
*(Gollancz, £5.95)*

Hail (moderately) the unmurder story. Here is a further instalment in the life of Charles Paris, perpetually struggling actor and occasional happenstance sleuth, and it is only on Page 109 out of 160 in this cheerful and informative account of what happens when a new, teetering play gets a West end transfer that we read "his dormant detective instinct was stirring" and only on Page 94 was the fatal shot fired. Yet the book would have been the lesser had it been just the story of how, for once, Charles Paris gets to play the lead and has a short-lived, dying-fall triumph.

Why do we need murder in a book like this? Margery Allingham *said once* that "the essential killing is, at worst, a status sign, an indication that the theme in hand is of importance" and, to a slight extent, the presence of even so perfunctory a death in Simon Brett's story does enhance his portrait of a man just surviving, a sketch that gives the book an underlying something extra to make it more satisfying than it might have been.

*Were the book only the* story of Charles Paris's near success it would, I suspect, fail particularly to involve its readers. The hunt for the murderer in the final pages adds to the emotional involvement we have yielded to an intellectual involvement, a challenge at least to hit on the killer before all is revealed, even if we no longer get the battle of wits of the old-style mystery novel in which it would have been grossly cheating not to have devoted every page to the murder in hand. So let us hope the engaging Paris keeps his detective instinct always at least dormant while he reveals to us yet other aspects of the actor's world.

**An Uprush of Mayhem**, by Jack Scott (Collins, £6.50). Keep obbo on Inspector Rosher. He has moved from caricature to character. This affair, sex-murder plus country-house robbery, gives him fine scope.

**Blayde, R.I.P.**, by John Wainwright (Macmillan, £5.95). The life of a policeman, no less, from recruit to Chief Super, and brought to life, too, from Page 1 to close-packed Page 251.

**Here Lies Gloria Mundy**, by Gladys Mitchell (Michael Joseph, £6.95). Enter unique Gladysmitchell Land where past meets present and there is always murder and Dame Beatrice Bradley to unravel all.

**The Mischief Makers**, by William Haggard (Hodder & Stoughton, £6.50). What was behind Brixton? Becoming idiosyncraticer by the book, Haggard has an answer, and on the way bleeding-hearts are blasted, pinkos pulverised.

**Enter A Gentlewoman**, by Sara Woods (Macmillan, £5.95). *Infinitely* reliable Woods with another legal teaser. "Exceptional depravity" in the bedroom or who's lying? And, worry not, permissiveness is kept in place.

**Masterstroke**, by Tim Heald (Hutchinson, £6.95). The Umpteenth Man at Oxford? Heald whisks us through a pretty imbroglio with every collegiate expectation lightly laid on.

**Corridors of Death**, by Ruth Dudley Edwards (Quartet Crime, £6.50). A fine peer into the 'Yes, Minister' world, interesting and thoughtful. The murder story less successful, alas, recounted rather than told.

**H. R. F. Keating**

Paperbacks

# Widening windows

**The Limewood Sculptors of Renaissance Germany, by Michael Baxandall (Yale, £8.95)**

The title of this paperback may sound esoteric; not to say hermeneutic; not to say elitist. It has been on my conscience since it came out in hardback a couple of years ago, and I dismissed it on the Books Page with a picture of the Virgin of Mercy with little people sheltering under her gown. I have never been sensitive to carved Virgins or Crucifixions, or paintings by Titian of Saint Sebastian stuck full of arrows and smiling a sickly grin. But, when one gets past the block of the title, it is a rich book that opens windows on to far wider views than its narrow formal theme. It takes two generations of wood-sculptors, and through their mystery examines the bustling life and times of the arrival of the Reformation in Germany.

Formally it is an account of a school of wood-carvers that blossomed in southern Germany in the 50 years between 1475 and 1525—the period leading up to the Reformation, and more or less co-extensive with the life of Albrecht Dürer of Nuremberg. It offers an introduction to the sculpture itself. But it also looks through the sculpture into early Renaissance Germany, the carvings being used as lenses and kaleidoscopes to their circumstances. So we are plunged into such big matters as the commercial character of Europe at this period, and the tension between the sense of group and the sense of individual prowess that arose at the Reformation; and such fascinating little matters as fraudulent tears made with drops of varnish on the Virgin, and Paracelsus's concept of chiromancy. The book won the Mitchell Prize for the history of art, the judges of a literary prize for once getting it right. When you have read the complex story behind them, the carvings look less sentimental and quite charming.

**Philip Howard**

**The Meaning of Treason, by Rebecca West (Virago, £4.50)**

The year of the Somme marked Dame Rebecca's first book, and now nearly 60 years later she adds a new preface to her revised authoratitive account of betrayal since 1939. She is as much the historian as the journalist. Her narration of Lord Haw-Haw in particular goes beyond a clear elucidation of the events and reaches into the reasons and reckonings behind the deeds. Her density of thought and expression demands rapt attention. There is a fullness and often complexity in her syntax, yet it remains clear and sharp.

The new preface re-emphasizes her desire for a complete explanation of the facts to warn the public of the dire consequences that traitors can produce. Her exploring and questioning mind, at 90, is still alert to the many important but withheld factors. "Our defeat, his triumph, is on the enemy's files; so why not publish and be damned?", she says about Blunt. Her staunch and reproving account from Joyce to the Profumo Affair (through the ideologue to the scientists to the bent diplomats) concludes: "It's a lout's game." But unlike Macbeth we cannot hope yet that "treason has done his worst" for the game goes on.

**Geordie Greig**

**The Shooting Party, by Isabel Colegate (Penguin, £1.25)**

The shooting party of the title takes place in 1913, that period before the First World War that later generations see as the halcyon days of this century. Whether life was really so ordered and tranquil one may doubt, but certainly the pace was different, and it is that lost sense of space and time that distinguishes this excellent novel. The action takes up relatively little of the book, and so there is time to explore a wide range of characters, rich and poor, old and young, on the brink of a new world no one dreams of. There is time to absorb the long-established relationships that bind this society together, and time to observe the development of new ones overshadowed for us by August 1914. This time never drags, because Isabel Colegate has so sharp an eye for the telling detail that every description and conversation adds to the feeling of leisured intimacy. Only with the socialist disciple of "the simple life" does she come perilously close to parody. There is also suspense and romance, for this is not a melancholy book; but its theme is the end of an era, and the glow that warms it is from a setting sun.

**Isabel Raphael**

**Possessed, a Gothic Novel, by Witold Gombrowicz (Marion Boyars, £4.50)**

The work (novels, stories, plays) of Witold Gombrowicz has been likened — in *Le Monde* — to a rocket launched from the property of a pre-war Polish gentleman: certainly an apt image for *Possessed*, in which his existentialist preoccupations glint through a richly Gothic plot and setting, complete with haunted castle, mad prince with sinister secretary, dark pine forests and quaking bogs, and a yellowing towel writhing sinisterly on a peg in the Old Kitchen.

What does it all mean? Why do the young tennis coach and the seductive daughter of crumbling Polish gentry feel they share the same identity? Why do they seem alternately so evil and so attractive? Gombrowicz, who died in exile in 1969, gives us little chance to ponder as he rushes us at immensely enjoyable speed from Myslotch castle to seedy pick-up joints in Warsaw and back. But the questions, more teasingly woven into such major works as his novels *Ferdydurke* and *Cosmos*, and his play *Princess Ivona*, echo through this brilliantly crafted romp, admirably translated by J. A. Underwood from a French version of the Polish original.

**Roger Berthoud**



Cinema: Berlin Festival

# Trial by jury regaining favour

In the political atmosphere of the late Sixties and early Seventies, competitive film festivals went out of favour: the sporting element was deemed frivolous and irrelevant to a medium of the cinema's political and artistic importance. Some festivals, like Venice, abandoned their traditional awards altogether. Others, like Cannes and Berlin, with greater political acumen, introduced non-competitive events alongside the main festival — Cannes' "Directors' Fortnight", Berlin's "Young Film Forum".

Now, though, competitive events are creeping back into favour, and there is no question that awards and juries can add a distinct piquancy to events. In Manila a couple of weeks ago, for instance, the jury, headed by Satyajit Ray, staged a brief strike when the festival authorities requested (or, indeed, instructed) them to delete from their report an expression of regret that the Philippine cinema was not represented in competition. The closing ceremonies were held up three-quarters of an hour, and the Presidential couple sat in the middle of the empty jury seats, until the festival conceded, and the jury took their places.

Berlin as yet promises no such jury dramas. The president is Joan Fontaine, once the most ethereal and exquisite of Hollywood's stars. It is said that she read a manual on procedure on the flight from California, and conducts meetings with an iron-handed professionalism.



"The Witness" — satirical comedy to rank with "Schweik"

Dispirited, like the rest of us, with the poor competitive showing of the first days, the jury members can often be glimpsed escaping to the retrospective shows for which Berlin has become famous. This year's retrospectives are dedicated to James Stewart and the German emigré Hollywood director Curtis Bernhardt, whose films include several with the young Ronald Reagan. Films like Lubitsch's *The Shop Around the Corner* or Bernhardt's *A Stolen Life* demonstrate how the old Hollywood studio system made possible, even in the most insignificant melodramas, standards of craftsmanship now practically forgotten, as festival entries painfully demonstrate.

As it happens, one of the best films showing in the Young Film Forum, Peter Bacso's *The Witness*, from Hungary, is already a vintage work. Although not shown publicly until a year or so ago, it was made in 1969. In the years between, when it was forbidden, it became something of a legend. Now it is revealed as a satirical comedy worthy to rank with *Schweik*.

Bacso undertakes the unlikely task of exorcising with laughter the years of terror in the Stalinist period. His hero, Mr Pelikan, is buffeted from favour to disfavour, from prison to official rank, according to the caprices of politics and protection. In the end he is groomed to be a hostile witness in one of the Fifties show trials. His natural combination of ignorance and honesty finally wins the day.

Bacso's 13-year-old comedy deals a lot more effectively with the years of terror than Zoltan Fabri's new *Requiem*, the official Hungarian competition entry, discussed on this page from the Pecs festival earlier in the week. A contrived and unsatisfactory mixture of romantic elements and political innuendo, it is mainly interesting for a glimpse of an admirable new actor, Laszlo Galffy, who is currently playing King Ludwig II of Bavaria in Tony Palmer's multi-part television life of Wagner.

**David Robinson**

Television

# Desperate energy

There was only one thing wrong with East 103rd Street (Central), Chris Menges's mesmerizing new film about a Puerto Rican family in the Spanish Harlem district of New York: at just under 90 minutes it was too long. Menges is a marvellous director-photographer who uses the camera with unfailing intelligence, sympathy and discretion, and views the world with something of a painter's eye. The result might be a violent swirling landscape of urban desolation, as in Stephen Poliakoff's *Bloody Kids*, or it might draw on the more patient, watchful tradition of urban portraiture of artists like Millet or Degas, as here. For full effect his work demands editing of comparable quality — receiving it here from Kit Davies — and the succinct span of, say, a single hour. That said, *East 103rd Street* remains beautiful and memorable.

Menges shot much of it from inside a van parked with the full knowledge — and, more important, the protection — of Tony, her children Candy and Danny, their neighbours, friends and sidewalk hangers-on. Most of them make their living from selling soft drugs on the street; the temperature was 101 degrees and the thick air rang languidly with the cries of old New York: "Loose joints! Loose joints!" "Black smoke! Good smoke!" and the undeniable "If you don't buy you won't get high!"

Tony herself, once lively and attractive, was a heroin-addict. "Don't call me ma", she murmured to Danny. "Sounds bad a mother sells her son dope." She meant it sounded bad to us, the viewers and strangers (it was no news to anyone else), but if there was any acting to camera in *East 103rd Street* it merely intensified feelings and emotions already there: Tony's hopelessness, the lassitude with which Danny, at 20, was going the same way, and the desperate energy with which the gorgeous Candy was trying to stop him. Round and round the clichés trod, as they do tread in life, but occasionally a good line shot out — "I'm gonna die before the future comes" — and even, in a flash of her former self, a funny one: "I told you I was gonna quit after this picture".

Two mistakes recently: Geoff Powell, not Geoff Hall, was the meticulous Beardsleyesque designer of *Aubrey*, and Robert Coote, not Robert Morse, arrived at the British Section of Heaven with David Niven in *A Matter of Life and Death*. Sorry.

**Michael Ratcliffe**

● *Not in Front of the Audience*, a stage show featuring the cast of BBC Television's *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, opens at the Drury Lane Theatre on April 13.

Concerts

# Postwar musical climates

**Sinfonietta/Howarth**

Queen Elizabeth Hall

"The Manchester School", the London Sinfonietta calls its current series of concerts. Even then there was no confusing Birtwistle's music with Goehr's, or Maxwell Davies's (nor with that of John Ogdon or Elgar Howarth, also of their group).

The distinctions have grown ever since: they were never a "school" any more than Les Six, or the Frankfurt Gang, or the Kuchka. What those boys from the Royal Manchester College of Music did, separately and collectively, was to bring British music, quite naturally, into the post-war climate typified by the Darmstadt summer school in Germany.

In Tuesday night's concert, Harrison Birtwistle had the first half to himself, Goehr and Davies contributing a work each to the second half. The gulf between the three composors seemed obvious, but not very wide. They all still write music for practical performance, though they are lucky to have such viruoso, sensitive exponents as the Sinfonietta conducted by their fellow alumnus Howarth.

Birtwistle's fascination with classical Greek drama, evident in the National Theatre's *Oresteia* and his forthcoming Orpheus opera, was recalled in his *Tragoedia* of 1965, a study in the choral forms of Greek tragedy, soon to reach fruition in the English opera, *Punch and Judy*. *Tragoedia* remains among his most durably impressive pieces, hard and determined, yet poetically most eloquent, given such an assured, affectionately moulded reading as Howarth obtained.

The Sinfonietta revived Birtwistle's tenth anniversary offering to them, *Carmen Arcadie mechanicae perpetuum*, a marvellous piece of musical clockwork mechanism which does not sound mechanical at all, but simply a virtuoso study in stasis and movement, followed by a more flexible enterprise on the same lines, *Pulse Sampler* for oboe solo, an amazing, alluring performance by Melinda Maxwell, with Antony Pay as her conductor-adviser on the claves.

Alexander Goehr's *Concerto for Eleven* is more obviously entertaining by intention, with a warm-hearted homage to the inter-war Stravinsky, common to their generation.

*A Mirror of Whitening Light*, which Maxwell Davies composed for London Sinfonietta, came last, fortunately, because after such a display of musical cinema one could not bear to hear anything else. Neither Birtwistle nor Goehr has hymned natural seascape or landscape with such passionate precision, nor such scrupulous euphony of means — though Davies's two symphonies have elaborated on similar topics, they cannot surpass this extraordinary vision.

**William Mann**

**LPO/Svetlanov**

Festival Hall

It is some years since Yevgeny Svetlanov last appeared with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and he did so on Tuesday by agreement with the LSO, with whom he is presently associated as a replacement for Eugen Jochum. He is also taking charge of the London Philharmonic's concerts at Croydon next Saturday and Ipswich on Sunday, when other audiences will no doubt find, as we did, that he has built an effective rapport with the players.

Having been less than happy about Mr Svetlanov's way with Wagner a couple of seasons ago, I was agreeably surprised that his choice of Elgar's *Enigma Variations* this time yielded a generally more attractive impression. It is always fascinating to find what somebody, not of the English tradition, will make of these character portraits in music, and the Soviet visitor began with the evident understanding that they are all about friendship.

He presented them like the musical equivalent of a conversation-piece in painting, moving the focus from one to the next with clarity of outline and occasional sharp detail beneath a somewhat stolid surface. The introduction was heavy and several variations moved more slowly than seemed customary, but although the light-footed "Dorabella" was of their number, she proved to have the pulse that Elgar marked, and "Nimrod" and the finale were well judged.

When he moved to Brahms after the interval, the conductor first of all underplayed the conventionally autumnal associations of the fourth symphony by invigorating the spirit of the opening movement, to which the orchestra responded with warmth of phrasing and tonal richness. Then he made much of the different pulls of tonality on the Andante in a way that made familiar music begin to seem almost unpredictable, thereby adding to its charm.

Sentiment was firmly disciplined throughout, not least in the solid passacaglia foundation of the symphony's finale, in which the first entry of the trombones acquired hieratic splendour and the end of the symphony was severely forthright. The overture to Rossini's *William Tell* at the start of the programme was also rescued from its extravagance of spirit, and sent on its way with heartfelt affection from Alexander Cameron's eloquent principal cello.

**Noël Goodwin**

Galleries

# Style in practice

**Edward Barnsley: Sixty Years of Furniture Design and Cabinet Making**

Fine Art Society

Barnsley is one of the magic names in the Arts and Crafts movement. In 1885 Ernst Gimson and the brothers Sidney and Ernest Barnsley put Morrisian notions of going back to the land into practice by moving their furniture workshops from London to Gloucestershire, and individually and together made much of the finest Arts and Crafts furniture during the next few years. In 1900 William Edward Barnsley was born, the first son of Sidney Barnsley. It was almost inevitable, given such a background, that he should be attracted into craftsmanship in wood, and by the time he was five he had already made (with some parental help) a small table.

Since then he has hardly stopped. After service in the First World War he entered his father's workshop, and by 1923 he had a workshop of his own; it was not until 1976 that he made the last piece with his own hands, and the workshop still continues to take on new apprentices and receive more orders than it can cope with. It has successfully survived the period when crafts were at their lowest in public estimation, and now again finds itself in the forefront of renewed interest in the craftsman-designer and his work.

The furniture of the workshop, often designed by Barnsley and generally carried out under his close supervision, if not actually by his own hand, is solid and sensible, with crisp clean lines and showing particular sensitivity to the qualities of the specific woods used. This is emphatically practical furniture, for use in every-day life. But it is also very stylish, moderating its sturdy Arts and Crafts base with discriminating awareness of what has been going on in furniture design here and



The elegance of a Barnsley high chair, made of cherry-wood with sycamore inlay, by George Taylor in 1971

elsewhere during the last six decades. Sometimes it comes as a bit of a surprise to see hints of Fifties spindly styling, or to learn that inside the African mahogany there may be a Formica lining. But even these possible aberrations are overcome, and the development through from 1923 to the present is remarkably consistent — as indeed is the apostolic succession going back well into the nineteenth century.

It is an interesting feature of the exhibition catalogue that it contains, where known, details of the man-hours spent on making each piece and the original cost, which sometimes emerges as amazingly reasonable compared with the contemporary mass-produced equivalent. Lucky the child who would be brought up in anything as elegant and practical as a Barnsley high chair — especially as he should be able to hand it on in due course to his great-great-grandchildren; that is, supposing some museum has not snaffled it first.

After its London run (until tomorrow) the show will be at the Holburne of Menstrie Museum, Bath, from April 3 to June 13.

**John Russell Taylor**




Theatre

**Colette**

National Platform

This is a self-portrait of Colette, compiled and performed by Patti Love as one of the National Theatre's 6 o'clock platform shows. As you would expect, it contains some lovely writing: descriptions of insects that teach you how to look at them, coolly precise dissections of the human heart, wry reflections on the penalties of old age when "pain is ever young and active"; all communicating a huge appetite for every form of life, coupled with the dispassionate skills of a botanical observer.

The show is not on such solid ground as an autobiography, whizzing Colette from her Burgundian childhood through her three marriages, her stage career, her writing life and her arthritic retirement in 50 minutes flat. For one thing, Miss Love fails to draw a clear line between the Colette who is telling the story and the Colette who is acting it out. She emerges out of darkness as a figure in her middle years, curls down to eye level, then retreats to youth and winds up as a rather improbable old lady in a shawl. It is fine when she goes into a formal routine, like a joke odalisque number she dances to *Scheherazade*, but all to often she is stranded between narrative and enactment, and delivering her material into thin air instead of to us.

The quality of the writing gets through most strongly whenever she sinks herself into a character; and, while she has small time to spare for the two last husbands, she certainly sinks her fangs into the unspeakable Willy, evoked as a back-street Svengali, dropping his cigar ash all over the place, and inciting her to pep up the spicy bits with many a nasal guffaw and nudge in the ribs. She is also very good on jealousy, presenting it at murderous point-blank range, and then putting it into comic perspective as if through the wrong end of a telescope. If she can bring the whole programme into this kind of focus, it will really light up the stage.

**Irving Wardle**

Rock

**Bo Diddley**

100 Club

His first guitar strokes, ringing chords saturated with artificial tremolo and as cryptic as Pinter, instantly denoted Bo Diddley's authority. A founding father he may be, but at 51 he is alert enough to arouse listeners half his age during his present, remarkably successful tour of London's clubs.

Confronted by a packed, sweating and extraordinarily enthusiastic house, Diddley performed with great good humour, pulling elaborate tricks from his rectangular-bodied guitar: creaking doors and chainsaws on "I'm a Man", roaring vee-eights and squealing tyres on "Roadrunner", basic blues licks phrased with masterly timing on "Little Girl", a loose-limbed boogie. The general lack of profundity only served as a reminder that he belongs to the tradition of novelty singers associated with the blues, a line stretching back through medicine shows to the misty heritage of Africa.

Initially there were fears that he might suffer from the curse which customarily afflicts blues veterans on British tours: inexperienced white rock musicians hired as accompanists, on the cheap. Diddley's quartet of aggressive young New Yorkers may have displayed a degree of naivety in the opening set, which was mainly devoted to their own rather unsubtle compositions, but subsequently they served the star with about as much skill and respect as could be desired, dealing that familiar shave-and-a-haircut beat on demand with satisfying synchronization and leaving plenty of space for Diddley's lengthy guitar ruminations.

Presumably it was Diddley's own idea to rearrange "Mona" to a silly goose-stepping beat; elsewhere the band swung mightily on a "Little Girl" (despite a rather alarming acceleration) and hammered out the ancient riff which supports the sexual boasting of "I'm a Man" with suitable intensity.

**Richard Williams**

**Four voices from the West:** Maurice Couve de Murville, former French Prime Minister, emphasises the need for Europe to share in its own defence

# We need the Americans, but we are adults too




Paris

Is the Atlantic Alliance ailing? Is it in danger of breaking apart, even of ceasing to exist? In the United States is there not talk of abandoning this none-too-reliable ally which is Europe? In other words, is the western world threatened with a serious erosion of strength in the face of a Soviet Union which is said to be becoming stronger, more confident each day, and against which the democracies' spirit of resistance weakens to the point where it tends to disappear altogether?

With only a little exaggeration, is this not the feeling abroad in the United States, while Europe seems uncertain, divided, practically on the point of surrender?

That the alliance is in a state of crisis is something which I have been hearing throughout the 30 years of its existence. One needs only to recall the "United States go home" of the French left in the early days, the panic created among Europeans by America's total involvement in the Vietnam war, the shock provoked among some people by Kennedy's reaction to the Cuban crisis, the near-conflict of 1973 over the stopover in Europe of American aircraft sent to the aid of Israel.

One needs only to recall the withdrawal from Nato decided by de Gaulle, and the dismissal of American forces from French territory, along with the unqualified condemnation of it pronounced at the time by the allies; the scandal caused by the decision of Willy Brandt in 1970 to go ahead with the *Ostpolitik* without consulting, or even warning, Washington.

And finally, quite recently, there were the massive demonstrations against nuclear weapons and, in a sense, against the United States, in a number of countries of Northern Europe, starting with West Germany.

If I look far back into the past, the reason is that the Atlantic Alliance was born and has always existed in a state of ambiguity.

The original ambiguity was the nature of the American commitment, and consequently the extent of the security guarantees given by the stronger to the weaker.

In 1949, America alone had nuclear weapons. No country, including the Soviet Union, could have stood up to it. And yet America did not agree to any unconditional commitment: in the event of a threat of war, there would be consultations, and then one would see. Subsequently, Russia acquired nuclear weapons and became a formidable opponent. The United States then simply revised its strategic doctrine and switched from massive retaliation to a graduated response.

The second ambiguity arose from the respective situations of the United States and its allies in about 1950. The first was at the peak of its political and economic power; the second were just emerging from a terrible war waged on their territory.

At the end of the war, the former decided, ordered . . . and paid. There was no question of discussion. Little by little, the United States might have behaved a little less as the boss, agreed to discuss and even to take into account the standpoint of its allies.

That is certainly what happened in economic matters, especially after the great dollar crisis, as a matter of course, or rather because of the balance of power. That did not happen in any way in the political, and therefore in the military field. And here is one of the deeper causes of the present crisis. Add to this the fact that American military protection has not maintained 100 per cent credibility for the past 20 years.

This underestimation, not to speak of disdain, of the one by the other is summed up strikingly in a statement made in 1974 by Henry Kissinger and often quoted, according to which the United States is concerned with world problems, while the Europeans limit themselves to regional ones. The consequences of such offhandedness, difficult to endure and scarcely realistic, could only get worse as American policy became more hesitant and consequently less credible. It is not so easy to be the boss: one has to inspire confidence as well. But in past years, this confidence has begun to wane.

Of the three leading countries of Western Europe, I do not speak of Britain, whose judgment and outlook are in general close to the views of the United States, if only because the latter judges everything from the angle of Moscow's real or supposed actions, and in competition everywhere with the Soviet Union, exactly as the British Empire was in the past with the Empire of the Czars.

France is in a different category. For 20 years now, it has taken the liberty of expressing judgments on American policy and of not being systematically in agreement. Events have not always proved France wrong.

Now it is the turn of West Germany to think for itself. But here, everything is different. If France has rediscovered its judgment and a policy, it is not because it has national ambitions in Europe. Germany is obviously in a different situation, since it is divided. For the 25 years that followed the war, it thought only of reconstruction and of the recovery of its moral standing in the world.

That objective having been fully achieved, 1970 marked a turning point, characterized by the *Ost-politik*, which was the beginning of a rediscovered national foreign policy, and which, for that reason, was at the time severely condemned by Kissinger. It involved, on the basis of the status quo, establishing realtions with the socialist world, and first with East Germany.

Anti-nuclear demonstrations in West Germany result partly from the fact that the Germans have no national nuclear arsenal and can therefore consider only with misgiving an American arsenal the decision on the use of which is out of their hands and which does not even afford them a guarantee of absolute security.

It is no coincidence that France is the only western country not to indulge in the same errors, because it has non-integrated nuclear weapons of its own, however modest, and has thus recovered a sense of responsibility for its own defence. This also explains why France is willing to make budgetary sacrifices for this defence which the others obstinately refuse, in spite of the injunctions of Nato.

Such being the overall picture, what should one think of the present state of the Atlantic alliance and of its future? However paradoxical it may seem after the thoughts I have just expressed, and whatever present controversies and agitation, I have no hesitation in saying that this future is not in question.

In short, the Atlantic alliance remains, in the present state of the world, the irreplaceable foundation of a general equilibrium, failing which peace would be immediately in danger. Even in Europe, it achieves a balance between Eastern Europe dominated by the Soviet military giant, and Western Europe which, without the tutelar shadow of the American military giant, would be instantly submerged. So much for the European point of view.

The American standpoint is broader. Russians and Americans confront one another in the world at large, in the most cautious possible manner, and almost always through other countries. They do so in a general state of relative equilibrium. If, in a key area, one or the other of these giants came to predominate, the other would almost immediately be threatened everywhere. That is the case in Western Europe, more than in any other area, including the Near and Middle East, because the only real sources of economic, technological and therefore military power in the world are there.

The fundamental interests of the two parties to the alliance the American and the European, coincide and that is why I believe this association will last forever. When there is no choice, the decision is a foregone conclusion.

The proof is that, outside certain inopportune demonstrations, in Congress at Washington, or in the streets in West Germany or elsewhere, no government indulges in an ill-considered act. The case of the United States is characteristic. Over and beyond the present confusion of voices, the daily strictures against bad European allies, over and beyond insults and curses, Soviet-American negotiations proceed quietly in Geneva, and will not be broken off. On what issues? Precisely on Europe and on the means of restoring a certain balance between the theatre weapons of the one and the other. Would this be the case if there were not Atlantic alliance?

That said, it would be preferable not to continue to exaggerage. For instance, on the European side, one could admit that, even if the Americans do not provide — and cannot provide — an absolute security guarantee, one is compelled to accept the nuclear weapons which are on offer, failing the possibility of having any of one's own.

One should also become aware of national responsibilities for defence, if only as an inevitable consequence of a rediscovered awareness in matters of foreign policy.

On the American side, it would be desirable to agree to treat the Europeans as adults, really to consult them, to try to reach agreement with them when the matter is important, and especially to cease presenting them always wih a *fait accompli*. One dreams also of a real American foreign policy which takes realities into account and agrees to look at real problems without confining itself to the over simple method of making the Russians the scapegoats for all the ills of the world. But this would imply that American leaders were not systematically obsessed by domestic political considerations.

I know full well that here I enter into the world of dreams, but are dreams not allowed when what is involved is one's own country, one's friends, and the peace of the world?

*The author was French Foreign Minister from 1958 to 1968 and Prime Minister 1968-69.*



Tomorrow: James Callaghan



## Ronald Butt

# Why sex is a hot topic for the SDP

Mrs Shirley Williams has been a statutory political woman for much of her life in politics, so I suppose it is only natural that she should now wish not only to translate this benefit to her sex into the arrangements of her new party, but to expand it into something grander.

For more years than I can remember, Mrs Williams's position in the Labour Party was secured by her annual election to the National Executive Committee by the Women's Section.

Last weekend, she was in the forefront of a battle at the Social Democrats' constitutional convention to give women not merely a few guaranteed places (elected by other women) on the Council for Labour Democracy but to reserve for women half the places on what is to be the highest policy-making body of the new party.

In this enterprise, Mrs Williams was promoting the general cause passionately supported by Ms Polly Toynbee of the Women's Page of *The Guardian*, which as well as being one of the funniest features in journalism today offers a remarkable insight into the priorities of the feminists who dominate it.

Their theory is, of course, that men and women should be "equal" in career terms everywhere, and that there should be no occupations or circumstances that are held to be more appropriate to one sex than the other.

Yet in practice, most of them have shown comparatively little interest in, let us say, foreign, diplomatic, economic, local government, defence or political journalism. If they had (and, if they possessed suitable flair and ability) they could have made their way in these fields as a number of distinguished women journalists have done, who would not waste their time with feminism

But they have preferred (and is it not a kind of inverted sexism) *women's* journalism. What agitates them day by day are women's equality, sexual problems, liberal abortion, the permissive society, divorce and the rights of the lesbian mother. Men are stereotyped (to borrow from their vocabulary) into the types of suppressed rapist or the gentle soul conditioned by society to a toughness that hides a natural disposition to weep and wash up.

The spirit of *Guardian* Woman is now active in the upper reaches of the SDP but down in the broad plain where the new party meanders among the electorate things are fortunately different. The convention, for instance, defeated a weird statement, proposed by the steering committee and defended in a speech by Ms Toynbee, to the effect that the party would have concern for the individual regardless of "sexual orientation".

What "orientation" means is anyone's guess. Ms Toynbee invited the convention to see it as evidence of the party's commitent to the fair treatment of minorities of all kinds, naming homosexuals and persecuted lesbian mothers. Well, to mention the disagreeable truth, there are other sorts of "orientation" as well, including the rapist's and the paedophile's and a few more I shan't mention.

Fortunately, the Social Democrats escaped a commitment to be concerned for all of these by the good sense of men and women voting on the floor. I do not suppose that this was much liked back at headquarters. "Why do men so desperately need to be included in everything?" asked a pained article in *The Guardian* recently. The egalitarian's vision was well-conveyed a few years ago by an article by Ms Toynbee after an excursion into suburbia from which she had returned appalled by the vacuity, narrowness, gentility and obsession with cleanliness.

As she drove away, the muscles of her cheeks "ached from the effort of all that smiling and nodding and agreeing . . ." and she felt like "yelling obscenities at the top of my voice". Admittedly, she had the grace to admit that it was all a matter of taste and that her dislike of suburban houses, lifestyle and conversation was both snobbish and unfair. But the trouble is that social democratic voters do live in the suburbs.

Now you may say that in journalism dog is not supposed to eat dog (if you see what I mean). But the point is that *Guardian* Woman has now entered practising politics by way of the SDP and it was clear at the weekend that the sensible people in the new party did not like it. That was why they not only kicked out contemptuously the line about orientation but also (by a whisker) the proposal to protect women by giving them half the seats on the Council — "positive discrimination" which places the sex of a woman above her ability and that of a rival man, and also effectively *disenfranchises* electors (including women electors) from having the representative they actually want.

But only the vote of the chairman, Mr Roy Jenkins, saved the day after a tie. The question now goes to a ballot of all the party members, and their verdict will go a long way towards showing how far they are in tune with their potential support among the millions.

The SDP was born of a rib (though not a spare one) of the Labour Party by the exit of people who saw quite clearly how far Labour's left was willing to subordinate liberty to an obsession with equality as laid down by the party leaders. *To this end*, Labour is now *prepared* to take away from each individual all the *decisions* that matter most, including rights over the education of his or her children, placing every decision without collectives *governed by caucuses*.

We are now seeing an attempt to take over the ethos of the SDP by obsessed egalitarians who were defeated by other factions of egalitarians in the Labour Party and then left it. Mrs Williams (we know where she personally stands on independent education: she wants to abolish it) seems to have become their leader.

There is a tug o' war between the egalitarians and the sensible and often (until recently) apolitical people who provide the SDP rank and file. Attitudes on the floor last weekend were encouraging to commonsense. Only one potential mistake was made—the decision that the leader should be elected by the party membership and not by its MPs.

In the short term, that can be justified on the grounds that none of the new party's MPs except Mrs Williams, was elected as a *Social* Democrat. But ultimately, when the system is reviewed, the leader's election should be restored to the parliamentary party that he or she must lead. It is as important that the SDP should remain a solidly parliamentary party (it was against the dominance of the party machine that its founders left Labour) as that it should avoid dogmatic commitments that subject liberty, choice and ability to the obsession with enforced equality.

# Telling tales out of school

*Mrs X is at present living on social security in rather poor housing. From time to time she has a co-habitee there, so the home situation is unstable.*

*Mother is unkempt and always telling the children how she longs to return to her home in Germany.*

We may have happy memories of our schooldays but how many of us realize that information like the above may have been written down about us, never to be destroyed and possibly affecting our futures? These two examples actually appeared on school records. They may not be representative but they are frightening for their subjectivity.

It is impossible to say to what extent record-keeping does descend to the level of unsubstantiated allegations and quick judgments because most school records are kept secret from children and parents. But those that do leak out do not give cause for satisfaction, particularly because some local education authorities openly admit to passing on material to other agencies, including the police, the careers service and employers.

Although the climate of opinion is changing in favour of people being given access to their own personal files and in favour of controls to prevent snooping by outside agencies, teachers and education authorities have given only cursory consideration to the issues involved.

Unlike doctors and social workers they have no code of practice and, with some exceptions, remain remarkably complacent about the possibly devastating effect of what they write down and to whom they pass it on.

There are some well-documented examples of information in records preventing students from getting a job or gaining entry to the institution of their choice because the information is inaccurate or highly tendentious. One concerned a graduate rejected from 90 jobs because his head of department had been telling employers that he had been depressed and had to have treatment. This was not true and the young man eventually won an apology.

Another case involved a girl from the Home Counties — the daughter of a headteacher who was unhappy at her state primary school. She was not getting on with her teacher, could not sleep and was refusing to go to school. On the advice of an educational psychologist she was transferred to a private school where she began to do very well. After three years her father asked if she could go to the local grammar school but she was turned down on the basis of records kept when she was in the state system. Her father was told the documents were "vitriolic".

It should not really be necessary to resort to such examples to persuade people of the importance of individuals being able to check their personal files. The argument should be based on a mixture of pragmatism and principle —that records will thereby be more accurate and that people should be able to exercise a democratic right to check information which is collected on them and which they often volunteer.

This applies to all records, whether on computer or not and whether they concern education, health, credit rating or criminal records.

A growing number of countries now give their citizens the right to see their records, kept by the government or by private companies. Most European countries also have quite stringent controls protecting information kept on people on computer from the spying eyes of outsiders. Yet Britain has done nothing about what has become known as "data protection which Ministers public was treated to a series of articles in *The Sun* which showed how easy it was to find out the most intimate details of an MP.

This total lack of regulation means that Britain is in breach of a Council of Europe convention on data protection which ministers signed last year. A White Paper is due out in the next few weeks with the intention of putting that right but whether it will meet the requirements of the convention is another matter.

From the leaks to date the Government looks as though it will be proposing regulation through voluntary codes of practice. A statutory right for people to see what is in their files will almost certainly not be proposed despite the fact that a government-appointed committee recommended in 1978 that parents should be allowed access to almost all school records "particularly where it is factual or about the home and family circumstances, if for no other reason than to ensure accuracy".

This committee on data protection, chaired by Sir Norman Lindop, gave its seal of approval to the Buckley Amendment, the law in the United States which gives parents and students over the age of 18 the right to inspect and correct school or college records.

Education Ministers and teachers' organizations have remained consistently opposed to opening up school records though some local education authorities have genuflected to the changing climate and have announced that parents will be able to see their children's files.

No education authority actually instructs headteachers to give parents access. Most leave it to headteachers' discretion, some have encouraged the development of a two-tier system under which some records are open and the rest remain secret and no authority has been prepared to take on the other professionals — such as educational psychologists and doctors — who insist that records should not be seen by clients.

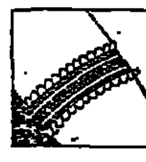
It is this well-established tradition of medical confidentiality with its Hippocratic Oath enjoining doctors to keep "sacred secrets" which teachers draw for their own position. Most teachers see keeping secret records as part of professionalism, concerned with the transmission of information between professionals

The National Union of Teachers remains opposed to parental access to records on schoolchildren though it is strongly in favour of teachers having the right to see files kept on them. "Confidential reports can be made by a chief education officer or an HMI (Her Majesty's Inspector) about which the teacher knows nothing, but which can affect his chances of attaining promotion or obtaining another teaching post", says the National Union of Teachers. Precisely — and the same thing can happen to children too.

**Lucy Hodges**

*Lucy Hodges is the author of* Out in the Open? The School Records Debate *published today by Writers and Readers Publishing Cooperative in association with Chameleon, £2.50 paper-back.*

# THE TIMES DIARY



*Yesterday was the last day of trading at S. Weiss, the naughty knicker shop which has enlivened Shaftesbury Avenue for the last 85 years. Geoffrey Greenbury, the proprietor, once reprimanded PHS for saying panti-hose had made knickers obsolete. He boasted that his shop was selling more and more knickers "in ever increasing shapes and sizes".*

*This was not strictly true, because the interesting thing about Weiss's stock was that it got skimpier and skimpier. As Mrs Geoffrey admitted to PHS yesterday the hottest lines at the end were no more than thongs.*

*Yesterday they were down to their last leopard-spot bikini, one negligee set and two nighties. "We finished on a high spot", the Greenburys claimed. "After our best Christmas ever, we announced the closing down clearance and Harrods sale had nothing on us".*

## Rally round the *alma mater*

London University is to appeal to its alumni for financial help in face of economic depression and government spending cuts. Professor Randolph Quirk, the Vice-Chancellor, who is planning the appeal, says he hopes the see "a speedy recognition that all graduates have a financial responsibility to their *alma mater*."

One tenth of 1 per cent of graduate salaries, he suggests, would adequately protect the university against what he euphemistically calls "the slings and arrows of outrageous misfortune." A graduate earning £5,000 a year would be asked for £5, the price of three gallons of petrol.

Quirk points out that in the United States alumnus support is an essential way of life support for universities. It was alumnus funds that brought the great American universities through the 1929 depression, enabling them to rebuild their campuses at a time when building prices were depressed.

## Unfounded fears

Taking pity on Cyril Connolly's former wives, and lovers of both sexes—several of whom have already been on the phone—PHS feels obliged to emphasize that the journal whose existence was disclosed in this column on Tuesday was not a diary in any conventional sense of the word. How could they think it would be?

The literary demi-monde, it seems, is filled with people who live in the waking fear that Cyril might have been carefully logging their intimacies and indiscretions, like some latter-day Pepys.

They can relax. Connolly was essentially a fragmentary writer, and the volume which David Pryce-Jones is preparing for publication was his notebook through two decades. It was discovered last summer by Connolly's widow, Deirdre, among family photograph albums which, with its leather binding and clasp, it much resembled.

"It is", says Pryce-Jones, "one man's reading of himself, occasional temperature readings of his own state of mind, sometimes an account of what a year was really like from his own point of view. There are also extended passages of description and reminiscence and a one-act play-playlet about bathing with George Bernard Shaw which is not at all complimentary about Shaw. "

*Gary Rose from Guildford is personality milkman of the year. Jean Matthews nominated him. Both are intending to spend their prize money on a holiday in the Isle of Wight. With their respective spouses, of course.*

## Hoofed it

Until recently all that Florida's millionaire governor Robert Graham offered local ranchers suffering from a spate of cattle rustling was a glass of scotch and a sympathetic ear. Last week the thieves went too far: Graham's own heifers started disappearing.

The following night, shortly before dawn, four men were caught attempting to stampede the herd, after police officers from no fewer than three law enforcement agencies from every part of the state had been called in to stake out the Graham ranch.

## God and mammon

At the end of this month Exeter Cathedral's quarrymen down tools to make way for holidaymakers. It is a West Country sign of approaching spring.

In the winter Peter Dare, the foreman mason, and his men hack out the honey-coloured stone of which the cathedral is built from a quarry at Dunscombe Manor, near Salcombe Regis. The quarry had not been worked for centuries, save briefly to extract stone to repair Ninian Comper's church at Wolborough near Sidmouth, until the restoration of the cathedral began three years ago.

It was a condition of reopening the quarry that they use no explosives or pneumatic drills, and that they work only in the dead of winter, because the quarry is nowadays beset by holidaymakers' caravans. Only by careful observation of the calendar can tourism and godliness coexist.

## Invasion on foot

Thousands of Chinese are preparing to bombard Britain with winklepickers. PHS is grateful for advance information on the point to an early warning system established by Timpson, the shoe people, who yesterday launched a footwear advisory service offering the fruits of their research.

Shoe fashions go in 25-year cycles, managing director John Timpson claims, so the resurgence of the winklepicker is timed for 1985. By then China will have the fastest grwoing share of the Birish shoe market. Already shoes from China and elsewhere in the far east, excite a few complaints as those made in Britain. The imports which raise blistering comments are most likely to come from Brazil, Spain and Italy.

Moreover, PHS can reveal that the people with biggest feet in Britain live in Luton, Plymouth and Woolwich. Those with the smallest, inexplicably, come from Aberdeen, Glasgow and Pontypridd. Yet everywhere feet are getting bigger. In 1865 average sizes were seven for men and four for women. Now they are 8½ and 5½ respectively, and Timpson estimates we will reach 10 for men and seven for women by 2030.

## The second tart

Did you know there were two Bakewell tarts? Helen Peacocke and Danny Stevenson, two senior lecturers at Oxford Polytechnic, have newly researched such vital matters as Eccles cakes, gingerbread men, hot cross buns and other staples of the English tea.

The second Bakewell tart, PHS believes, must rank as their major discovery. Instead of almond cake mixture in short crust pastry, it is made from eggs, melted butter and a lavish topping of crystallized fruits, resembling, they say, a medieval Flathon.

Flathon is low Latin for "open tart". During Lent Flathon underwent a metamorphosis when milk of almonds, blanched almonds and sugar water were substituted for milk and eggs. Hence the dreary Bakewell tart to which we have all become accustomed.

*A Croydon member of the SDP is pleased to have a letter from his local branch which says his name has been passed to them "as being a paid supporter of the SDP". He did not expect to reap the rewards of the new political system so quickly he says, though he still does not know how much he is to receive.*

## Lorry parks

First tourist coaches were allowed into London's royal parks, and fill Constitution Hill on most mornings. Now taxis carrying advertisements on their doors are to be allowed as well. How long before the parks are opened to every sort of lorry and traders' van?

Already, parks superintendent, Robert Legge admits, the regulations banning commercial vehicles from the parks are being more and more frequently flouted. During the recent snow one driver brazenly dumped a load of old tyres in the middle of Hyde Park.

A surprise could await the first invading juggernauts though. Legge says the park bridges are not built to carry such loads, so they might just be dropped in the Serpentine like so much else is nowadays.

## Novel spot

Six years ago E. L. Doctorow's novel *Ragtime* was received with rave, or at worst lengthy, reviews. Something similar is happening now with Milos Forman's film of the book.

But it has taken a Liberal county councillor from Merseyside to spot that a large part of Doctorow's patchwork plot of fact and fiction is adapted from Heinrich von Kleist's classic German tale, *Michael Kohlhaas*. The story of Kohlhaas, who is required to produce a pass at a spurious toll-gate, leaves two horses as surety and returns to find they have been wilfully mistreated, parallels that of Doctorow's Coalhouse Walker, a ragtime pianist required to produce a pass on a private toll road, who leaves his Model T Ford, and returns to find it deliberately damaged.

While congratulating Councillor Allan Brame of Birkenhead on detecting that which reviewers missed, PHS should make it clear that Doctorow's debt is not unacknowledged. Apart from the similarity in the characters' names, Doctorow did mention von Kleist as a writer to whom he was much attracted when PHS interviewed him in 1976.

## Never on a hotline

Melina Mercouri, the actress who is now Greek Minister of Culture, has told the foreign archaeological schools licensed to excavate in Greece that they must report finds to her ministry's directorate of antiquities, not to correspondents of foreign newspapers.

In general the schools always have reported their finds to the ministry but since the civil servants usually sat on the news, the schools had to turn to the newspapers directly in order to keep up interest at home, where the money for the digs is raised.

**PHS**




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# MR MUGABE CRACKS THE WHIP

It is hardly surprising that Mr Mugabe should have found it necessary to dismiss Mr Nkomo from his Government. The finding of a huge cache of buried arms — enough missiles, mortars, machine guns, rifles and ammunition to equip a brigade — on property controlled by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front was provocative enough. The behaviour of Mr Nkomo himself was unhelpful: he has denied plotting against the Government but offered no explanation for the presence of the arms or cooperation to the security forces searching for them. The law will take its course, Mr Mugabe said. The unresolved but important question is to what degree Mr Nkomo is the unchallenged leader of the Ndebele people and whether this presages conflict between the Ndebele and the majority Shona ranged behind Mr Mugabe.

This, the latest of a series of trials that has beset the infant Zimbabwe, has been greeted with something like relief by the whites of South Africa. It is being taken as proving two of their dearly-held axioms: that black governments will always make a mess of things, and that *tribal divisions* are ineradicable and will always lead to conflict. Britain and the West in general have always held a more hopeful view of Mr Mugabe's performance and no doubt Lord Carrington, when he visits Salisbury next week, will convey the British Government's continuing hopes.

Mr Mugabe's biggest success so far was to end the fighting that broke out a year ago between the troops of what had been the two rival guerrilla armies, Zipra of Mr Nkomo and Zanla of Mr Mugabe. He managed to make them into one army and to reduce it to managable size. That some distrust remained was shown by the 20 per cent increase he later ordered in the secret police: he felt the ordinary police and army were infiltrated by the South Africans, and there was also the matter of the missing Zipra arms.

Apart from the threat of tribal war, Mr Mugabe faces the crucial test of whether his Government can succeed in keeping Zimbabwe prosperous. He has been handicapped by the massive outflow of skilled whites; this, however, was to some degree inevitable and can be overcome. (The November figures were down). He has also offended orthodox economic theory by introducing an unjustifiably high minimum wage and by doctrinaire interference with the large-scale farming that paid such big dividends when Zimbabwe was Rhodesia. Exports are down but a huge maize harvest this year should allow Mr Mugabe some leeway.

The continued detention — and alleged mistreatment — of a white Member of Parliament, Mr Wally Stuttaford, together with more than ten other whites has aroused disquiet, but apart from that Mr Mugabe has demonstrated a greater respect for due process and and the rule of law than most other black African governments — and certainly more than Mr Ian Smith's regime. The fact that he did not interfere when one of his Ministers was charged with shooting a white farmer gained him early credit.

His undisguised Marxism arouses concern in some quarters. However, he has shown a degree of pragmatism and, for all his strongly anti-apartheid speeches to the Organization of African Unity and elsewhere, a recognition of his country's economic bondage to South Africa. The Pretoria Government rubbed this in by refusing cooperation at the beginning, but there is now a degree of working together.

Another controversial matter is his oft-expressed desire for a one-party state. On this he told *The Times* in an interview a few weeks ago that it was not a matter to be rushed into; that all shades of opinion needed to be sheltered under the one umbrella; and that opportunities needed to be given for the expression of different viewpoints. These admirable sentiments and the general African bias against organized party political opposition, do not still fears about the dangers of one-party rule leading to tyranny.

Certainly, a single party which excluded so important a section of the population as the Ndebele would be unacceptable. The way in which Mr Mugabe overcomes the divisiveness of Zimbabwean society — made dramatically apparent by recent events — will be the final measure of the success of his government.

# THE GOOD FORM OF PLAIN WORDS

The question of adminstrative forms does not normally inflame the imagination of academic or journalist commentators. They are however a crucial instrument in government's relations with the governed. A good form enables *information of wide* application to be conveyed more accurately, more concisely and more cheaply than any other means. Some two thousand million forms and leaflets gush forth from Whitehall each year, 36 for every man, woman and child in the kingdom. Grants, benefits, taxes, and information on a myriad aspects of government activity are transmitted to and from the citizen in this way. To the average Briton the central government manifests itself not as devoted individual civil servants but more often as this ocean of paper. It is therefore extremely important that the paper face of government be acceptable.

The White Paper on Administrative Forms in Government issued yesterday sets out the results of a survey of the flow of forms from Whitehall and suggests mechanisms to control it and make it more effective. Techniques for monitoring costs, design and drafting are to be established both within departments and centrally through the new Management and Personnel Office — the administrative rump of the former Civil Service Department which here makes an encouraging public bow.

The scope for financial savings is striking. It is estimated that the production cost alone is at least £200 million a year, and the staff costs in processing them run to many times that. It is difficult, and depressing, to try to assess the community cost in filling in forms; but those from the DHSS are assessed at over £200 million a year, so the total must run above a billion. Clearly bad and unecessary forms waste a *great deal of money* and savings of a few per cent in efficiency are well worth having (equalling and potentially obviating some of the more devasting cuts intended for higher education, for example).

More important than the particular economies are the administrative principles behind the exercise. First is the commendable insistence that the needs of the consumer be elevated in the minds of the producer of forms. Too often hitherto they have been drafted in Whitehall with little consultation either with the customer public or even with the local civil servants who have to deal with costly confusions arising from impenetrably legalistic prose and sloppy lay-out. Apparently the officials themselves sometimes do not understand the forms they send out and error rates of over 30 per cent, either by staff or public, are common. Henceforward we are promised more prior costing and pilot-testing of new forms, and senior civil servants will be encouraged to go out and consult the sharp end of government.

At the heart of this and the other related scrutinies of civil service operations initiated by Sir Derek Rayner since he entered government in 1979 is a theme which is both obvious and yet, compared to past British practice, revolutionary: that good governemt means good administration, and that therefore efficient policy implementation is as important as policy formulation. Most of the present generation of top mandarins have advanced in a tradition which emphasizes skills at policy *advice to ministers* rather than administrative management. Indeed they must remain heavily concerned with policy formulation since that is what ministers want. But the private citizen or businessman, who pays heavily for his bureaucracy, also wants good administration. Permanent secretaries must now place increased emphasis on this, in their training programmes. in promotion criteria, and in themselves setting an example to line management.

There are already encouraging signs of change. Sir Derek has sensibly worked through the civil service rather than against it, using teams of civil servants to conduct the surveys behind this white paper. Some departments are already setting a good example: notably the excellently led *Department of* Health and Social Security and even the oft maligned Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise. A remarkable opportunity to advance this cause in fact lies ahead of the Prime Minister and the Minister for the Civil Service, Baroness Young, who have so far given Sir Derek worthy support. Several permanent secretaries retire soon. Mrs Thatcher should make it clear that in filling these vacancies, excellence in administering citizens and civil servants will be as important a qualification as skill in manipulating ministers. Good government should be good for all of us.

## Slaughter of animals

*From Dr Sydney Torrance*

Sir, I wish to reply to certain aspects of the recent report (February 11) by Mr John Young, your Agricultural Correspondent, in which he deals with the slaughter of animals by religious methods.

Mr Young assumes that animals slaughtered without prestunning must suffer a period of pain. This is simply not true of animals killed by the method of *shechita*. The Shochet, who carries out the slaughter, is a man of deep religious sensibilities, who has received a very lengthy period of training, who has been approved by a rabbinical commission after a rigorous examination, and who is under constant expert supervision. He uses specially designed knives sharpened to the highest possible degree to ensure that no pain is inflicted on the animal.

This method of slaughter produces a very rapid and substantial drop in blood pressure, which results in almost instantaneous unconsciousness, death then rapidly supervening. A large number of independent and unbiased scientific observers, including such eminent physiologists as Lord Horder, Sir C. A. Lovett Evans and Leonard Hill, as well as Professor Harold Burrow, Emeritus Professor of Veterinary Medicine, and many others, have stated categorically that *shechita* is certainly no less humane than any other form of slaughter.

Kindness to animals is a basic *principle of Jewish* teaching and the Bible contains many injunctions to this effect. The act of *shechita* has been designed specifically to avoid pain.

In this respect it is apposite to add that many reports are available of failures in pre-stunning methods, thus producing extreme distress and pain to the unfortunate animals involved.

Let me say finally that the RSPCA, although openly antagonistic to *shechita*, has recently stated *(RSPCA Today*, autumn, 1981), "we have been unable to provide sufficient evidence of unnecessary suffering to prove that pain or excessive distress occurred between cutting the throat and loss of consciousness . . ."

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY TORRANCE,
Chairman, Shechita Committee,
The Board of Deputies of British Jews,
Woburn House,
Upper Woburn Place, WC1.

## Ethnic schooling

*From Mr Michael Adams*

Sir, Councillor Hilary Benn (February 12) based his letter on one false and questionable assumption. The false assumption is that a child's education begins when his parents first send him *to school*, the *function* of the school being to educate him. The questionable assumption is that it is desirable that local education authorities should have a monopoly in the business of contributing schools to the national schools system.

In fact, of course, education begins at birth and it is those who surround and influence the child in his earliest years who control the extent to which he either coheres with the general community or stands off from it. Since it is the all too common experience of those who work in schools that the values presented to the child by the parents may not agree with the values the school tries to present and that, where the two conflinct, it is the parental values which usually prevail, why not give the parents as wide a choice as possible of schools for their children?

The proposition that it is not possible for a population containing elements of different ethnic origins to achieve integration unless all their children attend common schools is not only unproven but is contradicted by the history of the British nation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL ADAMS,
Hazelhurst
Dymock,
Gloucestershire.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Passing judgment on El Salvador

*From Mrs Katharine Thwaites*

Sir, You do not give, nor is it easy to see, any hard evidence to support either your assumption (leading article, February 8) that Marxist guerrillas would be willing to "negotiate" for anything less than a complete take over in El Salvador or that it is unquestionably the official regime which is responsible for the "coldblooded killing of thousands of people" in that country.

To begin with it is surely unjust not to mention that in time of war no government, however democratically inclined, is in a position to attend to domestic reforms or to allow its people all those "human rights" they could expect to enjoy in peacetime. But more importantly you seem not to attach any significance to the undoubted fact that American participation in the war is by far the greatest obstacle to a guerrilla victory — the possibility of which you rightly deplore — and that therefore the single most important strategic aim of those who support the guerrillas must be to limit Washington's aid to the Salvadorean Government.

Apart from the use of violence, which is being stepped up with what degree of success your article makes clear, the only way to bring pressure to bear on a democratic administration such as exists in Washington is through the manipulation of public opinion. And so we should not be surprised to find, indeed in the light of experience we should expect to see mounted, a massive propaganda campaign the purpose of which is so to blacken the reputation of the regime in El Salvador as totally to discredit anyone who comes to its aid.

Of course it would be foolish to discount the probability that the Salvadorean Government's hands are anything but clean and consequently that enemy propaganda may have plenty to build on, but it is even more foolish to leave out of account the greater evil with which that government has to contend. To concentrate one-sidely on the misdoings of the regime in El Salvador is to behave like the onlooker who, not content with excusing himself from defending a man who is violently attacked in the street on the ground that the victim allegedly beats his wife on Saturday nights, goes on to hurl abuse at the unfortunate fellow because he hits back at his assailant below the belt.

Constant emphasis on the undoubted shortcomings of "right wing" governments desperately struggling to establish law and order in the teeth of subversion and violence effectively supports those who make it their business to exploit the incredible occurrence of human injustice whenever it is to be found. And while the problem of dealing with this political evil, which is organized on a worldwide scale, may well seem to be insuperable, it is very certain that we shall not begin to find a solution unless we first bring ourselves to look it full in the face.

Yours faithfully,
KATHARINE THWAITES,
Milnthorpe,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
February 9.

## Law on contempt

*From Mr R. C. Macdonald*

Sir, May I, as a practising solicitor, accept the invitation in your leader (February 13) and show why, so far as our profession is concerned, Lord Scarman's view is quite unacceptable?

It must be recognized, in the first place, that very great weight is placed upon a solicitor's undertaking both by the profession itself and by its controlling body, the Law Society. Unlike the protection of "privilege", which is the client's privilege and not his own, the undertaking is personal to the solicitor and fully binding on him. It is a matter of honour that once given it is binding until implemented or released. Its proper performance goes to the heart of the integrity of the profession.

In this context for Miss Harman to say, as she is reported to have said, "The Lords have made it a black day for press freedom and for the openness of the court", is to avoid the real issue, which she as a solicitor must well know. It would be an even blacker day for the profession and for public confidence in it, if undertakings, given in the course of professional business to fellow solicitors, as happened in this case, could be capable of being broken without sanction at the behest of the solicitor giving them.

Greatly as Lord Scarman is respected in the profession, if his view were to prevail, it would be tantamount to undermining the whole purpose of the undertaking; and it is going a little far to say, as he is in effect saying, that it is "an exercise of one's fundamental freedom" to be allowed to break one's word, simply because other factors have intervened.

It must also be recognized that a solicitor, as an officer of the court, has a duty both to his client and to the Court, and that he cannot discharge his functions properly without regard to both. He is not a free agent in these matters. Under this head also Miss Harman has failed.

She will receive no sympathy from any practising member of her own profession for her action, nor will she deserve any, and she still remains subject to disciplinary action by the Law Society for having broken her undertaking. The Home Office has been entirely right to pursue the matter as a matter of fundamental principle is involved.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. MACDONALD,
Macdonald, Boag and Company,
30 Grove Road,
Sutton, Surrey.

## Lead in petrol

*From Mr Tony Durant, MP for Reading, North (Conservative)*

Sir, Your leader of February 9 complains that the Government's action last May to reduce the level of lead in petrol from 0.4 grams per litre to 0.15 by 1985 was an unsatisfactory compromise. In fact, short of banning all existing cars the Government chose the course of action that would make the biggest reduction in lead emission in the shortest possible time.

The letter of Sir Henry Yellowlees, to which you refer, powerfully reinforced the case presented earlier to the Government by Professor Lawther's working party. This recommended that we should take steps to reduce people's exposure to lead in a number of areas, including water and paint as well as petrol. Far from covering up the evidence on petrol and ignoring it, the Government acted directly and speedily on it because of its deep concern at the trend of the scientific evidence, though further research was commissioned.

Setting the permitted lead content of petrol at 0.15 will reduce the annual emission level from about 7,000 tonnes to 2,400 tonnes: an immediate and dramatic cut in the risk our children will face.

But if the lead-free route had been chosen, the necessary period of transition — both to design and produce lead-free engines and for the new cars gradually to replace existing cars — would inevitably have resulted in higher lead levels. In fact, it has been calculated that it could be 25 years before the cumulative benefit of the lead-free approach could match that achieved by the much earlier and universal reduction to 0.15. Although the United States introduced lead-free petrol in 1974, only half the cars are currently able to use it.

It is unlikely that lead-free petrol could come into use before the end of the decade and it would take at least another 10 years for new cars capable of using lead-free petrol gradually to displace older cars. During the run-down period, therefore, some extra 80,000 tonnes of lead emissions would pollute the atmosphere.

Sir Henry Yellowlees, in his letter, advised "that action should now be taken to reduce markedly the lead content of petrol in use in the United Kingdom." And that is what the Government has done.

Many of us who have campaigned for a number of years to reduce the lead in petrol welcomed this Government's initiative. We would, of course, like to go further, but we must bear in mind the problems of our car industry. Along with others I will keep a watch on progress.

Yours faithfully,
TONY DURANT,
House of Commons.

## Academic activity

*From Dr A. T. Kuhn*

Sir, I must vigorously repudiate Professor Marris's imputation to me (in his "open letter" printed in *The Times*, on February 5) of the opinion that "most university lecturers are a bunch of layabouts". At no time have I ever suggested this, and that false assertion does all academics a great disservice.

It is true that academics enjoy a unique freedom from accountability in the way they spend their time. And some of them, as in every occupation, abuse this freedom. Their number is not large, but every honest academic (including the previous Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge in his valedictory speech) acknowledges their existence. Does Professor Marris, I wonder?

Yours faithfully
ANSELM KUHN
Institute of Dental Surgery,
Eastman Dental Hospital,
256 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

## Amnesty's record

*From Ms Janet Johnstone and Mr Peter Walker*

Sir, Caroline Moorehead's article (February 9) about the appointment of Jeremy Thorpe as the new director of the British section of Amnesty International contains one or two doubtlessly unintentional inaccuracies concerning our fund-raising and membership.

Referring to last September's *The Secret Policeman's Other Ball*, Miss Moorehead writes that it "looked firmly set to bring its customary haul. Instead, mysteriously, due possibly to the organisation's internal disputes, no directing hand guided the venture, and virtually no money has since come its way".

On the contrary, it was precisely because of the success of its immediate predecessor, *The Secret Policeman's Ball*, which to date has grossed nearly £200,000, that we consciously embarked upon a much more professional approach to maximise the potential in other media on our latest show.

Our income from the show, together with a substantial advance from records and book, already exceeds £90,000 and some of this has been sensibly invested in a full-length feature film, now entirely paid for and wholly owned by Amnesty International.

The film has already acquired a major theatrical distributor for the United Kingdom and it is to be premiered next month. With worldwide video, theatrical, and television rights plus further royalties from book and records sales, the show (for which the artists peformed without a fee) will eventually net Amnesty a considerable sum of money in excess even of our previous shows.

In respect of membership numbers, Miss Moorehead writes that they "are now becoming pressing questions". Between 1977 and 1981 membership more than tripled, from 6,000 to over 18,000; a notable achievement, especially in view of Amnesty's internal difficulties during some of that time.

Yours faithfully,
JANET JOHNSTONE,
PETER WALKER,
Amnesty International (British Section),
Tower House,
8-14 Southampton Street, WC2.

## Preserving Cairo's Old City

*From the Chairman of the World of Islam Festival Trust, and others*

Sir, In December, 1980, a conference was called by the Egyptian authorities to discuss proposals submitted in a report by Unesco in the presence of a number of international scholars and representatives of archaeological and architectural organisations. The conference requirement arose out of the inclusion of "historic Cairo" in Unesco's World Heritage List as a result of Egyptian and international appreciation of the manifold *problems which now beset* the buildings and people of the city. Its future welfare thus officially becomes a matter of international concern and responsibility. At the end of the conference, the Egyptian authorities agreed to implement three recommendations immediately:

1. That a Cairo Conservative Agency should be established which would have the authority to carry out a programme of conservation and reconstruction with funds subscribed by the Government and international agencies.
2. That there would be an immediate five-year moratorium on all commercial building or demolition in the medieval area of the city.
3. That no reinforced concrete or portland cement would be used in any restoration or reconstruction work undertaken within the area of "historic Cairo" without the specific approval of the conservation agency.

It was also agreed that an international advisory committee *would be set up to assist the* conservation agency and that ICCROM would be available to supply technical advice and other assistance such as on-site training. Both the World Bank and USAID were represented at the conference and expressed interest in helping the project.

Progress in following up the results of the conference was frustrated by difficulties arising from administrative changes in Cairo. Now however, under the new Minister of State for Culture, H. E. Mohaed Abdel Hamid Radwan, and the new head of the antiquities organisation, Dr Ahmed Kadry, it is anticipated that measures will be taken both constructive in themselves and calculated to encourage international support.

The Old City of Cairo contains the most important concentration of Islamic architecture anywhere in the world. Current neglect is leading to an ever more rapid erosion of these monuments through both natural and commercial pressures. It was recognition of the magnitude of the problems facing the authorities in Egypt which led to their requesting international assistance and cooperation in preserving "historic Cairo".

The signatories to this letter, who were present as guests of the Egyptian authorities at the 1980 conference, ask the favour of your support in drawing attention to the critical and urgent need for international participation in preserving a cultural heritage of the highest importance.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD BEELEY,
BERNARD FEILDEN,
MICHAEL ROGERS,
ALISTAIR DUNCAN,
*World of Islam Festival Trust*,
33 Thurloe Place, SW7.
February 17.

## Future of 'The Times'

*From Lord Chitnis and Lord Young of Dartington*

Sir, *The Times* is again in peril, and it is time for its readers to express their loyalty and their concern that the traditional character, editorial independence and integrity be maintained.

The closure of *The Times*, even for a short period, would represent a loss to the country of an institution of irreplaceable value.

The future of a newspaper that depends so much on its readers cannot be left solely to proprietors and trades unions. The readers must have a voice. We are therefore calling for support for a body called Readers of *The Times*. Would anyone interested in saving *The Times* write to us at the address below?

Yours, etc,
CHITNIS,
YOUNG OF DARTINGTON,
9 Poland Street, W1.
February 16.

## Gen Percival's shorts

*From Major-General Sir Cecil Smith*

Sir, It was surely unnecessary for Mr Anthony Kemp (article, February 15) to make derogatory remarks about General Percival's shorts.

From the photograph these garments seem to be the same length as those of other officers parading with him, and are in fact clearly of the regulation length of shorts worn by the British Army at this period.

General Percival suffered sufficiently as the result of being G.O.C.-in C. at the time of surrender of Singapore without his dress becoming, after his death, the subject of ill-informed criticism.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL M. SMITH,
Crosh, Southfield Place,
Surrey. Weybridge,
February 16.

## A regular carry on

*From Mrs Geraldine Lacey*

Sir, Since the British supermarkets are suffering considerabe inconvenience and expense in fighting the basket and trolley shoplifters, I wonder if they've considered adopting the system used in Brazil.

Virtually all the supermarkets here employ youngsters to carry the customers' goods from the check-out till to their cars or houses, if they live near by. The "carriers" use special trolleys for this purpose, thereby eliminating the need for any baskets or trolleys to leave the actual shop. They recieve a minimum wage from the store and the customers supplement this with a small tip.

It's an excellent system for all concerned. It provides much-needed employment, offers the customers a greatly appreciated service and solves the mysterious disappearance of baskets and trolleys. With the trolleys costing around £37 each it is arguable whether the Brazilian system would be more expensive to operate.

Yours faithfully,
GERALDINE LACEY,
As from: Rua Costa Rica,
Jardim America,
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

## Aid to Somalia

*From Mr Louis FitzGibbon*

Sir, In a written parliamentary answer for February 1 it was stated that our aid to Somalia for 1981-82 amounts to £1.5m bilaterally, plus £3m for refugees, a total of £4.5m. If our total disbursements overseas amount to £220m, the sum being allocated to Somalia represents no more than 2.045 per cent. Further, it was said that the bilateral aid was not expected to be increased "in the coming years".

Somalia has the biggest refugee problem in Africa, while Somalia herself is one of the least-developed counties in the world. In those circumstances one can be excused from thinking that our contribution is miserly and certainly does not reflect the debt of honour we owe to these people by reason of arbitrary boundaries drawn in the past.

I am sure I am not alone in suggesting that HM Government should examine its conscience in this matter, as it eventually did over the proposed cuts in the BBC external service in the Somali language. The Libya-Ethiopia-South Yemen alliance poses a grave threat to the whole Horn of Africa and Somalia needs every bit of help she can get. Surely we could do more?

Yours sincerely,
LOUIS FITZGIBBON,
Langstone Towers,
Langstone,
Havant,
Hampshire.
February 11.

## Badge of faith

*From the Reverend Canon E. G. Longman*

Sir, What an appropriate choice of the seven sacraments as the theme for the Pope's visit to Britain. The title, "Defender of the Faith", proudly carried by the Queen today and inherited from Henry VIII, was given him by Pope Leo X in 1521 for his treatise, *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum* in defence of the seven sacraments.

Yours faithfully,
E. G. LONGMAN,
Yardley Vicarage,
Birmingham.
February 11.

## Evolutionary dead-end?

*From Sir Roland Penrose*

Sir, May I be allowed to comment briefly on the dismay I felt, as presumably did many others, when confronted with the new stamp issued for our first-class inland mail. It is good that we should be reminded of great men, giant reptiles and the overriding presence of her Majesty, but the ineptitude of the monochrome design is lamentable.

In the centre we find the hoary appearance of an aged Charles Darwin with the top of the impressive dome of his forehead sliced off and what remains covered with his signature, which is placed so as to invite its obliteration by postmarks. On either side of him creep in caricatures of the heads of two noble chelonians. One of them is apparently attempting to kiss Darwin on the mouth while the other, rearing up towards his left eye, has a diminutive profile of her Majesty, also in sepia, slipping backwards off its nose.

This almost unrecognisable profile of our Sovereign is effectively dwarfed by the price of this small piece of sticky paper placed on high in the opposite corner.

May we know, Sir, who is responsible for this pathetic jumble of disproportionate symbols which in themselves should arouse respect and add to our national prestige, and can a way be found to stop the appalling deterioration in the design of our stamps and currency.?

*Yours faithfully*,
ROLAND PENROSE,
Farley Farm,
Muddles Green,
Chiddingly,
Near Lewes,
Sussex.
February 14.




# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 17: His Excellency Mr Cedric Luckie Joseph was received in audience by the Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner from the Republic of Guyana in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the High Commission, who had the honour of being presented to her Majesty: Mr C. J. E. Barker (Deputy High Commissioner), Mr Mohamed Ganie (Second Secretary), Mrs Thelma P. Singh (Second Secretary) and Miss Esme C. R. Curtis (Second Secretary).

Mrs Joseph had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Patrick Wright (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr Justice Hirst had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Lancashire Regiment, received Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. ff. Thompson upon the relinquishment of his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Diffin upon his assumption of the appointment.

CLARENCE HOUSE
February 17: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this evening honoured the Governor (the Right Hon Gordon Richardson) and members of the Court of Directors with her presence at Dinner at the Bank of England.

The Lady Grimthorpe and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
February 17: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited the Telephone Manufacturing Company Limited at Malmesbury and Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company Limited at Chippenham.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain John Stewart.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
February 17: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Reception on the occasion of the opening of "Excavating in Egypt", an exhibition to mark the Centenary of the Egypt Exploration Society, at the British Museum.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dr Lionel H. Butler will be held in the chapel of the Royal Holloway College, Egham Hill, Egham, on Saturday, March 6, at 3 pm.

## Memorial service

**Mr B. Sweet-Escott**
A memorial service for Mr Bickham Sweet-Escott was held at St Giles' Cripplegate yesterday. The Rev R. J. Richards and the Rev E. L. B. C. Rogers officiated. Mr A. C. Peterson, Mr Q. M. Morris, Director of BP International, and Brigadier E. C. W. Myers, brother-in-law, read the lessons. Mr E. C. Hodgkin gave an address. Among those present were:
[illegible] Sir Anthony Lambert, Sir James Currie, Sir Owain Jenkins, Sir Michael Milne-Watson, Mr R W Adam (deputy chairman, British Petroleum Company) with Dr J Birks (managing director) and Mr J E Wedgbury (secretary); Mr D A G Sarre (director, BP International) with Mr W P C Grassick; Mr I R Walker (managing director and chief executive, BP Oil), Dr Anthony Kenny (Master of Balliol College), Mr Hugh Farmer, Mr Hugh Stephenson, Mr J G Beevor, Professor Hugh Seton-Watson, Mr W H Davies, Mr H N Sporborg, Mr R Usborne, Mr Roger Gray, QC, Mr H V Hodson, Mr M R D Foot, Mr E P Chappell (Morgan Grenfell Holdings), Mr Michael J Verey, Mr D D Rae Smith, Miss Eileen Menzies (Royal Institute of International Affairs), Mr and Mrs Adrian Seligman, Mr Peter Price (Ernst and Whinney), Mr B W S Irwin (representing the chairman, Special Forces Club).

## Birthdays today



Miss Phyllis Calvert, the actress, who is 65.

Mr H. L. Beales, 93; Major Sir Harold Bibby, 93; Sir Arthur Bryant, CH, 83; Miss Jean E. Cooke, 55; Lord Darwen, 67; Mr Len Deighton, 53; Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Dunstan, 59; Professor E. G. Edwards, 68; Sir Peter Laurence, 59; Sir Basil McFarland, 84; Professor William McKane, 61; Sir Arthur Norman, 65; Mr Andres Segovia, 88; Mr Ned Sherrin, 51; Viscount Waverley, 71.

## Chapter and verse

Durham Cathedral Chapter is launching a literary contest for poetry or prose inspired by the cathedral.





The Bishop of Coventry, the Right Rev John Gibbs, who took his seat in the House of Lords yesterday, between his sponsors, the Bishop of Bristol, the Right Rev John Tinsley (left), and the Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev John Yates

## Forthcoming marriages

**The Hon Richard Hewlett and Miss R. Kay**
The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of the late Lord Hewlett and of Lady Hewlett, of Dane Edge, Swettenham, Congleton, Cheshire, and Rachel, younger daughter of the late Mr Peter Kay and of Mrs Kay, of 51a Lower Bristol Road, Weston-super-Mare, Avon.

**Mr C. P. Boyle and Miss H. J. S. Milligan**
The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Peter Boyle, of Carrowmore, Kingsley Green, Haslemere, Surrey, and Heather, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Milligan, of Brackenway, Virginia Water, Surrey.

**Mr W. R. W. Gornall-King and Miss V. C. Glasby**
The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr and Mrs F. R. King, of Brighton, and grandson of the late Dr J. A. Gornall and Mrs G. Gornall, of Burnley, Lancashire, and Victoria, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Glasby, of Limpsfield Chart.

**Mr H. S. Orpwood and Miss C. E. Mayne**
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of the late Mr and Mrs H. J. Orpwood, of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, and Caroline, elder daughter of Major John Mayne, of Quarry Hill Farm, Bibury, Gloucestershire, and the late Mrs Georgina Mayne.

**Mr N. J. Greenhalgh and Miss S. A. Button**
The engagement is announced between Nigel, eldest son of Dr and Mrs G. P. Greenhalgh, of Challow Park, Wantage, Oxon, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. W. Button, of Touchwood, Haselmere, Surrey.

**Mr E. S. Harford and Mrs R. V. S. Jackson**
The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Harford, of The Old Rectory, Easton Grey, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, and Rosie, eldest daughter of Commander and Mrs A. S. Hutchinson, of Langford Grange, near Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

**Mr J. N. Horner and Miss L. M. Glover**
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Horner, of Stoke Poges, and Lucy, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs M. G. Glover, of Little Limber Grange, Grimsby.

**Mr M. H. P. Ingham and Miss S. J. Cairns**
The engagement is announced from Johannesburg between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. S. Ingham, of Odiham, Hampshire, and Shirley Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Cairns, of Hyde Park Gate, London.

**Mr M. J. Forsdick and Miss O. U. Radanovic**
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Dr and Mrs D. H. Forsdick, of Winchester, and Olivera, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Radanovic, of Birmingham.

**Mr R. Neagle and Miss S. Foster**
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs Richard Neagle, of Thorpe Bay, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Foster, of Putney.

**Dr S. J. Judge and Dr L M-Y. Cheung**
The engagement is announced between Stuart, son of the late Mr D. S. Judge and Mrs E. K. Judge, of Charlbury, Oxford, and Linda Mee-Yan, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs K. S. Cheung, of Hongkong.

**Mr P. N. N. Turner and Miss S. J. Vermeulen**
The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of Mr and Mrs Arthur M. Turner, of Rosemount, Woldingham, Surrey, and Sally, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul G. Vermeulen, of The Lodge, Barningham, Suffolk.

**Mr K. F. Unwin and Miss J. F. P. Arnold**
The engagement is announced between Kieron, younger son of the late Mr Arthur R. M. Unwin and of Mrs Catherine Unwin, of Herne Bay, Kent, and Jane Fiona Pitcairn, daughter of Mr and Mrs John L. Arnold, of Westfield, Hawkhurst, Kent.

## Marriage

**Mr P. F. Carspecken and Miss L. M. Williams**
The marriage took place on Wednesday, January 27, at Chelsea Town Hall, between Mr Phil Francis Carspecken and Miss Lucinda Mary Williams.

## Luncheons

**Prime Minister**
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon held at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of Mrs Vigdis Finnbogadottir, President of Iceland. The other guests were:
Dr and Mrs Olafur Jóhannesson, Mr and Mrs Hordur Helgason, the Ambassador of Iceland and Mrs Bjarnason, Mr and Mrs Olafur Eglisson, Lord and Lady Carrington, The Hon George Younger, MP, and Mrs Younger, Mr Jo Grimond, MP, and the Hon Mrs Grimond, Sir Walter Clegg, MP, Mr James Johnson, MP, and Mrs Johnson, Mr Richard Crawshaw, MP, and Mrs Crawshaw, Mr and Mrs Peter Ustinov, Mr and Mrs Jon Sigurjonsson, Mr Philip Shelbourne, Mr and Mrs David Aylesbury, Mr and Mrs T. W. Bewsey, Mr and Mrs Magnusson, Mr and Mrs Ian Pressl, Dr and Mrs David Wilson, Mr and Mrs Charles Douglas-Home, Dr and Mrs David Bellamy, Mr Ferdinand Mount, Miss Carol Thatcher, Mr and Mrs Robin Ibbs, Mr Julian Bullard and Mr John Coles.

**Lord Trefgarne**
Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held at the House of Lords in Honour of Mr Charles Z. Wick, Director of the United States International Communication Agency.

**Royal College of Surgeons of England**
Sir Alan Parks, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, entertained at luncheon at the college yesterday Mr J. Telford Beasley, Mr D. Meinertzhagen and Mr P. H. Lord.

**Royal Society of Chemistry**
Mr C. N. Thompson was host at a luncheon given by the Royal Society of Chemistry at 30 Russell Square yesterday. The guests included:
Lord Wynne-Jones, Mr Merlyn Rees, MP, Dr J Dickson Mabon, MP, Mr John Cunningham, MP, Mr Tam Dalyell, MP, Mr B Bekhradnia, Mr P G W Cobb, Mr M J de Faubert Maunder, Dr R D Guthrie, Mr G R Hall, Mr B A Henman, Dr R E Parker, Professor J M Ward and Mr K C Bryant

**Rotary Club of London**
Mr Douglas Smee, president and members of the Rotary Club of London entertained Mr A. Colin Cole, Garter King of Arms, at luncheon at the Cafe Royal yesterday.

## Dinners

**British Museum**
The chairman of the trustees of the British Museum and Lady Trend gave a dinner in honour of Mr M. A. H. Radwan, Minister of State for Culture of Egypt, and Mrs Radwan, after the inauguration of the exhibition "Excavating in Egypt". Others present were:
The Egyptian Ambassador and Mrs Abou-Seeda, Lord and Lady Adrian, Sir Harold Beeley, Miss Margaret Drower, Mr and Mrs T G H James, Mr and Mrs J C Moberly, Mr S A Sadek, Dr J Spencer and Mrs David Wilson.

**Anchorites**
The Anchorites held a dinner at the Cafe Royal last night. Captain G. R. Viller, RN, presided and the principal guest was Captain Sir Miles Wingate, Deputy Master of Trinity House.

**Crabtree Foundation**
The annual dinner of the Crabtree Foundation was held at University College London last night. Professor F. J. J. Cadwallader, president, was in the chair, and Professor M. A. Screech also spoke. Among those present
Professor S P Datta, Professor P G Foute, Professor A P Mathias, Professor B R Rabin, Dr J Enticknap, R S M Zeki, Mr M P Barnes, Mr N A Bromage, Mr B Dos Santos and Mr C Haycroft.

**Cambridge '99 Rowing Club**
A dinner was held at the Cambridge University Centre last night in honour of Mr R. (Wick) Alsop, president of the club for 25 years. Mr Bryan Layton, chairman of the club, presided. Mr Michael Marshall and Mr Peter Baron, captain of the club, also spoke.

## Service dinner

**Oxford University Air Squadron**
Professor Michael Howard and Air Marshal Sir David Craig, Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Oxford University Air Squadron, held at the squadron headquarters last night. Squadron Leader H. G. Harvey, Commanding Officer, presided and the other guests were:
The AOCinC RAF Support Command, the Deputy CinC Strike Command, the AOC and Commandant, RAF College Cranwell, the Deputy Commandant, RAF College Cranwell, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, the Master of Balliol College, the Rector of Exeter College, the Dean of Christ Church, the Principal of St Edmund Hall, the Principal of St. Anne's College, the Master of St Catherine's College, the Warden of Rhodes House and the Director of the Oxford Polytechnic.

## Latest wills

Sir Lionel Frederick Heald, of Chilworth, Surrey, Attorney-General from 1951-54, left estate valued at £429,538 net.

Gower, Mrs Rachel Leveson, of Chiddingfold, Surrey ......£297,615

## Repton School

Successful candidates in this year's music scholarship examination are:
Scholarships, juniors Richard Thirwell, Emscote Lawn, Warwick; Angus Veitch, Lichfield Cathedral School; seniors Kiera Alexander, Littleover School, Derby, Helen Rooks, The Granville School, Woodville.
Exhibitions: Gareth Haines, Repton Preparatory School; Nicholas Sheard, Leeds Grammar School; Matthew Barbrook, Repton and Holmwood House, Colchester

## Church news

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has appointed Dr Moses Tay, aged 44, to succeed the Right Rev Ban It Chiu as Bishop of Singapore

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
The Rev Lord Sandford to be a Church Commissioner.
The Bishop Suffragan of Aston, Dr Mark Green, to be Provost of the Southern Division of Woodard Schools, in succession to the Right Rev J H L Morrell.
The following to be deputy lieutenants for Humberside:
Lieutenant-Commander SCC J Barling, Major J M Wintringham, and Major W J Marshall.

## University news

**Bath**
Grants:
Wellcome Trust: £34,169 to Dr R Harrison and Dr G G Lunt for research into susceptibility of human muscle cells to autoimmune attack on the acetylcholine receptor
Medical Research Council: £55,508 to Dr R Harrison and Dr G G Lunt for research into the characterization of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor of human muscle:
Health Education Council: £47,640 to Professor J J Thompson for a study of school health education projects.

## Correction

The election of M. C. Holley, BSC (Newc), Linacre College, by Queen's College, Oxford University, to the Browne research fellowship in zoology was wrongly attributed on Tuesday to Balliol College.

# Moreover . . . Miles Kington

**The Men from Sotheby's!**
* * *
**A Classic Tale of Adventure**

"Miss Harriet van Gogh?"

The woman who opened the door of the neat Belgian suburban house was about fifty and clearly unmarried, except perhaps to the four or five cats who dawdled round her feet. She looked up anxiously at the tall young man who addressed her and agreed that she was.

"And the last surviving relative of the great painter, Vincent?"

"Yes, monsieur. But if you are from the newspapers, I am afraid I have very little to tell you. He was only a great-great-uncle."

The young man smiled.

"No, I am not from the press. I am no great friend of the press, indeed. I work for Sotheby's, the great art sellers of London, and we have just sold one of Vincent's paintings for £800,000."

"That is good, monsieur, but I don't see. . . ."

"We have also just instituted a rule that after each sale the artist must pay 10 per cent of the price. Or, if the artist is dead, his estate or family."

As the information sank in, Miss van Gogh looked incredulous.

"But that is monstrously unfair!"

"Not at all, mamselle. The buyer pays 10 per cent, the seller pays 10 per cent — why not the artist too? Why, even the auctioneers pay 10 per cent!"

"You mean, your firm pays *itself?*"

"No, no. The auctioneer, the man conducting the auction, pays us 10 per cent of his commission each time he bangs his gavel. Of course, it is not his gavel. We insist he rents it from us."

"I have never heard anything so ridiculous in my life. Please go away."

The young man's smile went thin but did not vanish.

"You may have cause to regret your obduracy, mamselle."

* * *

Jean-Luc Rodin tossed the newspaper away impatiently. What rubbish they printed these days. Explosion in Belgian Suburb — Many Cats Feared Dead, indeed! He was about to reach for some work when his secretary buzzed him.

"That man from London is here again."

"Ah, send him in."

The tall young man came in and shook hands with Jean-Luc.

"Any luck, M Rodin?"

"Yes, I have, I have found someone who is a closer surviving relative of the great sculptor than I am. She is a widow living in the Dordogne. Here is her name and address. But you must hurry, for she is old."

"In that case", said the young man, "I shall look forward to meeting you again soon, and doing business with you."

No, you will not, thought Rodin, for when you come back I shall be living elsewhere under an assumed name.

* * *

The Post-Impressionist School still thrives in a large building in the Avenue de Neuilly, but when the British businessman with the moustache and briefcase knocked at its front door, he found it tight locked. Eventually, through a small grille, a voice said: "Are you from Sotheby's?"

"Certainly not", said the man briskly.

"Do you swear that you have no connexion of any sort with the auction house of that name and its accursed gang?"

"I swear."

The door was gradually unlocked. When it finally swung open, the man stepped quickly inside and presented a card.

"Christie's of London", he said. The concierge fainted.

* * *

The island of Sicily lay peaceful in the sunshine. Nobody stirred. This was partly because it was siesta time. More important, it was because the day before there had been a big sale of Sicilian art at Sotheby's, and the Mafia had taken to the hills in fear.

*(To be continued. "The Times" would like to acknowledge its grateful thanks to the auction houses of London for help with this story. Ten per cent of the cover price of today's paper has been donated to them voluntarily.)*

# OBITUARY

## LEE STRASBERG
### 'The Method' technique of acting

Lee Strasberg, who died in the United States yesterday, was an actor, director and teacher whose influence on the American stage and on acting in films was incalculable. The effects of his work have been felt in Britain and throughout Europe. He created an indigenously American style of acting and the body of doctrine needed to support it.

Lee Strasberg was born in Austria on November 17, 1901, and was taken to the United States by his parents, who settled there when he was eight years old. In 1925 he became a professional actor and made his reputation with the Theatre Guild, the company which had been created in New York in 1919 to produce "uncommercial" plays.

Strasberg rapidly became known as an unusually effective actor in plays by Paul Green (*The House of Connolly* and *Johnny Johnson*), Maxwell Anderson (*Night over Taos*, one of Anderson's verse dramas), and Sidney Kingsley (the "hospital drama" *Men in White*, for which he received a Pulitzer Prize).

These were plays representing a peculiarly American awareness of social problems and the disquietude they caused, written except for *Night over Taos*, in an entirely naturalistic style and with considerable liveliness of mind as well as vigour of conscience. Only Anderson's verse drama attempted to expand the naturalistic principles of the then *avant garde* American drama to find a means of expressing significances in subject matter beyond the dramatisation of urgent social preoccupations.

The existence of this specifically American style of writing caused Strasberg, as it caused others among his peers, to look at the type of acting prevalent in the United States and adopted from Britain. Strasberg, like several others, felt that it left actors in the United States ill-equipped to attempt the best work which the American theatre in te late 1920s and early 1930s was producing.

In 1929, Elia Kazan, Cheryl Crawford and Robert Lewis created the Group Theatre, to find a way of escape from what they considered to be the stereotyped techniques and interpretations which they saw being applied externally and empirically from old plays to the new work which they did not fit. Almost immediately, Strasberg joined them as Director.

The Group Theatre eventually developed into the Actor's Studio, a training school for the stage, in 1948, and evolved in 1963 into the Actors Studio Theatre, to produce its own plays with its own casts in New York. Strasberg remained with both the new developments as Director, but found his time more occupied with training new actors than with direction in the theatre.

Nevertheless, his direction of a variety of plays, among them Jan de Hartog's Skipper *Next to God* and Clifford Odets's *The Big Knife*, was largely responsible for the great impact they made on American audiences and continued to bring him golden opinions and awards, like the Kelcey Adams Award in 1961 and a Centennial Gold Medal "For excellence in Dramatic Arts" from Boston College in 1963. He was much in demand as a university lecturer on the theatre.

As a teacher, the technique and discipline he evolved became known everywhere as "the Method". It was drawn from Stanislavsky's *An Actor Prepares*, the book in which the great Russian director considered the psychology of interpretation in acting, the means by which an actor could seek to experience for himself the situations which the dramatist asked him to re-enact.

Strasberg, however, paid little attention to Stanislavsky's, or any other authority's, methods of basic stage technique. Thus, many of Strasberg's disciples seemed to lack the fundamental stage techniques they needed to demonstrate the validity of their close psychological study of the characters they played. Others, indubitably brilliant, tended to be limited to roles where entire naturalism — the characterization of the plainly inarticulate, inelegant average man — was in place.

As his disciples reached the cinema, their work for the screen often seemed more effective than it did on the stage, where weakness of vocal technique had a much more disturbing effect on the audience. Among his pupils were Marlon Brando, Paul Newman and James Dean.

Strasberg did not apply his doctrines to any classic drama earlier than that of Chekhov, in which his work won little of the acclaim accorded to his handling of new American works. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that it was his lot to work in a country and among actors with no more than the minimal stage tradition, and that a tradition "received" rather than evolved.

His methods were precise and valid, his insights vivid and stimulating. They were applied, however, not in addition to, but all too frequently in place of, the basic techniques of speech and movement to which Stanislavsky, their inspirer, added them. Those of Strasberg's actors who had the fundamental stage disciplines were alone able to show the unusual quality of his teaching.

In 1974 he made his film acting debut as a Jewish mob figure in *Godfather II*, and was then in much demand as a film actor.

Strasberg was married three times. His first two wives died, and he is survived by his third wife, Anna, and five children.

## THELONIOUS MONK
### Modern jazz pioneer

Thelonious Monk, the American jazz composer and pianist whose music was once the subject of widespread controversy, died in Englewood, New Jersey yesterday. He was 64.

One of the founding fathers of the modern jazz movement in the early 1940s, Monk wrote many pieces still prominent in the standard jazz repertoire: among the best know are "Straight, No Chaser", "Off Minor", "Ruby My Dear", "Well, You Needn't" and "Round Midnight", the last perhaps the most familiar of all purpose-built jazz ballads.

Monk's eccentricity was much remarked upon from his earliest days as a professional musician. Beginning with his name, it encompassed his extrovert headgear, the odd titles given to his compositions, his behaviour on stage, which sometimes included strange shuffling dance-steps beside the piano, and a generally hermetic temperament, incorporating an unwillingness to indulge in any but the most vital verbal communication. What little conversation he did have seemed, when reported, invariably oblique and gnomic.



The man and his music became confused: both were deemed similarly impenetrable, and for many years critical neglect and misunderstanding led to a serious undervaluation of his contribution to the development of jazz.

Born Thelonious Sphere Monk on October 10, 1917, in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, he moved with his family to New York during infancy and began to play the piano at the age of six. He attended Stuyvesant High School, where he is said to have excelled in mathematics and physics; he studied music privately, and his first experience of public performance came as a church organist.

While still in his teens he toured as the accompanist to an evangelist and healer, but by 1940 he had entered the New York jazz scene. He played with Lucky Millinder's band in 1942, with Coleman Hawkins two years later and with Dizzy Gillespie's orchestra in 1946, but he was more frequently to be found embroiled in the after-hours jam sessions conducted at Minton's Playhouse. One of the most idiosyncratic pianists in jazz, Monk's conception combined several elements, among which were the influence of the Harlem "stride" pianists, the effect of black church music and rural blues during his childhood; his Ellingtonesque perception and usage of the noises of an urban environment; and a further, less easily explicable factor, perhaps best described as the expression of his utterly mysterious interior life.

His style was already mature when he made a series of recordings for the Blue Note label in the late 1940s. At the time, however, Monk's pianistic ability was sharply criticized on the grounds of its apparent lack of technical skill, usually in comparison with the work of his contemporary, Bud Powell. In fact, Powell and Monk admired each other enormously. Like many of the greatest jazz musicians, Monk held his technique in check, using precisely as much of it as he needed to make his point, and no more.

The invention of the long-playing record allowed him to expand beyond the three-minute format, but the concentration of his own improvisations was rarely allowed to relax. His trio recordings of the early 1950s, for the Prestige company, are both archetypal and definitive: within a piece such as "Blue Monk" one hears the unexpected and intriguing dissonances, the rhythmic surprises, the compressed melodic invention and the close interplay with his accompanists which characterized his finest work.

In 1962 with a *Time* magazine cover story to his credit, Monk signed an important contract with an international company, CBS Records, and was heard even more widely on records and in concerts around the world. Various attempts to translate his compositions to an orchestral format had little aesthetic success (thus proving the validity of his original ideas), and for the remainder of his public career he generally appeared with his own quartets.

He is survived by his widow, whose companionship he celebrated in "Crepuscule with Nellie", one of his loveliest ballads, and by his son, Thelonious Sphere Monk Jr, who has recently achieved success in the field of disco music.

## BARBARA SLEIGH

Barbara Sleigh, well-known as a writer for children, died in Winchester on February 13. She was the wife of David Davis, former Head of BBC Children's Hour.

A correspondent writes:

After her early years, which she described in her childhood autobiography *The Smell of Privet*, published in 1971, Barbara Sleigh became a student at an art school and then at teacher training college before teaching art and handicraft in both boys' and girls' schools. She had already begun to write stories for children's radio.

In 1929 she joined the staff of Goldsmiths' College Teacher Training Department, and in 1932 she became an "auntly" member of the BBC Children's Hour.

She married, in 1935, "Uncle David", who was later to become head of the Children's Hour. Her first children's book, *Carbonel*, the first of what was later to become a Carbonel trilogy, was published in 1955, but she wrote many others, some original stories, some re-tellings of old folk-tales, and a number of highly personal and witty children's anthologies.

Her work was widely translated and appeared in many foreign editions. Other than writing, her interests lay in her family, her cottage in North Wales (described in *The Smell of Privet*), the theatre, and, of course, children. "Childhood", she wrote, "is a country of which we are all expatriates." She loved her child readers, and answered all her letters from them up to the very end. A very dear and loving person, who will be greatly missed.

## CAPT. SIR R. STIRLING-HAMILTON

Captain Sir Robert Stirling-Hamilton, Bt, RN (retd), who died on February 14 was in the Royal Navy 37 years. While serving as British Admiralty representative in Canada in 1948 he was a passenger in a US Navy aircraft which made a forced landing on a flight in Manitoba, and was rescued 12 days later.

Sir Robert, twelfth baronet in the creation of 1673, was born on April 5, 1903, the son of Sir William Stirling-Hamilton, eleventh baronet (whom he succeeded in 1946) and Mabel Mary, daughter of Major-General Henry Tyndall. He entered Osborne as a naval cadet in January, 1917, and went to sea in May, 1921, as midshipman in the Dauntless.

In 1925, as a sub-lieutenant, he was in submarines, and from 1932 commanded H.49, L.21, the Orpheus in China and the Thistle in home waters, receiving promotion to commander in December, 1938. He was in command of the Thistle during the first winter of the Second World War, and left her a few weeks before she was lost in April, 1940.

After a short period in the Operations Division, and in command of a destroyer, he was appointed Naval Attache at Bangkok in July, 1941. Following the entry of Japan into the war five months later he became deputy chief of naval staff with the New Zealand Navy. In 1943-44 he was executive officer of the battleship Valiant during the landings in Sicily and at Salerno, and in operations with the Eastern Fleet.

When Admiral Fraser became Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Fleet, Stirling-Hamilton joined him as assistant chief of staff; and in December, 1944, he was promoted to captain and appointed to the Duke of York as captain of the fleet in the newly-formed British Pacific Fleet under Admiral Fraser, a post he held until after the end of the war with Japan. He was then chief of staff to the Admiral Commanding Reserve Fleet.

He married in 1930 Eileen, only daughter of the Right Rev. H. K. Southwell, and had one son and two daughters. The son, Bruce, born on August 5, 1940, succeeds.

**Mr Abdel Aziz Shurbagi**, a former president of the Cairo Bar, and an outspoken opponent of the Camp David Peace process, died on February 7 at the age of 69.

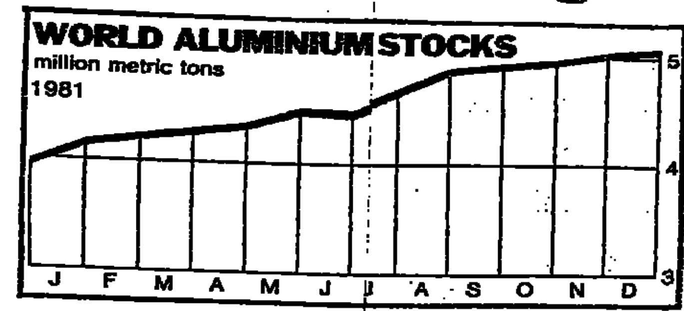
**Lady Smith**, wife of Sir Henry Smith, KBE, CB, died on February 6. She was Jane Harrison, daughter of Robert Wilson and she was married in 1929.

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# BUSINESS NEWS

## Global aluminium glut




World stocks of aluminium are continuing to rise in the face of a big slump in demand, one of the reasons behind the decision of British Aluminium to close its Invergordon plant in the Highlands. By the end of last year world stocks stood at 5,059,000 tonnes. Stocks of primary aluminium, which excludes scrap and finished goods, totalled 3,083,000 tonnes, a rise of over one million tonnes during the year.

## Commons inquiry into money

The House of Commons' powerful Treasury and Civil Service Committee has decided to carry out an inquiry into the "international monetary system". As part of this inquiry, MPs are expected to look at the way the currency market has functioned under the system of floating exchange rates; the adequacy of world reserves; the role of the International Monerary Fund; and Special Drawings Rights, the IMF's own form of money. The all-party committee, chaired by the Conservative MP Mr Edward du Cann, may also find themselves examining the European Monetary System.

## Receivers at Kitchen Queen

Kitchen Queen, the furniture group brought to the Stock Market by former stockbrokers Halliday Simpson just under three years ago but no longer publically quoted, has gone into receivership. It will continue to trade while a buyer is sought. Kitchen Queen was sold to the Manchester businessman Mr Stephen Boler in June, 1980, for £2.1m.

## BPC 'back to profit'

The British Printing Corporation is now "out of the terminal ward and restored to profitability," according to a report sent yesterday to shareholders and staff by chairman and chief executive Mr Robert Maxwell.

He estimated a loss of about £4m in 1981. Some £14m has been spent on closures and 2,500 redundancies,

## Fair pay

Sir Leslie Smith, chairman of BOC International, said at his company's annual general meeting yesterday that the £477,100 salary paid last year to chief executive Mr Richard Giordano was "appropriate and equitable."

● Directors of Jessel Trust have received a verbal offer for the company's gas-bearing property in New York State which would show a substantial profit.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## RHM shares sweetened

### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 563.6 rose 6.4
FT Gilts 65.34 rose 0.51
FT All Share 324.97 rose 1.77
Bargains 18,133

**Ranks Hovis McDougall** rose 1p to 68p last night amid reports that it had placed its 10.5 per cent stake in **British Sugar** which it acquired in a tit-for-tat dawn raid last November.

RHM was unavailable for comment but shares of British Sugar rose 10p to 406p as it soon became clear that the door was open for a further bid by **S. & W. Berisford**, which holds 40 per cent of British Sugar.

Ranks purchased its 6.3m British Sugar shares days after British Sugar had completed a similar dawn raid on Ranks netting 14.7 per cent of the shares for £27.6m to fend off eany further advances from Berisfords, 1p dearer at 127p.

Elsewhere, **Inter City Investment Group**, the East London rag trade company was the star turn leaping 19½p to 57p after confirmation that the Liechtenstein registered group **Mean Investment** had picked up 2.4m shares or 25.74 per cent of the equity.

This led to speculation of a reverse takeover which caught the jobbers on the hop. The company after denied it had received any takeover approach.

Last year Inter City produced losses of nearly £500,000, but at this level of capitalization it is more than £5m. However, it was enough to focus attention on another member of the rag trade, Goodman Bros, which jumped 10p at 23p, after 27p, in sympathy. Once again the group denied any takeover talks and said it was unable to explain the strength of the share price.

Equities recovered some of their lost ground after the overnight rally on Wall Street with the FT Idex closing 6.4 up at 563.6.

Gilts continue to divorce themselves from the effects of higher interest rates in the United States, confirmed by Chese Manhattan raising its prime by ½ per cent to 17 per cent, with rise of up to £¾ in active trade.

**Associated Newspapers** was a firm market jumping 7p to 193p. Brokers James Cape recommend it as a buy and are expected to release a bullish circular to that effect soon.

**Moss Engineering**, where Bowater the private civil engineering company holds about 14 per cent, jumped 6p to 109p on news of a £1m Saudi contract and a new finanace director.

Among blue chips **Bowater** continued its heady rise with a further 15p to 260p amid huge turnover and despite the absence of the long heralded dawn raid. ICI closed 2p dearer at 344p ahead of next week's full year figures where the market is anticipating profits of between £330m to £350m against £394m last year.

**Fitch Lovell** rose 3p to 86p amid speculation it was about to sell its Key Markets supermarket chain. But the company denied this.

**Wood Hall Trust** slipped 2p to 21p as **Elder Smith & Goldsborough** picked up a further 4.2m shares at 215p taking its stake to 29.9 per cent.

**Huntley & Palmer** rose 1p to 10p still hoping for the counter bid of 150p a share from the United States food giant Nabisco. Reports spread that a bid by Nabisco had already been cleared by the Office of Fair Trading. Huntley denied any talks of a counter bid in opposition to the original one from Rowntree, while Nabisco Standard Brands maintained a firm no comment at its headquarters in New Jersey.

Equity turnover on February 16 was £120.242m (16,380 bargains).

### COMMODITIES

● Dr Subroto, the Indonesian mining minister rejected Malaysian proposals to form a tin producers cartel, but left the door open for "collaboration" should the sixth International Tin Agreement (ITA) fail to get off the ground by the end of April.

A drop in Indonesian tin production, proposed by Malaysia in an effort to influence the international market price was ruled out by Dr Subroto.

The EEC and Japan were urged to sign the sixth ITA before April 30, and the minister appealed to the United States "to stop the release of tin stockpiles as soon as possible".

On Malaysian cartel proposals Dr Subroto said "we found some problems which will require further discussion — Malaysia has submitted its suggestions and we will examine them one by one.

### OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average 7,644.39 down 41.53
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1233.46 up 2.84

### CURRENCIES

● The dollar showed a small gain after the rise in United States prime rates. Sterling closed below its best having traded around $1.84 for of the day.

**LONDON CLOSE**

**STERLING**
$1.8355 up 40 points
Index 91.7 up 0.1
DM 4.3950
FrF 11.1550

**DOLLAR**
Index 113.0 down 0.4
DM 2.3982 up 47 pts.

**GOLD**
$373.00 down $2.50

### TODAY

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (4th quarter provisional figures); United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-January); London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-January); capital spending buy the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (4th quarter provisional).

Company results: half-yearly — William Ransom, Reliance Knitwear, Sime Darby Berhard, H Young Holdings, Consolidated Plantations Berhad; finals — Adams and Gibbon, Channel Islands and International Investment, Goode Durrant and Murray Group, Metal Bulletin, Newbold and Burton, Tribune Investment, William Whittingham.

### MONEY MARKETS

● Interest rates remained steady despite higher United States prime rates. The Bank bought £34m of bills having forecast a shortage of £50m.

**Domestic rates:**
Base rates 14%
3-month interbank 14¾-14⅝

**Euro-currency rates:**
3-month dollar 16½-16¾
3-month DM 10⅝₁₆-10¼
3-month Fr.F. 15⅞₁₆-15⅝₁₆.

# US loan rates jump as Europe protests

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 17

As Belgium Prime Minister Mr Wilfried Martens, President of the EEC, complained to the White House today about high United States interest rates, key banks raised the cost of money to the highest level since November.

Mr Martens, in Washington with Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgium Foreign Minister, is conveying to President Reagan the concern of EEC countries that the estimated United States budget deficit of $91,500m for 1983 will force up interest rates and block the modest recovery in European economies expected this year.

Wall Street has been as concerned as the Europeans that budget deficits will keep up the cost of money. Analysts said today that fears of a growth in the money supply and an increase in short-term demand pushed interest rates up across the board.

Chase Manhattan, the third biggest United States bank, led an increase in the prime rate, to which other rates are pegged to 17 per cent from 16.5 per cent, the highest since November. Other banks followed suit.

Mr James Buckley, an assistant secretary of state, is preparing to visit European capitals for talks on trade with the Soviet bloc.

He will discuss the provision of future financial credits to the Soviet Union and Poland. Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said at the weekend that restrictions on credits were the most promising method of tightening sanctions over the Polish situation.

Aministration officals in Washington complained that an overtight monetry policy by the Federal Reserve Board, in the United State central bank, has kept interest rates higher than necessary.

President Reagan put his views to Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed at a private meeting on Monday. The fact that it had taken place was not announced until today, an unusal delay.

The differences between the President and his advisors and the Fed on how tight a rein should be kept on the money supply have been played down, but were brought sharply into focus in reports to Congress last week.

The Fed in its six-monthly report said that high interest rates would persist at unacceptably high levels into next year unless the budget dificits were brought down, while the President's economic advisors, in their annual report, said high interest rates would fall as inflation declined and would not block an ecnomic recovery.

Mr Martens on his visit to Washington is not pushing for any specific changes in United States economic policy, but he is stressing the worries in Europe that high interest rates would add to their own countries' problems.

The President's concerns about interest rates are reflected by his meeting with Mr Volcker, but he is unwilling to change any of the fundmentals of his budget strategy. Congress, however, is concerned to bring the deficits down and is looking at the 18 per cent increase in defence spending as its main target.

Discussions between the President and Mr Volcker were better carried on "outside the glare of public attention." Mr Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman said, explaining the reason for the delay in announcing their meeting.

He minimized any differences between the two during their discussions and said "we are generally preaching from the same pulpit on our approach to the economy."

☐ In London trading the dollar closed slightly higher following the latest rise in prime rates. The United States currency, which had met light profit-taking earlier in the day, closed 47 points higher at DM 2.3982. The rise in prime rates had been largely discounted in the market.



Knight: prominent role

# Stock Exchange chief resigns

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Fell, the Stock Exchange's first chief executive, has announced his resignation after seven years. Although it is understood that he had a service contract until the end of 1983, the Exchange Council was told on Tuesday that there will be no compensation payment.

For the past four months Mr Fell had been on secondment as Commissioner for Securities and Commodities in Hongkong. His initial term was originally for six months, but the exchange said yesterday the Hongkong Government had asked him to continue in the job.

He will be replaced at the Stock Exchange by Mr Jeffrey Knight, aged 45, who has been acting chief executive in Mr Fell's absence and who played a prominent role as head of the Exchange's quotations department during stockbroking liquidations in the early 1970s.

Mr Knight has been deputy chief executive since 1976. He was educated at Bristol Cathedral School and St Peter's College Oxford.

He was articled to a City firm of chartered accountants, qualified in 1966, and joined the quotations department of the Stock Exchange in March 1967. He became head of the department in May 1973. He represented the United Kingdom at meetings with the EEC Commission and is a special adviser to the Department of Trade on the EEC. he has been a delegate to the working party no 2 of the financial markets committee of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and a member of the City Company law committee.

Mr Fell will relinquish his post officially on March 24. Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, said in a statement that the Exchange had agreed to with regret to release him. Mr Fell, he said, had been a distinguished and successful chief executive. Mr Fell has worked with Sir Nicholas as chairman for almost all his career at the Exchange.

# £480m in subsidies to prop up pits

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The Government expects to have to give the National Coal Board about £380m — or about £3.15 for every ton of coal it produces — in the form of direct grants and subsidies in the coming financial year.

Another £100m will be made available as "social grants", covering the cost of pit closures and redundancy schemes, Mr John Moore, the junior energy minister in charge of coal, said yesterday.

The figures are lower than those in the current financial year, when the Government expects to provide £460m in deficit and operating grants and £100m in social grants. But they are considerably larger than the Government hoped when it took office in 1979.

The original target was that all operating and deficit subsidies should be phased out by the start of the 1983-84 financial year. But the slump in coal demand caused by the recession, coupled with the Prime Minister's decision to climb down over pit closures last February in the face of a threatened strike, has blown the strategy way off course.

The new grants mean that, in the coming financial year, the coal industry will absorb more money in 12 months than the Government planned to provide over the whole period 1979-80 to 1982-83. The latest totals will have to be approved by Parliament, Mr Moore stressed.

The NCB said last night that the bulk of the £380m will be accounted for by interest payments on money borrowed from the Government. Mr Moore himself said last week that the board's interest payments were likely to total some £360m this financial year, largely owing to the hefty cost of financing the coal industry's large stocks of unsold coal.

Sir Derek Ezra, the board's outgoing chairman, has frequently complained that his industry should be allowed to borrow from the private capital market instead of from the Government's National Loans Fund. That would allow the board to obtain more favourable financing terms, he claims.

# ACC fight to continue in Appeal Court

The legal wrangle in the takeover battle for Associated Communications Corporation is to continue, despite hints on Tuesday from three appeal judges that the proper arena was the City, not the courts.

After a one-day adjournment, Mr Richard Sykes, QC, told the Court of Appeal yesterday that the directors of ACC and Mr Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian entrepreneur, had considered their position "carefully", but wished the case to continue.

In the appeal, Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron International, which has made a £46m offer for ACC, and a number of other shareholders, are challenging a High Court judge's refusal to grant injunctions blocking acceptance of an earlier £36m bid by Mr Holmes à'Court's Bell group.

At the weekend, Mr Holmes à'Court announced that he would be prepared to match Heron's offer. Heron then replied by saying that it would raise its own bid.

Mr Sykes said yesterday that the Appeal Court had as yet heard no evidence or submissions on behalf of the ACC directors, who were convinced that their position in accepting Mr Holmes à'Court's £36m offer on January 13 would be "vindicated".

The directors were not prepared to give undertakings not to go through with the deal and therefore wished the hearing of Heron's appeal to continue.

Mr Sykes said that the offer document on Mr Holmes à Court's original £36m bid, which the court had asked to see, had not yet been posted to ACC shareholders and it was not now intended that it should be.

Therefore if the information in it was not to be made available to all ACC shareholders "it should not be made available at all," counsel said.

However, details of the second Bell offer which matched the Heron bid would be available to the court.

The hearing continued.

# Exxon joins UK land oil search

By Our Energy Correspondent

Exxon, the world's largest oil company, has decided to take a major stake in British onshore oil exploration for the first time. Its London-based subsidiary Esso yesterday concluded a complicated deal giving it a significant share in the onland exploration interests on Candecca, the independent British oil company.

Candecca already has one of the largest portfolios of onshore exploration interests in the industry, with 25 production licences and 21 exploration licences in England and Scotland and another 13 production licences awaiting approval from the Department of Energy. It also has a stake in the Humbly Grove oil discovery five miles outside Basingstoke and a gas discovery at Bletchingley in Surrey, althouth these two interests are not covered by the Esso deal.

The basis of the deal is that Esso will pay all of Candecca's exploration costs on its onshore prospects in return for the right to acquire half of Candecca's interest. The deal initially lasts until the end of June 1983 or until Esso has spent £5m, whichever is the earlier. After that, Esso has the option of extending the deal on a licence by licence basis until 1988.

News of the deal helped to send Candecca's shares up by 14p to 197p on the Unlisted Securities Market yesterday. The Company, which was originally founded by the Canadian oil compay Sceptre Resources, has licences covering about 4,500 square kilometres, in southern England, Humberside, Yorkshire, the east Midlands and Scotland.

It is a partner in the gas discovery at Hatfield, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, where Texan firefighters had to called at Christmas to deal with gas explosion.

The significance of the deal is that is the first time since onshore oil exploration started to pick up sharply three years ago that Esso has become invloved. The company said last night that it was attracted by the low exploration and production costs of onshore activity, high tax regime was discouraging new activity.

# EEC lends £26m to North

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Feb 17

The european investment bank (EIB) has granted loans worth £26m to help finance a mini computer factory near Leeds and sewerage and water supply schemes in the North of England.

The EIB, which is the European Community's bank for long term finance, is lending £6.1m to Systime at 11.5 per cent for eight years to help it construct a new factory to build microprocessor-based computer systems. The factory which will be on the southern outskirts of Leeds will create 450 jobs, while Systime's expansion is expected to generate 350 jobs in the company's offices elsewhere.

The plant should be fully operational in mid-1984 at a total cost of £46m. The bank made a first loan of £4.5m towards the project last September.

The remaining £19.9m will go to the National Water Council to help finance water supply and sewerage schemes in Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Kendal in the lake district, South Yorkshire and Humberside.

The projects are aimed at improving conditions for industrial and other development in the areas, including the reduction of sea pollution at the east coast tourist resort of Bridlington.

# Car men face EEC price inquiry

British motor manufacturers now face an investigation by the European Community over attempts to limit personal imports of cheaper new cars from the Continent.

EEC fair trading inspectors visited the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders headquarters in London earlier this month. They examined a large number of papers about the working of the SMMT and the structure of the British car market.

A week later the inspectors visited British Leyland offices in London and Birmingham and took copies of documents they had previously requested. Both visits were "perfectly amicable" the SMMT said.

# Pay rises stay pegged at 11 per cent

By Frances Williams

Average earnings rose by 9.9 per cent in the year to December, down from 11.3 per cent in November, the Department of Employment said yesterday.

But the 12-month figure for December was depressed by large amounts of back pay to local authority white-collar workers a year previously.

The department said that the underlying rate of increase in earnings remained at around 11 per cent, as it has done since August.

Pay settlements have been running at a lower level than the official earnings figures would suggest. Separate statistics compiled by the Confederation of British Industry show that, between August, the start of the pay round, and January, the highest proportion of settlements fell between 4 and 6 per cent below the average level of settlements in the same period the year before.

The earnings figures are boosted by a rise in the number of hours worked from the troughs of last winter.

The slowdown on earnings, combined with rapid improvements in productivity, has helped to recoup some of Britain's lost international competitiveness. Wages and salaries per unit of output rose an estimated 3.8 per cent in the year to November, slightly higher than an upwardly revised 3.6 per cent in October, but well down from the peak increase of 25.1 per cent

British Shipbuilders 'disappointed'

# Storm rages over P & O order

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Controversy continued yesterday over the decision by P. & O. to place an £80m cruise liner contract with a Finnish shipyard.

Amid a storm of protests from shipbuilding union leaders and Opposition MPs, British Shipbuilders admitted that it was not surprised to have lost the contract. Mr Robert Atkinson, its chairman, held talks with leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions on the issue yesterday.

A corporation spokesman said: "We have had very close contact with P. & O. and naturally are disappointed not to have won this valuable contract. We lodged a design and tender for the cruise liner for the most suitable yard in the corporation, Swan Hunter on Tyneside."

But Swan's existing order book, consisting of two through-deck cruisers together with a Type42 frigate for the Royal Navy, meant that the earliest delivery date British Shipbuilders could offer was well into 1985.

For different reasons, mainly a shortage of outfitting skills required for a cruise liner, the Belfast yard of Harland & Wolff which is desperately short of orders if it is to avoid laying off up to 1,000 workers in the next few weeks, also failed to win the order much to the chagrin of union leaders and Ulster MPs.

Because of the lack of skilled manpower, the lossmaking Belfast group has concentrated its efforts on building large oil tankers and bulk carries. Harland declined even to enter a tender for the P. and O. contract.

Opposition spokesman on industry Mr. Stanley Orme, who has tabled a question to the Prime Minister about the placing of the contract, said yesterday: "Here was a chance to provide jobs either in H. & W. or other British shipyards at a time when British shipbuilding desperately needs support. I shall ask the Prime Minster where her 'Buy British' policy stands now, and what action she is going to take".

Opposition and union anger at P. & O.'s decision follows similar expressions of outrage almost three years ago when the Shell-Esso partnershp placed a £40m contract with another Finnish yard, Rauma Repola, for an offshore emergency and service vessel for the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The Finnish tender was £30m, below the £10m tender quoted for the same vessel by the lower Clyde yard of Scott Lithgow and led to allegations — vehemently denied — that the Finnish yard secured the contract with the help of a huge subsidy from the Finnish Government.

# Fog over the yen... sunshine over Britain's shipping

## Will they, won't they dump?

Not even the brave are contemplating buying in the Tokyo Stock Market (Sally White writes). A few months ago this was the world's favourite market, with all from London insurance companies to the Saudi Arabian Monetary agency buying Japanese technology. The yen was forecast, at that time, to rise to the level of 200 to the dollar. Now Japanese banks expect the yen will fall to 250 to the dollar, and it is nearly there.

Technically the market could recover a little. The oversold indicator reflects the heavy amount of mid-February selling. When prices soared last summer, many Japanese investors bought shares on six-month margins — so they are having to decide now whether to take up the shares or dump them.

United States interest rates have knocked the Tokyo market flat. Japanese funds have whistled out in search of high yields in New York. The volume of trading this week has been the lowest for years, and shares which were rerated to high status last year are losing their glamour.

For foreigners it was a gain on the currency that was the big attraction of buying in Japan.

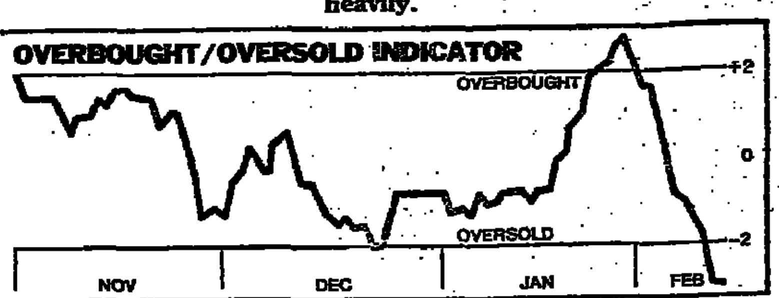
Fundamentally, the yen is well placed. Japan has a growing current axxount surplus, its inflation rate is small and its industry is adroit at switching resources in response to exxport markets. but domestically the economy is flat.

The Japanese have been trying to lower interest rates to boost consumer demands. With United States interest rates so high, there is no chance for further cuts and, the authorities must be contemplating the possibility if having to follow the united States in raising interest rates. Therefore, interesting growth prospects in companies reliant on the domestic market have disappeared.

Even the fall in oil prices has failed to cheer Tokyo punters. Perhaps because, with its usual responsiveness, Japan is less dependent on oil these days.



Tokyo Stock Market: investors should be cautious even though the graph appears to indicate that it has been sold too heavily.




## Keeping the flag afloat

The British shipping market is a relatively bright spot in an otherwise depressed world trade. The reason is that British shipping companies have led the trend to diversification and speciality carrying. Drew Johnston writes.

Currently, 17 per cent of the world's operating oil fleet is laid up and dry cargo vessel traffic is stagnant because of recession and high interest rates. The bulk shipping market has been declining for about a year and market forecasts say the situation will get worse before it gets better.

British shipping company shares are thriving on constant rumours of takeover. Reardon Smith has yet again been boosted by bid stories. P & O is also said to be the target of Far East bidders. But the City likes its yield — 8.5 per cent — and its new Finnish liner.

British and Commonweath is another attractive share — Not a bid candidate because of the close family shareholdings of the Cayzers, but it has diversified.

London & Overseas Freighters is another takeover contender. Indonesian businessmen Mr Feisol Hashim is said to be a prospective bidder for the shipping line. He already holds 17.3 per cent of the equity.

## False spring in the air

A lower interest rates "window" will appear for a few weeks in the spring. But, do not be misled, rates will go shooting up again in July. Such is the forecast of Mr Robert Shulman, vice president of researth at the Chicago-based ContiCommodity Services, a subsidiary of the giant United States grain and shipping company Continental Grain (Sally White writes).

Mr Robert Shulman is one of the growing band of businessmen who believe that the arithmetic of President Reagan's policies is so badly out that they will be defeated. For example, the funding of the budget deficit will be of the order of $91.500m if the economy grows by 5.2 per cent. Given interest rates of 17 per cent plus, that 5.2 per cent is more likely to be 3 or even 2 per cent.

## INTERNATIONAL



### FRANCE

France has tightened import quotas on Japanese colour television sets and introduced an import surveillance scheme on motor-cycles, the Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry reported.

The moves are the latest sign of growing trade friction between Tokyo and members of the European Community. Japan has protested over the cut in the TV set import quota to 84,000 this year from 88,000 last year.

The mounting trade difficulties with France are likely to be discussed when President Francois Mitterrand makes an official visit to Japan in April.

● The minimum legal wage in France, which is indexed to the retail price index, will be raised by an additional 1 per cent on March 1 and may be increased by between 4-5 per cent for 1982 as a whole. the government is considering an increase of 2 per cent on July 1 and further raise of between 1-2 per cent in December.

### JAPAN

Japan is to ask the United States not to block supplies of American equipment for the joint Japan-Soviet Union oil and gas development project off the Soviet far eastern island of Sakhalin, Foreign Ministry officials said. There are fears that the project might become involved in United States economic sanctions over the Polish crisis.

Foreign shipbuilding orders placed with Japanese shipyards fell 74 per cent last month to their lowest for 17 months. The oil glut and a slowing in sea trade because of the world economic slowdown are discouraging new orders.

### W GERMANY

West German manufacturing industry has become more optimistic about business prospects but remains cautious about the outlook for production, the IFO Economic Research Institute reported. Its latest survey showed that manufacturing plant operated at a seasonally adjusted 79.3 per cent of capacity in December, up from 78.3 per cent on September.

### South Africa

South Africa's three leading banks have raised their prime lending rate from 17 to 18 per cent in the latest of a series of belt-tightening measures caused by a weak gold price. The country, the world's largest gold producer, has been hit hard by the slumping bullion price and had a trade deficit of 346 million rand (£175m) in 1981 after a record 1980 surplus of 5,500m rand.

## BIDS AND DEALS

The merger was announced yesterday of two plastics distributors, subsidiaries of British Syphon Industries and Hartons Group.

The new group will trade as Visijar Tuckers, and the merger should be complete by March 31, after which it will change its name to Valiant. The two companies will each put in £1.1m.

Combined turnover of the two companies last year was £16m, with both reporting subsantial pretax losses. On unaudited figures, Tuckers lost £360,000 in 1981 and Visijar £134,000.

Merging the two complementary firms, both handling plastics and acrylic materials, will create the biggest plastics distribution company in Britain.

The new chairman will be Mr James Earkley, chairman of British Syphon. Thereafter the chairmanship will rotate annually between BST and Hartons. Mr C. P. Astin, of Hartons, will be chief executive.

The management team of Edwards and Jones Holdings has completed a buy-out with a difference. Some 14 years ago the chairman, Mr John Harp, sold 95 per cent of his family company to Eltra Corpn of New York. Now, he and three other directors, with assistance from County Bank, are buying the company back.

Since 1968, the firm, a leading manufacturer of filter presses, pumps, ceramic machinery and equipment for major process industries, has grown considerably. It now has a turnover approaching £7m and a work force of over 250. Nearly 50 per cent of group products go abroad, of which 30 per cent are exported

In 1979 Eltra was itself acquired by Allied Corpn of New Jersey, which ultimately decided that Edwards and Jones no longer fitted into its long-term objective to move into the oil and oil-related industries.

The deal has cost the new owners £1.14m. This wasa achieved after advice from County Bank, which is also taking a 5 per cent interest in the share capital.

## BATH & PORTLAND

### On the road to profit recovery

Bath and Portland Group set itself on the road to profit recovery yesterday with an increase from £1.48m to £2.8m pretax for the year to October (Drew Johnston writes).

Group turnover was down from £92m to £83.5m, but earnings per share were up to 10p from 6.3p. Assets per share were marginally down at 107.3p against 107.4p.

The dividend has been increased significantly for the full year from 1.42p to 3.5p gross. This makes a total payout for the year of 6.4p gross against 2.85p gross.

Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman, said the year had not been exciting, but the company had managed to leave the difficulties of its Iranian contract behind it.

The road building project in Iran was subjected to long delays in payment as a result of the Iranian revolution, but compensation payments of £40m from the Export Credits Guarantee Department helped the company out of its difficulties.

Late last year Bath and Portland took an 80 per cent stake in Meditech, a company formed by eight former technicians previously involved in the development of EMI's medical scanner.

Sir Kenneth said a scanner was already in use at a Cheltenham hospital and a further period of medical trials would take place shortly. The scanner substantially undercuts existing models in size and price and represents a move into the high-technology field the company says it intends to concentrate on increasing.

Turnover in building anc civil engineering fell fron £45m to £39.87m, but profitability improved to £1m fron £240,000. The United Kingdom building market is run down because of local authority spending cuts, but the company was still going after business overseas in spite of its experiences in Iran, Sir Kenneth said.

Profits down from £2.2m to £1.3m were recorded in the minerals division as a result of diminished demand from the construction industry and the low level of activity in the road maintenance programme.

In building products, where sales doubled to £2.5m, and profits quadrupled to £450,000, the business had benefited from reconstructed production facilities and improved marketing.

Further progress would be made in returning the company to its pre-recession performance, but at a lower rate of improvement.

"We do not know how the winter's figures will turn out yet", he said.

"We are not encouraged by the future since we see no upturn coming along."

Sir Kenneth: Iran difficulties forgotten

## BIRMID QUALCAST

### Back to profit

After pre-tax losses of £1,81m at the half-way stage, Birmid Qualcast, the lawnmowers to engineering group, made a strong recovery in the second half, with pre-tax profits of £1.635m in the year to October against £225,000.

Sales were down from £210.4m 59 £178.3m, reflecting the lower levels of demand and closures in the foundry and engineering divisions. A final dividend of 2p per share leaves distributions for the year unchanged at 2.14p.

Mr James Insch, chairman, said that the heating and home and garden equipment divisions maintained the momentum of the previous year. Lawnmowers performed particularly well and profits were up in the kitchen furniture business aginst the general trend in the industry.

Losses continued to mount in the engineering divisions, with trading losses up from £696,000 to £910,000. Low farming investment and unduly wet weather in the vital part of the season restricted sales in the United Kingdom irrigation company which incurred losses.

Lack of demand forced rationalization of the engineering and scaffolding businesses, but the irrigation company in Zimbabwe and the plastic products company were both profitable.

The foundries division was the other area to have suffered losses, up from last year's £1.4m to £3.1m, mainly as a result of the dramatic fall in demand from the automotive industry. But the rate of losses has been cut in the last six months and an associated company in South Africa, Autocast, overcame problems early in the year and operated profitably.

The heating division, Potterton, raised trading profits from £2.5m to £4.3m, despite the static demand for domestic central heating boilers. Strong lawn mower sales pushed trading profits in the home and garden equipment division up from £3.3m to £4.3m.

Mr Insch said he expected to see more improvement in the current year, with the group planning expansion at home and overseas. Further rationalization could not be ruled out but the major part of the stabilization programme has been completed, he added.

News of the group's return to profitabilty was greeted with relief in the stock market, where the shares put on 4½p to 32½p.

Mr James Insch, of Birmid Qualcast

## GILLETT BROTHERS

### Dividend cut

Losses in the gilt-edged market have forced Gillett Brothers, one of the smaller City discount housed, tocut back its final dividend in the year to January 31. Before drawing on inner reserves Gillett made a small loss but it has disclosed an after-tax balance of £231,000 after transfer from inner reserves. This compared with a £575,000 profit the previous year, struck after transferring money into inner reserves.

Like Smith St Aubyn, which recently reported losses of £20m on its Gilt operations, Gillett was caught out by the sharp jump in interest rates last September. Compared with Smith, however, its losses have been small.

Gillett lost about £500,000 from its trading operations during the second half of the financial year. It also had a book loss of about £500,000 on its Gilts portfolio included in the balance sheet among listed investments of £25.6m compared with £20.3m at the previous year end — although the recent rise of the Gilts market has helped reduce this.

Gillett has chopped its final dividend from 15.3p gross to 2.5p, leaving the year's payout halved from 25.3p to 12.5p.

The sale of the money broking subsidiary Kirkland-Whittaker last year has helped to soften the impact of last year's losses on inner reserves, although Gillett has had to repay some of the money it received from the sale.

Because of penalty clauses in the original sale contract the price of K-W has been reduced from £2.12m ot £1.75m. The proceeds have been credited to inner reserves.

## Latest results

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ariel (I) | 3.57(3.56) | 0.024a(0.079) | 0.8a(0.9) | 0.5(0.5) | 16/4 | —(1.35) |
| Bath & Portland (F) | 83.5(92.79) | 2.8(1.48) | 10(6.3) | 2.5(1) | — | 4.5(2) |
| Birmid Qual. (F) | 178(210) | 1.6(0.22) | 1.5(4.5a) | 1.4(—) | — | 1.5(1.5) |
| J. Hadland (F) | 4.3(4.76) | 0.15(0.51) | 4(12.8) | 1.69(—) | — | 2.52(—) |
| For. & Col. Inv. (F) | —(—) | 8.84(7.76) | 2.11(1.88) | 1.4(1.2b) | 7.4 | 2(1.8b) |
| Gillett Dis. (F) | —(—) | 0.23(0.57) | —(—) | 1.7(10.7) | — | 8.7(17.7) |
| Lon. & Lomond Inv. (F) | —(—) | 1.8c(1.68c) | 4.1(4.1) | 2.4(2.2) | 2/4 | 4(3.8) |
| Updown Inv. (F) | —(—) | 0.19c(0.17c) | 2.58(2.35) | 2.25(2) | 26/3 | 2.25(2) |
| Utd. Real Prop. (I) | —(—) | 0.85(0.82) | —(—) | 1.2(1.2) | 14/4 | —(6) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business Newsdividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss. b=Adjusted for scrip issue; c=Gross revenue.





## WALL STREET

New York, Feb. 17. — Prices opened mixed today in active trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which lost 2.47 points on Tuesday, after being down more than 13 points at the outset, was off by 0.95 of a point to 830.38 shortly after the market opened.

Advances led declines, 439-284, among the 1,093 issues crossing the tape.

Early "big board" volume reached about 2.98m shares.

Analysts said Tuesday's rally — featuring bargain-hunters and traders replacing borrowed shares they sold earlier in hopes prices would retreat — could continue in the early part of this session.

Professional traders, who use technical analysts, sprung into action when Dow Jones bounced back after falling briefly below its 1981 "low" of 821.01, set on Sept. 25.

However, more speculative issues were hard hit, with the American Stock Exchange index falling to nearly a two-year "low".

| | Feb 16 | Feb 12 | | Feb 16 | Feb 12 | | Feb 16 | Feb 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allied Chem | [illegible] | 40 | Fst Nat Boston | [illegible] | [illegible] | Proctor Gamble | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allied Stores | [illegible] | 26 | Fst Penn Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] | Pub Ser El & Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allis Chalmers | [illegible] | 13 | Ford | [illegible] | 18 | Raytheon | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alcoa | 23 | [illegible] | GAF Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] | RCA Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amax Inc | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Dynamics | [illegible] | 24 | Republic Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amerada Hess | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Electric | [illegible] | 60 | Reynolds Ind | [illegible] | 45 |
| Am Airlines | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] | Reynolds Metal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Brands | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Mills | [illegible] | [illegible] | Rockwell Int | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Broadcast | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Motors | [illegible] | [illegible] | Royal Dutch | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Can | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Pub Util NY | [illegible] | [illegible] | Safeways | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Cyanamid | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Tel Elec | [illegible] | [illegible] | St Regis Paper | [illegible] | 27 |
| Am Elec Power | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gen Tire | [illegible] | [illegible] | Santa Fe Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Home | [illegible] | [illegible] | Genesco | [illegible] | [illegible] | SCM | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Motors | [illegible] | [illegible] | Georgia Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] | Schlumberger | [illegible] | 48 |
| Am Nat Res | 34 | [illegible] | Getty Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] | Scott Paper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Standard | [illegible] | [illegible] | Gillette | [illegible] | 33 | Seagram | [illegible] | [illegible] |



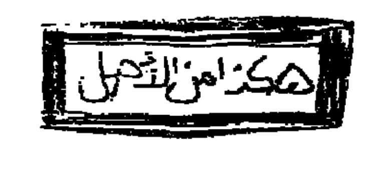


**Base Lending Rates**

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 14% |
| Barclays | 14% |
| BCCI | 14% |
| Consolidated Crds | 14% |
| C. Hoare & Co | *14% |
| Lloyds Bank | 14% |
| Midland Bank | 14% |
| Nat Westminster | 14% |
| TSB | 14% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 14% |

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 12½%, £50,000 and over 13¼%.





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# BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

## Can brokers match the bookies?

This evening it will be orgy time again for nearly 1,000 members of the Society of Investment Analysts and their guests in the Great Room of Grosvenor House. Aping Wodehouse, many brokers will be betting their guests that the invited speakers at the banquet will not maunder on for more than a certain time.

Last year members (who have to do their tic tac work discreetly) waged that Mr A. R. W. Ratcliff would go on and on, but this president of the Society of Actuaries suddenly sat soon after 15. I understand that this year the hope (or fear) is that the guest speaker, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, will last out for at least 20 minutes. It is also to be hoped that members and their guests who regularly drink enough to float a battleship will not try to influence the result by behaving in an unseemly way.

*After a visit to Yaounde in the Cameroons by three British-American Tobacco Executives, the hotel bill was made out to John Knox, William John and John Morton.*

*They bear no relation, it is thought to a sixteenth century Scottish protesting misogynist, a Ballymena-born second row forward with great leadership qualities or a twelth century English Cardinal who used a culinary implement as a fiscal tool.*



Philip Banks: double act.

## A double for A. T. Kearney

The appointment of Philip Banks (above) as chairman of the Management Consultants Association in succession to Martin Vandersteen of Arthur Andersen makes it a double this year for the consulting firm of A. T. Kearney.

Banks is managing director of the British end of Kearney, a worldwide firm with headquarters in Chicago. His predecessor as managing director was Walter Schroeder, who five years ago was also chairman of MCA. Schroeder is back in Chicago, but he is also chairman this year of MCA's American counterpart, the American Association of Consulting and Management Engineers.

Were it not Banks' elevation to Schroeder's job in London four years ago, Banks might have been Tory MP for Wrekin by now. He fought and lost that seat in the election before last, and stood down when he was offered the MDship at Kearney.

But Banks has not left the field entirely. He remains on the Tory candidacy list both as MP and MEP.

*Events can make the most innicuous advertizing suddenly sound out of place. I hear that the Association of British Travel Agents, which is preparing a £300,00 television campaign to discourage late booking, will drop the line "Book your holiday now, before it disappears".*

**Peter Wainwright**

### NEW APPOINTMENTS

**Mr W. A. George** has been appointed president of Weetabix. **Mr Richard George** is to succeed his father as chairman of the company. He has also been appointed managing director, a position he will hold jointly with the new president.

**Mr D. L. Mahoney** has been appointed a deputy chairman of Sedgwick North America. **Mr H. B. Poole** has been appointed a director of Sedgwick Aviation. **Mr C. J. Grey** and **Mr M. C. Howard** have been appointed directors of Sedgwick Payne. **Mr K. H. Dannenbaum** has been appointed a director of Sedgwick Group Special Services. **Mr S. J. Cox** has been appointed a director of Sedgwick Forbes (Lloyd's Underwriting Agents).

**Mr Norman Snow** and **Mr Michael Hill** have been appointed to the board of Crittall Windows.

**Mr N. D. Peers** has joined the board of Cayzer. Cayzer is a banking services subsidiary of Cayzer, Gartmore, whose ultimate parent company is the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company.

**Mr G. W. Mackworth-Young** has been appointed a director of Charter Consolidated.

Peter Norman examines Germany's Neue Heimat affair

# King Albert's opulence rocks the unions

The West German trade union movement is in crisis.

But it is a crisis of capitalism in its crudest form that is wracking the organization that has always claimed a moral superiority in looking after the interests of more than 7½ million people.

Almost the entire managing board of the Neue Heimat, the trade union owned property concern, has been either fired or suspended following allegations in the weekly news magazine *Die Spiegel* that its chief executive and other leading officials have been using their positions to enrich themselves.

The scandal has put the trade union against the ropes at a time when they are already weakened by the rise in unemployment to two million. Since the disclosures there has been a wave of resignations from the movement.

Herr Heinz Oskar Vetter, the head of the German Trade Union Federation since 1969 is now, within a few months of retirement, facing the bigest challenge of his career. He and his colleagues at the head of the individual trade unions must be seen to root out corruption from the union's commercial empire

The scandal broke over what is Europe's largest property developer 10 day ago when *Der Spiegel* charged that Herr Albert Vietor, the burly boss of Neue Heimat, had operated for years behind frontmen to develop property on his own account parallel to the company's housing developments and had, through trustees, been part owner of companies selling services to Neue Heimat tenants at excessive prices.

The charges were all the more damaging because the Neue Heimat, in its housing operation, is supposed to be a company serving the community rather than pursuing profit and is granted tax privileges to take account of this.

For 24 hours, the Neue Heimat was silent. Then its board issued a statement accusing *Der Spiegel* of "malice and falsehood", while at the same time admitting that unnamed board members were sleeping partners in a private property company called Wölbern-Hausbau. It added that such participations were "neither illegal nor unethical".

To justify this claim, the Neue Heimat statement referred to a long forgotten supervisory board decision dating 1987, which apparently gave approval to company officials undetaking private building prijects through holdings in companies.

Curious and unsatisfactory as this statement may have appeared, the affair might have rumbled on quietly for some time, had not Herr Vietor, known to admirers and enemies alike as "King Albert" Decided to take the offensive.

Hw gave in interview to *Bild Zeitung*, West Germany's mass circulation daily last Wednesday which proved to be damning.

"My position is secure. I sleep well and my cigar tastes as good as ever", he told the interviewer. but he also disclosed that he owned "24 and a half apartments in Hamburg" and had shares in 217 flats in Berlin.

Herr Vietor said that he carried out business on the side to reduce his tax burden. "The tax man would have 50 per cent of my salary" (reported to be DM 524,000 or around £119,000). "like any one else I try to save on taxes. Even so I pay more than 100,000 marks a year and if there was a way to save still more legally I would do it", he said.

Herr Vietor was asked whether the supervisory board of the Neue Heimat, which is headed by Herr Vetter, knew of his private business affairs. "of course", came the answer, "and of those of my colleagues".

But why, the reporter persisted, was every thing done through front men. "It was wanted that way", said Herr Vietor.

Among *Bild Zeitung's* millions of readers that day was Herr Vetter. Later furious at having himself and the labour movement cited in Herr Vietor's excuses, he summoned "King Albert" to a special meeting of the trade union federation board in the Neu Heimat's Hamburg headquarters.

Herr Vietor arrived in his chauffeur-driven prussian blue Mercedes looking confident. A few hours later he left red-faced and flustered, talking to nobody. It was left ot Herr Vetter to appear before the television cameras, visibly strained, to announce that Herr Vietor and two of his colleagues had been suspended.

Three days later, they were fired and three other board members suspended. Only one of the original Neue Heimat board, Herr Erich Frister, is allowed into his office at present. Herr Vetter promising "an investigation without mercy" into the affair, and pledging to "cut out the rot", lost no time in appointing a new chief executive.

He is Dr Dieter Hoffmann, highly respected as one of the two chief executives of the trade union-owned Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft. He was dispatched from Albert and put the company back on its feet.

The Neue Heimat affair is highly damaging to the West German trade union movement for a number of reasons.

West Germany is perhaps as classless a nation as one can find in Western Europe. But there is a big and growing distinction between those who own property and those who live in rented accommodation.

As middle class aspirations have concentrated on home ownership over the post war years, that part of society which lives in rented accommodation has begun to appear as a late 20th century equivalent of the 19th century proletariat.

Accordingly the cost availability and cost of rented houses has become as sensitive an issue as the availability and cost of bread was 120 years ago.

It was to provide cheap and reasonable housing for the working classes that the Neue Heimat was set up in the 1920s.

The Neue Heimat has never been a harbinger of architectural good taste, mor could it always claim troublefree relations with its tenants.

But it grew to be an important part of the postwar German economy. Its housing operation, which accounts for 80 per cent of its turnover, administers almost 420,000 dwellings. Its other building interests — grouped round the Neue Heimat Staedtebau and operated on commercial rather than community service principles — has built and owns around 1,000 properties ranging from hospitals, to congress centres, through local government offices to luxury hotels in Berlin and monte Carlo.

This vast conglomerate with 60 subsidiary companies on West Germany and holdings in more than 60 companies abroad, was the biggest of the trade union owned companies. These companies, which include a bank and an insurance group, have always claimed to be something apart from capitalism.

The sheer insenitivity of Herr Vietor in boasting that he had manipulated his tax bill downwards to around one fifth of his official income, while accumulating a massive personal fortune in property, has presented West Germians with their unacceptable face of capitalism.

The Vietor affair has also raised questions as to the role of the trade unionists who sat on the Neue Heimat supervisory board.

"King" Albert lived like one. Apart from his apartments he owns a sumptuous villa near Ascona in the Swiss canton of Ticino, as well as a large house and grounds in the Hamburg suburbs.

Over the years of affluence the upper echelons of the trade union movement in West Germany have drifted away from their power base.

It ramains to be seen what impact the Neue Heimat affair has on trade union politics in the future. The second generation of post war trade union leaders is about to leave the stage. Herr Vetter goes in May. Powerful men like Herr Eugen Loderer of I. G. Metall, Herr Karl Hauenschild of I. G. Chemie and Herr Rudolf Sperner of the building workers union I. G. Bau are in their last terms of office.

A new ambitious generation is in the wings. Some of them like Herr Franz Steinkuehler, the metal workers leader in Stuttgart, have been building up their power on the strength of much more militant policies.

What is worrying some government officials in Bonn, is that the Neue Heimat affair could increase the pressure that already exists on the present generation of union leaders to demonstrate that they really have the workers interests at heart.




The allegations against Herr Albert Vietor (King Albert) were first carried in West Germany's weekly news magazine **Der Spiegel**. Herr Vietor subsequently arrived at a special union meeting to discuss the allegations in his chauffeur driven prussian blue Mercedes

# No chance of a give-away

PERSPECTIVE: THE BUDGET

By David Blake

What kind of Budget will we get from Sir Geoffrey Howe this year? Its most outstanding characteristic is likely to be neither wetness nor dryness, but dullness. Last year he shocked everyone by imposing deflation on the economy. There is no prospect of that being repeated in 1982.

But nor is there any sign that we shall see the sort of reflationary Budget which the unions, the Confederation of British Industry and the left-wing of the Conservative Party would like. The shopping lists range from £8.3 billion (£8,300m) (the TUC option) to £4-5 billion (backbench Tories on the left), the CBI's £3 billion and the £2.5 billion which the moderates in the Cabinet are hoping for.

All these figures look larger than the Chancellor is likely to give away; but more important from his point of view, in some respects, is the measuring rod which people use to decide if the Budget is reflationary.

There are two ways you can measure the policy which is implemented in the Budget. One is to compare the Chancellor's actions with a "no change" policy.

Our ideas of what that means have been changed by inflation. Under the terms of the "Rooker-Wise" amendment, the Chancellor has to upgrade income tax allowances in line with inflation unless he makes a special point of not doing so, and it has become conventional to assume that he will index duties on drink and tobacco too.

On that basis, Sir Geoffrey can probably afford to give away about £1¼ billion at Budget time and still hold public borrowing down to around £9 billion. That is the figure implied by the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) in 1980.

This leads to the second way of looking at things, which is to ignore the ups and downs of the forthcoming measures and compare the likely level of public borrowing next year with the MTFS target.

Use that test and the Chancellor can give away a £1¼ billion tax cut and claim that the economy has not been expended at all, because he would still be holding borrowing at or below the level which he originally planned.

Whichever way you look at it, the Chancellor shows no sign of wanting to be thought to be reflating. It thus looks likely that he will try to keep total borrowing down to around £9 billion and that he will not be looking to overemphasise any relief he can give.

The obvious candidates for the money which the Chancellor does have, are income tax, indirect taxes and measures to help industry, probably by cutting the National Insurance Surcharge. Cuts in the basic rate of income tax from its present level of 30 per cent seem unlikely. But increasing the value of allowances by more than inflation is a definite possibility.

Last year the Chancellor did not increase them at all in cash terms, thus allowing more people to be dragged into the tax net. He is acutely aware of how unpopular that was.

Another argument is that the national insurance contributions which most people pay are going up to meet the rising cost of unemployment. Although national insurance is decided separately from income tax, most people do not see it that way. They just look at their pay slip to see the bottom line and the deductions they pay. Although ordinary indexation of tax allowances will cut their bills in 1982/3, there is bound to be a temptation to do a bit more.

The problem is that doing anything at all costs so much. It would need more than £2 billion to pay for restoring allowances to the level they would have been if they had been indexed in the last Budget, quite apart from the money needed for this year's indexation. So not much can be expected on this front.

Indirect taxes come in two main varieties. There is value-added tax, which the Government increased to 15 per cent in its first Budget, and excise duties on things like drink and tobacco. Cutting VAT has many economic attractions. It reduces inflation at a stroke and boosts living standards.

But it is politically very difficult to do. It would involve an admission that Government had been wrong to raise VAT

Excise duties are less sensitive and in any case do not require the Chancellor actually to do anything; he simply has to refrain from raising them. This would be popular with the brewers and the tobacco industry, who are running a very aggressive lobbying operation and it would hold down inflation. In other ways it is greatly inferior to cutting VAT, but the fact that drinks and cigarettes were hit hard last time might make the Chancellor go easy

Both indirect and income tax cuts help individuals; the third option, cutting the National Insurance Surcharge, helps companies, especially those which are big employers of labour.

In some ways the case for it this year is weaker than on previous occasions. Company profits are starting to rise and personal living standards are falling because of low pay settlements. It may be pushing the Government's luck too far to try to take this process further by reducing the tax on companies.

Tax changes are only part of the story in a modern Budget. It has also become the occasion on which monetary policy is updated and there is bound to be a great deal of detail about the new form that the monetary strategy will take. But the aim will be to emphasise continuity, not changes.

At the heart of the "steady as she goes" view is the feeling that the economy is at last coming right, albeit very slowly. The latest depressing figures for output at the end of last year, show just how fragile the recovery is, and suggestions in the past few weeks of a drop in demand are even more worrying.

But on balance the Chancellor thinks that things are now moving in his favour.

The optimism is backed up by scepticism about how much canb be done anyway. Even a £5 billion reflation would do little to reduce unemployment and inflation remains high. So the Government is to some extent boxed in.

All this could change if doubts about recovery turn into a renewed downturn later in the year. I that happens the pressure will grow on the Chancellor to reflate, possibly by using his powers to cut VAT between budgets, to give an autumn boost to the economy.

## Despite depressing figures for output and suggestions of a drop in demand, the Chancellor thinks things are moving in his favour

Business Editor

# Decision time at Leyland

European heavy truck makers must be viewing the latest crisis at Leyland, BL's commercial vehicle arm, with mixed feelings this week. If the group goes to the wall, a strong possibility if strike votes today and tomorrow go against the company, the lucrative though currently depressed British market will be thrown into turmoil. At the same time there could be opportunties for significant expansion by importers.

The seven-man board of BL will discus on Friday the results of the mass meetings at Leyland in Lancashire and Bathgate in West Lothian and if the stoppage continues, directors will decide whether to close the operation.

Liquidation has not yet been mentioned in this latest spate of trouble at BL, but union officials are mindful of the vulnerability of the traditionally peaceful truck and bus activities.

Leyland losses were running at £2m a week last year. Because of the month-old strike over planned redundancies and streamlinning almost £30m in cash has drained out of the business in January, and the figure is now conservatively estmated to have risen to £50m.

And it appears that BL could call in a receiver for the Leyand operation without affecting the car side. The 1982 corporate plan, approved by the Governmen, disclosed that from January 1, the company was split into four sepearte legal entities.

BL directors must, however, consider very seriously the impact that a closure decision would have not only on towns like Leyland but also on British presence in the entire European truck market.

Ford, which is investing £1,000m over the next five years in its United Kingdom truck programme, is unlikely to want extra capacity and the restructuring efforts of Bedford and Dodge do not allow for the purchase of big additional factories.

Sadly, should the Leyland plants be put on the market, the most likely takers would be foreign. Volvo of Sweden, which already has a Scottish operation, could well consider buying the Bathgate or Albion facilities. And the Japanese, always looking for a stepping stone into Europe, could be interested.

The decision facing Leyland's workers, understandably bitter over rejection of their expansionist alternative strategy, is whether to challenge the warning of Mr David Andrews, BL's executive deputy chairman, that a vote to continue the strike "will put us out of business within days."

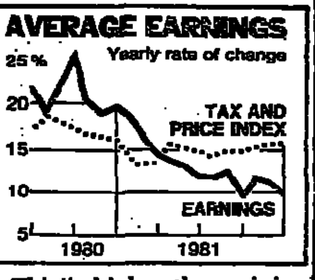
## Pay round Encouraging

The howls of outrage from the Civil Service unions at the Government's proposals to scale pay increases to market conditions were predictable, but it looks as though the unions will be doing more barking than biting this time.

It is noteworthy that there has been no threat of strike action after last year's damaging dispute signally failed to extract much by way of concessions from a determined Government.

It appears on the cards, then, that the government may get away with relatively little damange to its Civil Service pay limit of an overall 4 per cent. In the private sector, too, things seem to be going Mrs Thatcher's way.

The CBI's pay databank shows that most settlements in manufacturing in the present pay round are between 4 and 6 per cent, with the rest mostly between 7 and 9 per cent. Settlements in service industries show a similar pattern.




This is higher than ministers' more hopeful exhortations some months ago which implied that the Government was looking for settlements around 4 per cent. But the Government is unlikely to be dissatisfied with the outcome so far, especially as this has been achieved with an unusually small crop of strikes.

Though 90 per cent of settlements have still to be concluded in the 1981-82 pay round which began last August the traditionsl pacesetters—the miners and waterworkers in the public sector, the car workers in the private sector—have settled without too much damage to overall pay targets.

Fears are already building up for the next round, however, with company profits up by perhaps 20 to 25 per cent (though from low levels) and the pace of redundancy slowing, will workers stand for another year of falling real incomes?

Doubtless this is something the Chancellor will bear in mind when framing this year's Budget.

## Burmah/Croda More sparring

Croda International is promising shareholders details next week of what it describes as its excellent prospects for 1982 and beyond as part of its bitter defence against the bid from Burmah.

Certainly the mammoth dividend rise which Croda has wheeled out for 1982 — an 86 per cent forecast increase to 10p a share — is going to take some justifying considering that it will cost at least £7.4m net and Croda's pre-tax profits for 1981 were only about £10m.

The forecast dividend rise has served its purpose however in helping keep Croda's share price floating well above the 70p cash offer from Burmah. Yesterday Croda's shares added 3p to 83p.

Prevented from further buying in the market Burmah is unlikely to be able to report much progress when its offer closes for the third time today.

For the moment Burmah will doubtless extend its offer again so it can examine Croda's next missive to shareholders.

Stock Exchange Prices

# Equities rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Feb 15. Dealings End Feb 26. § Contango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 45 | Gestetner 'A' | 64 | +2 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 13.3 |
| 64 | 20 | Gleves Grp | 40 | +1 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 237 | 143 | Gill & Duffus | 184 | .. | 12.0 | 6.5 | 12.2 |
| 57 | 30 | Glasgow Pavilion | 41 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 115 | 55 | Glass Glover | 115 | .. | 3.6b | 3.1 | 17.6 |
| 488 | 242 | Glaxo Hldgs | 468 | +6 | 16.1 | 3.4 | 13.8 |
| 81 | 39 | Glossop Ltd | 80 | +1 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 15.6 |

I—L

M—N

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 154 | 72 | Marchwiel | 135 | +1 | 8.6 | 6.3 | .. |
| 145 | 106 | Marks & Spencer | 139 | +1 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 18.9 |
| 51 | 33½ | Marley Ltd | 44 | • +½ | 3.2 | 7.3 | 12.2 |
| 37 | 14½ | Marling Ind | 35 | .. | 1.4 | 4.0 | 24.5 |
| 50 | 22 | Marshall T Lox | 48 | .. | 4.0 | 8.3 | 4.3 |
| 48 | 21 | Do A | 46 | .. | 4.0 | 8.6 | 4.1 |
| 323 | 178 | Martin News | 320 | -3 | 13.9 | 4.3 | 6.9 |
| 270 | 209 | Martonair | 218 | -2 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 12.7 |
| 74 | 48 | Medminster | 68 | .. | 5.3 | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| 250 | 140 | Menzies J. | 243 | -2 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 12.1 |
| 224 | 128 | Metal Box | 182 | +2 | 16.5 | 9.1 | 16.0 |
| 52¾ | 37¼ | Metalrax | 44 | .. | 3.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| 25 | 12 | Mettoy | 13 | .. | 0.1 | 1.1 | .. |

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | 50 | Meyer M. L. | 71 | .. | 3.1 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 93 | 48 | Midland Ind | 68 | .. | 3.7 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 173 | 82 | Milletts Leis | 84 | .. | 9.9 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 180 | 88 | Mining Supplies | 112 | -1 | 2.9e | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 55 | 42½ | Mitchell Cotts Gp | 55 | +½ | 5.2 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 90 | 61 | Mixconcrete | 88 | -1 | 5.8 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 29 | 12 | Moben Grp | 19 | | | | |

O—S

T—Z

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 15 | TACE | 23 | .. | ..e | .. | 6.9 |
| 121 | 85 | TSL Therm Synd | 92 | • .. | 10.0b | 10.9 | 11.4 |
| 25¾ | 10¹³⁄₃₂ | Takeda BDR | £22½ | -½ | 17.6 | 0.8 | 24.6 |
| 6½ | 2½ | Talbex Grp | 4½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 440 | 316 | Tarmac Ltd | 422 | .. | 23.3 | 5.5 | 7.2 |
| 220 | 126 | Tate & Lyle | 200 | .. | 16.4 | 8.3 | 5.4 |
| 607 | 441 | Taylor Woodrow | 580 | .. | 19.0 | 3.3 | 10.3 |
| 400 | 250 | Telephone Rent | 340 | +5 | 14.6 | 4.3 | 16.9 |

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 295 | 255 | Moran | 288 | .. | 7.1 | [illegible] | |
| 128 | 93 | Surmah Valley | 128 | .. | 1.4 | [illegible] | |

MISCELLANEOUS

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | 27½ | Calcutta Elec | 41 | • .. | 6.8 | [illegible] | |
| 34½ | 29 | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £31 | • .. | 800 | [illegible] | |
| 34 | 20 | Gt Nthn Tele | £32½ | -½ | 150 | 4.6 | [illegible] |
| 265 | 150 | Imp Cont Gas | 206 | +1 | 11.9 | 5.8 | [illegible] |
| 158 | 93 | Milford Docks | 136 | .. | 0.7 | 0.5 | |
| 193 | 123 | Nesco Inv | 135 | .. | 10.0 | 7.4 | |
| 35 | 28½ | Sunderlnd Wtr | £33 | .. | 500 | 15.2 | |

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

## RECENT ISSUES

| | Closing Price |
|---|---|
| A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (60a) | 81 |
| Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100) | 95 |
| City Site 25p Ord (35a) | 39 |
| Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225) | 246 |
| Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82) | 84 |
| Equipu 10p Ord (80a) | 83 |
| Exchequer 13¼% 'A' 1987 (i) | [illegible] |
| Good Relations Group 10p Ord (81a) | [illegible] |
| Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a) | 97 |
| Baylers £1 Ord (250a) | 168 |
| Moray Firth Exp | 105-3 |
| Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05) | [illegible] |
| Nimslo Int 0.20 Ord ($4.25a) | 195+12 |
| Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a) | 21¼+¼ |
| Peek Holdings 7p Ord | 13¾ |
| Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid) | 89-3 |
| Speyhawk 10p Ord (115) | 131 |
| Television South West 5p Ord | [illegible] |
| Treasury 3% 1987 | [illegible] |
| Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (†i) | [illegible] |

| RIGHTS ISSUES | Latest date of renun | |
|---|---|---|
| Davy Corp (140) | Mar 19 | 16 prem+1 |
| Lovell Y. J. (220) | Mar 26 | 43 prem |
| Smith St. Aubyn (25) | Mar 19 | 14 prem |

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ¤ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £20 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £6 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates (day's range) February 17 | Market rates (close) February 17 | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1.8340-1.8420 | $1.8350-8360 | 0.30-0.40c disc | 0.92-1.02c disc |
| Montreal | $2.2310-2.2380 | $2.2350-2.2360 | 0.07-0.17c disc | 0.55-0.70c disc |
| Amsterdam | 4.80½-4.83½fl | 4.82¼-4.83¼fl | 1⅝-1¼c prem | 5-4½c prem |
| Brussels | 74.65-75.00f | 74.86-74.96f | 18-38c disc | 70-90c disc |
| Copenhagen | 14.36-14.43k | 14.41½-14.42½k | 85-170ore disc | 590-730ore disc |
| Dublin | 1.2435-1.2510p | 1.2485-1.2505p | 25-45p disc | 105-130p disc |
| Frankfurt | 4.38-4.41m | 4.40-4.41m | 1⅜-1¼pf prem | 4⅛-4¼pf prem |
| Lisbon | 127.00-128.75e | 127.15-127.45e | 50-165c disc | 155-415c disc |
| Madrid | 185.40-186.20p | 185.70-185.90p | 5 prem-20c disc | 80-105c disc |
| Milan | 2337-2345lr | 2343-2345lr | 11-14lr disc | 38-42lr disc |
| Oslo | 10.98-11.03k | 11.00-11.01k | 185-95ore prem | 125-35ore prem |
| Paris | 11.13-11.18f | 11.17-11.18f | ¼ prem-¾c disc | 2½-3½c disc |
| Stockholm | 10.65-10.68k | 10.66¼-10.67¼k | 50 prem-5ore disc | 290-200ore prem |
| Tokyo | 438-443y | 441-442y | 285-255y prem | 870-825y prem |
| Vienna | 30.72-30.87sch | 30.80-30.85sch | 15-12gro prem | 40-33gro prem |
| Zurich | 3.49½-3.52½f | 3.51¼-3.52¼f | 1⅞-1⅝c prem | 5⅛-4⅞c prem |

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 91.7

## Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14 Low 12¾

Week Fixed: 14-13⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 13²⁵⁄₃₂ | 2 months | 13¹¹⁄₁₆ |
| 3 months | 13¹³⁄₁₆ | 3 months | 13¹¹⁄₁₆ |

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 13²⁹⁄₃₂-13²⁷⁄₃₂ | 1 month | 14⅞ |
| 2 months | 13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13¾ | 2 months | 14¾ |
| 3 months | 13¹³⁄₁₆-13¾ | 3 months | 14⅝ |
| 6 months | 13¹⁹⁄₃₂-13½ | 6 months | 14⁵⁄₁₆ |

Local Authority Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 15-14¾ | 7 months | 14⅝-14¼ |
| 2 months | 14⅞-14⅝ | 8 months | 14⅝-14¼ |
| 3 months | 14⅞-14⅝ | 9 months | 14⅞-14⅜ |
| 4 months | 14¾-14½ | 10 months | 14⅞-14⅜ |
| 5 months | 14⅝-14⅜ | 11 months | 14⅞-14⅜ |
| 6 months | 14⅜-14¼ | 12 months | 14⅝-14⅜ |

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 14½-14⅜ | 6 months | 14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆ |
| 3 months | 14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆ | 12 months | 14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆ |

Local Authority Market (%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 14¼ | 3 months | 14¾ |
| 7 days | 14⅜ | 6 months | 14½ |
| 1 month | 14⁷⁄₁₆ | 1 year | 14⅜ |

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14¼-14 Close 13

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 14½-14⅜ | 6 months | 14⅝-14⅜ |
| 1 month | 14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆ | 9 months | 14⅝-14⅜ |
| 3 months | 14⅝-14½ | 12 months | 14⅝-14⅜ |

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15¼ 6 months 15¼

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

## Other Markets

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | 1.6960-1.7110 |
| Bahrein | 0.6915-0.6945 |
| Finland | 8.3160-8.3560 |
| Greece | 112.00-114.00 |
| Hongkong | 10.5690-10.8090 |
| Iran | n.a. |
| Kuwait | 0.5235-0.5265 |
| Malaysia | 4.2735-4.3035 |
| Mexico | 48.60-50.10 |
| New Zealand | 2.3205-2.3405 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.2730-6.3050 |
| Singapore | 3.8980-3.9280 |
| South Africa | 1.8040-1.8190 |

## Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| * Ireland | 1.4735-1.4755 |
| + Canada | 1.2177-1.2179 |
| Netherlands | 2.6260-2.6290 |
| Belgium | 40.83-40.88 |
| Denmark | 7.8225-7.8325 |
| West Germany | 2.3975-2.3990 |
| Portugal | 69.25-69.45 |
| Spain | 101.15-101.25 |
| Italy | 1277.30-1279.50 |
| Norway | 5.9820-5.9925 |
| France | 6.0850-6.0900 |
| Sweden | 5.8000-5.8100 |
| Japan | 240.00-240.15 |
| Austria | 16.74-16.76 |
| Switzerland | 1.9130-1.9150 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8208-0.8210

## Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¼-15¼; seven days, 16⅛-16⅝; one month, 16⁷⁄₁₆-16¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 16½-16¾; six months, 16½-16¾.

## Gold

Gold fixed: am. $375.50 (an ounce); pm. $374.00 close. $373.00.
Krugerrand (per coin): $387-389 (£210.25-211.25).
Sovereigns (new): $91.75-92.75 (£49.75-50.25).

هكذا من الأصل



BUSINESS NEWS

# Management buy-outs now more common

More managements are raising money to buy controlling interests in their own companies.

Management buy-outs have been occurring in the United States for many years and recent changes in United Kingdom corporate law should make them even more frequent in future.

Buy-outs, also known as incentive financing, occur in such concerns as divisions or subsidiaries of bigger privately-owned companies whose shareholders want to sell out.

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC), the United Kingdom leader in arranging buy-outs, says opportunities arise when an overseas or United Kingdom parent decides to sell, or even close, a British unit.

The division might have fallen out of the mainstream of the parent's business, for instance — been a money loser or just barely profitable — or it could be an unwanted entity in an acquisition.

The increased popularity of buy-outs in Britain might interest United States executives, according to Mr Roger Brooke, chief executive of Candover Investments, a company formed by a number of British financial institutions in September 1980, to help finance buy-outs. There are about 14,000 subsidiaries of United States companies in Britain, he says, and some might be unwanted by their parent companies.

"The buy-out situation in Britain is probably about where it was in the United States in 1968, when the pioneers in the field were doing small to medium-sized deals involving $5m to $20m" (£2.7m to 10.9m) Mr Brooke says. "But the trend is beginning to pick up both in number and in size."

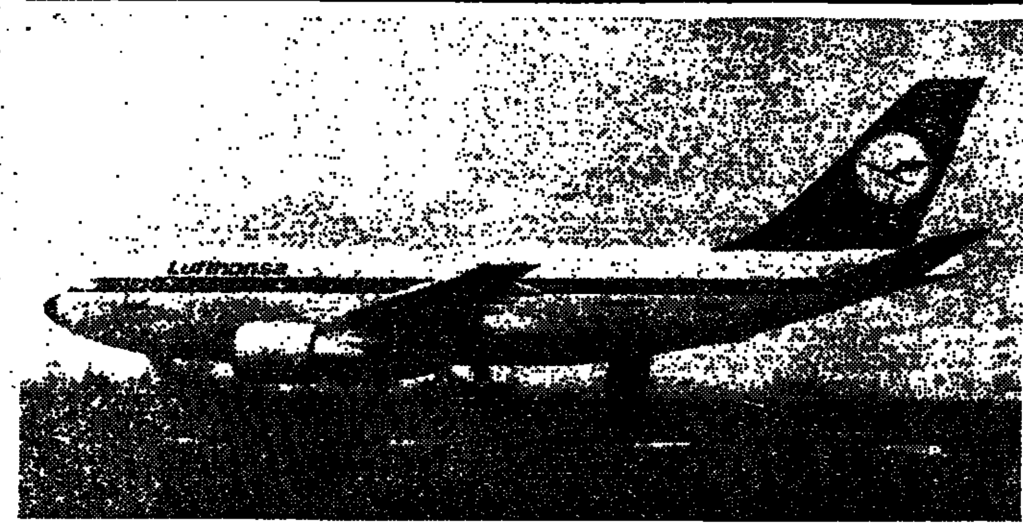
The trend is illustrated by the experience of ICFC which, until 1978, was completing only four or five management buy-outs a year. The number increased to 10 in 1978, ICFC says, to 20 the next year, 49 in 1980 and 69 last year.

Recent changes in British corporate law should help to swell the total this year, observers say, to perhaps about 200. The new legislation enables a company to use its own assets as part of the collateral to finance a purchase.

Not all buy-outs are great successes and, indeed, some proposed purchases do not even get as far as the drawing board. Part of the job of companies like ICFC and Candover, before assembling institutional investors and discussing price, Mr Brrokks points out, is to evaluate whether for example, the transformation of a division into a company in its own right would be "a viable proposition".

Buy-outs are "a high-risk area", a ICFCspokesman warns. "Out of more than 200 buy-outs ICFC has arranged, at least nine have ended in failures! it's more probable than possible that there will be others as well."

In the present climate of euphoria over United Kingdom buy-outs, the ICFC spokesman explains, more and more people have been looking to take part in buy-outs, and there has also been an influx of money available for financing them. "The result has been that the quality of managements seeking to buy out their companies has suffered."




One of the first two Airbus A310 aircraft in Lufthansa colours at Toulouse

# Airbus partners disappointed by UK decision to buy Boeing

From Michael Baily, Toulouse, Feb 17

Britain's comparative isolation from Europe's burgeoning aircraft industry has been emphasized with the launching of the new smaller Airbus this week.

Of orders so far collected or the sleek 200-seat aircraft that is specially suitable for European routes, only three with three options are British, for British Caledonian.

While the state airlines of West Germany, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland have ordered 50 between them, Britain's state carrier, British Airways, preferred to look across he Atlantic and order 19 of the equivalent craft from Boeing.

As a result, Britain's aspirations to increase its 20 per cent share in Airbus Industrie, which it had earlier spurned, are being looked at coolly. The collapse of Laker has not helped, although Airbus expects little difficulty in reallocating its seven unfulfilled orders for the larger A300 Airbus elsewhere, and it has been paid in full for the three already delivered.

A requirement for an additional £500m development finance if British Aerospace increases its stake in Airbus casts another shadow.

That is a pity, because Airbus is a big success and greater British participation in the 150-seat A320 the next Airbus to follow the A310 would be highly welcomed to British Aerospace and to Rolls-Royce if they captured a share of the engines.

Airbus has already established itself within a decade as the world's second manufacturer of large airliners after Boeing.

Last year it captured over half the world market for wide-bodied jets, and played an important part in shattering the historic dominance of American manufacturers after the withdrawal of Lockheed, and doubts about the McDonnell Douglas DC10.

A combination of clever design, economic performance, and competitive price should assure the continuation of that success in the future.

Britain does of course have some share in that success: the wings of the A310 are made in Britain. These are of the new slender gull wing design that breaks fresh ground technically and is a major factor in the highly economical fuel consumption confidently claimed for the new aircraft which will make its first flight next month.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Saudi American Bank, which is 40 per cent owned by Citibank, reported a 21 per cent increase in its 1981 net earnings to $82.3m (£44.9m) and an 8.5 per cent increase in its assets to $2.2000m (£1.2m).

Management, which is provided by Citibank under an eight-year management contract, will propose to shareholders on March 1 a dividend of 15 per cent of the bank's $88.2m paid-in capital. Citibank's net profit will total $7m.

The Saudi American Bank was formed in July, 1980, after Citibank agreed to relinquish majority control of its Saudi Arabian operations after five years of negotiations with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

Under the terms of "Saudization", the new bank was incorporated as a Saudi institution with 60 per cent Saudi public shareholder ownership and a Saudi dominated board of directors.

AMAX of Connecticut, report net earnings of $231m (£126.2m) and $3 31 per common share in 1981, compared with 1980's record earnings of $470m and $7.48 per share. Net earnings for the fourth quarter of 1981 were $14m and $13m per common share, compared with $89m and $1.35 per share for the same period a year earlier.

"The 1981 earnings are a considerable achievement in light of the poor economic conditions that continue into 1982", said Mr Pierre Gousseland, chairman and chief executive officer. "AMAX attained its third best year in terms of earnings in a recessionary environment that depressed the world's industrial economies and severely affected the mining and metals industry.

"The benefits of our diversification program of recent years were reflected in 1981 results", Mr Gousseland says. "Strong energy earnings as well as from iron ore and aluminum helped offset, to a degree, weaker performances by other AMAX businesses that were hurt by slumps in the housing, automobile and capital goods industries.

Capel Court has received a proposal from T. and G. Mutual Life and Samuel Montagu (both major shareholders) which would result in a significant change in shareholding structure of the corporation and a substantial expansion in its capital base.

The companies will make an offer to acquire shares in Capel Court fot a $1.60 cash per share.

## COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade was steady.— Afternoon. — Higher grade cash. £867-68.00: three months £894.50-95.00. Sales: 5.500 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £864.50-65.00: three months. £891-92.00: Sales: NIL tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash. £868-68.50: three months. £894-94.50. Settlement. £868.50. Sales: 7.050 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £864-65.00: three months. £890-90.50. Settlement. £865.00. Sales 125 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin, for cash, was easier. three months standard was steady. — Afternoon. — Standard cash. £8.890-8.900 a tonne: three months £7.880-7.890. Sales, 905 tonnes. High grade, cash £8.890-8.900; three months £7.930-40. Sales, NIL tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash. £8.930-40: Three months. £7,885-90. Settlement. £8.940. Sales. 1.070 tonnes. High grade, cash £8.930-40: three months. £7.900-20. Settlement. £8.940. Sales. NIL tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works. $M33.50 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £329-30.00 per tonne: three months, £340.50-£40.75. Sales 4,000 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £331-31.50: three months £341.50-42.00. Settlement £331.50. Sales 3.250 tonnes.

ZINC was easy. — Afternoon. — Cash £439.50-40.50 per tonne: three months £445.60-46.00. Sales 6.725 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £441-41.50: three months £447-48.00. Settlement £441.50. Sales 3.575 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £196.75 ($361.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was easy.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot. 459 20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent. 844.00): three months. 474.95p 187.20c): six months. 490.60p (909.50c): on year. 524.10p (197.00c). London Metal Exchange. —Afternoon.—Cash. 454-54.5p: three months. 469.5-70.5p. Sales. 58 lots of 10000 troy ounces each Morning—Cash. 459.5-60.0p: three months.47.5-75.2p Settlement. 4.60 0p Sales. 52 lots

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon —Cash. £588-89.00 per tonne: three months £608.50-9.00. Sales. 2.700 tonnes Morning.—Cash £587-88.00: three months £607-7.50. Settlement. £588.00 Sales. 6.200 tonnes.

NICKEL was easy.—Afternoon—Cash £3100-10 per tonne: three months £3120-30 Sales. 462 tonnes Morning —Cash £3130-40: three months £3150-55. Settlements. £3140. Sales. 282 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo): — March 45.00-46.00: April 46.50-46.80: April-June 47.60-47.70: July-Sep 51.10-51.20: Oct-Dec 54.40-54.50: Jan-March 57.70-57.80: April-June 60.70-60.80; July-Sep 63.80-63.90: Oct-Dec 66 90-67.00. Sales: 598 lots at 15 tonnes (13 kerbs).

COFFEE.-ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March 1400-1405: May 1331-1332: July 1271-1273: Sept 1241-1242: Nov 1214-1220: Jan 1190-1210: March 1185-1205. Sales: 4,901 lots. including 192 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — Mch 1201-1202: May 1167-1168: Jly 1178-1179: Sep 1189-1190: Dec 1204-1205: Mch 1221-1222: May 1230-1232. Sales: 1.280 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Feb 15), 95.16c: indicator price (Feb 16). 5-day average. 95.34c (United States cents per lb).

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £4 higher at £177: the "whites" price was unchanged at £183. Futures (£ per tonne): Mch 180.25-180.50: May 181.30-181.50: Aug 183.70-183.90: Oct 186.50-186.75: Jan 187.50-187.80: Mch 191.00-191.50: May 193.00-193.75. ISA prices (Feb 16): daily. 13.43c. 15-day average. 13.24c.

WOOL. — NZ Crossbreds No. 2 contract (cents per kilo): Mch 381-387: May 393-398: Aug 412-414: Oct 411-416: Dec 413-416: Jan 414-417: Mch 426-430: May 434-436: Aug 444-448. Sales: 112 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic)—WHEAT—Canadian western red spring. No. 1, 13½ per cent. unquoted. US dark northern spring. No. 1, 14 per cent: Feb £121.25: Mch £125.25 trans-shipment east coast quoted. EEC, unquoted.

MAIZE: Channel: Apl-Jne £118.50 east coast sellers. English feed fob: £115.50 east coast: Apl £116.75 Bristol. French: Mch £133 50 seller trans-shipment east coast. S. Africa white unquoted. S. Africa yellow, Apl £80.50 quoted.

BARLEY: English feed fob: Mch £112.50: Apl £114.50: Aug £105.00: Oct-Dec £110 sellers east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Feb. 17. — GB: Cattle, 100.89 p per kg lw (0.54). UK: Sheep, 201.42 p per kg est dcw (+2.53). GB: Pigs, 77.82 p per kg lw (+0.48). England and Wales: Cattle nos. down 10.5 per cent, ave. price, 100.70p (0.64). Sheep nos. up 10.7 per cent, ave. price. 201.94p (+2.10). Pig nos. up 11.8 per cent, ave. price. 77.82p (+0.48). Scotland: Cattle nos. down 8.7 per cent, ave. price. 101.49p (0.25). Sheep nos. up 5.9 per cent, ave. price. 196.43p (+6.08).

## EUROSYNDICAT

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 135.03 on February 16 against 134.45 a week earlier.

## CAPITAL MARKETS

The French State railway, Societe Nationale des Chemins de fer Francais is due to come to the domestic bond market next Monday with an issue of bonds with warrants, bond dealers reported.

It will be the second issue of its type in France. The first was floated last year by France's Caisse Nationale de Telecommunications.

The issue of Fr 500m will consist of Fr 5,000 nominal bonds priced at 94,48 per cent and bearing an annual coupon of 15.5 per cent. The bonds mature in 1994.

Holders will have the option of buying more bonds between September 8, 1982, and September 8, 1985, at prices rising progressively from 95.39 per cent to par. The bonds will offer a gross yield at issue date of 16.57 per cent and will have an average life of nine years.

Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (PUK), the metals and chemicals group which has been nationalized, is also scheduled to tap the market for Fr 1,000m with an issue of 10-year bonds whose interest in indexed to the average yield of State-guaranteed bonds.

Continental Illinois Overseas Finance Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiary of Continental Illinois Corporation, announced a $100m Euronote offering due March 1, 1989, with a 15.75 per cent coupon rate.

The notes are unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Continental Illinois

Law Report February 18 1982 Queen's Bench Division

# Challenge to cheap fares policy fails

**Regina v Merseyside County Council, Ex parte Great Universal Stores Ltd**

**Before Mr Justice Woolf**

[Judgment delivered February 17]

Under the Transport Act 1968 which applied to areas outside Greater London, it did not automatically follow that the setting of fares at a level which would result in a deficit, which it was practicable to avoid, was unlawful.

There was a discretion to do so and whether the decision was lawful or not depended on how the decision to set the fares at such a level was reached. Although it was clear that a council should not adopt a policy of making losses by giving away rights of free travel that did not mean that the council were required to ignore the financial circumstances of the persons for whom the transport service was to be provided.

It was no use fixing charges at a level which the customer could not pay. As long as the council's predominant purpose in adopting the policy was a proper one, it did not matter if in addition they took into account the fact that it would benefit a hard pressed section of the public.

Mr Justice Woolf so held in a reserved judgment when refusing an application by Great Universal Stores Ltd for an order of certiorari to quash supplementary precepts for the levying of rates of sixpence in the pound issued by *Merseyside County Council*.

Mr William Glover, QC and Mr Harry Sales for the applicants; Mr Konrad Schiemann and Mr Stephen Aitchison for the council.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that the applicants, Great Universal Stores, carried on business through a series of companies which were ratepayers in the area of the Merseyside County Council.

As a result of a resolution of the council of August 11, 1981 to issue a precept levying additional rates of sixpence in the pound for the financial year ending March 31, 1982, the subsidiary companies of the applicants received supplementary rate demands.

The applicants contended that the precept was issued unlawfully and applied for judicial review seeking an order of certiorari to quash the precept. The grounds relied upon by the applicants were very similar to those relied upon by the applicants in the case of *Regina v Greater London Council and Another, Ex parte Bromley London Borough Council (The Times* December 18, 1981; [1982] 2 WLR 62).

Both in Merseyside and in Greater London, as a result of local government elections which took place at the beginning of May 1981, there was a change in political control so that after May 7, 1981 there was a Labour majority in both councils.

In both cases the Labour majority had fought the election on a manifesto which included a pledge to adopt a cheap fares policy if elected. In both cases it was essential to consider how that policy was put into effect and the sole concern was with regard to the lawfulness of what was done pursuant to that policy.

However, while the facts and legislation were similar in both cases, they were not identical, particularly in that the Merseyside County Council were purporting to exercise their powers under the Transport Act 1968 which applied to areas outside Greater London whereas the Greater London Council were subject to the Transport (London) Act 1969.

The 1968 Act provided by section 9(3): "... it shall be the general duty ... (a) of the authority so to exercise and perform the functions with respect to the general policy to be followed by the executive conferred on the authority ..., and, (b) of the executive so to exercise and perform their functions ... with respect to the provision of passenger transport services, as to secure or promote the provision of a properly integrated and efficient system of public passenger transport to meet the needs of that area with due regard to the town planning and traffic and planning policies of the councils of constituent areas and to economy and safety of operation; ...".

By section 11 (1): "The executive for a designated area shall so perform their functions under this Act as to ensure so far as practicable that the cumulative net balance of the consolidated revenue account of the executive and any subsidiaries of theirs does not show a deficit at the end of any accounting period ...".

Section 1 of the 1969 Act provided: "... it shall be the general duty of the Greater London Council ... to develop policies, and to encourage, organize and, where appropriate, carry out measures, which will promote the provision of integrated, efficient and economic transport facilities and services for Greater London."

The applicants contended that the Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive had adopted at the behest of their passenger transport authority, the Merseyside County Council, a policy setting fares at a level which would result in a revenue deficit.

On the proper construction of the 1968 Act, it was contended that the authority had no power to subsidize an executive who had put into effect such a policy, and as the precept was issued in part to pay for the losses caused by that policy the precept was invalid.

Further or alternatively it was contended that in deciding to subsidize the fare reduction policy adopted by the executive, the authority failed to exercise their discretion. Alternatively, if the authority did exercise their discretion, they did so unlawfully in that they failed to consider all relevant matters and based their decision on matters which were irrelevant.

In considering those contentions, it was also necessary to consider the effects of delay because the applicants delayed the commencement of proceedings until the outcome of the *GLC* case and the council submitted that in any event the application should be dismissed because of that delay.

In March 1981 the council, which then had a Conservative majority, adopted a policy which involved making savings by reducing services and increasing fares by about 15 per cent from July 1981. It was estimated at the time that that would result in a saving of about £4.12m in the year 1981-82 and £5.5m in the following full year.

The policies on which the Labour Party campaigned for election on May 7, 1981 included the pledge not to reduce services and instead of a rise in fares, to lower fares by successive steps of 10 per cent a year.

As a result of the Labour victory at the election, on May 19, 1981 Mr Keva Coombes became chairman of the passenger transport committee and the same day he requested as a matter of urgency, information as to the practicability of withdrawing the proposed reductions in services, the financial cost of withdrawing those proposals together with an assessment of the financial position of the executive and the cost of not implementing the fares increase and instead, of reducing fares by 10 per cent as outlined in the election manifesto.

On May 21, 1981 that information was received and on June 9, 1981 the passenger transport committee met for the first time chaired by Mr Coombes and considered the information. The matter was also considered by the policy, planning and resources committee who had before it a report of the county treasurer.

Among other things, they dealt with the block grant and the fact that because of their overspending the council were to be subject to a penalty, but the penalty had not played as big a part in this case as it had done in the *GLC* case because the changed transport policy has not resulted in any increase in penalty.

They endorsed the view of the passenger transport committee in a resolution which appreciated that the effect of the changes would be likely to be an estimated additional £7.4m in the current year's budget even taking into account the fact that reduction in fares would result in the increase in use of passenger services which would reduce the cost of the reduction.

The new policy was confirmed by the council on June 30, 1981 and on August 11, 1981 the decision was taken with regard to the supplementary precept. It was decided to introduce the reduction in fares from October 4, 1981. There was a report explaining that the increase in fares in the past had resulted in passenger resistance and that a fares reduction would result in a passenger increase.

In considering the powers of the council under the 1968 Act, while the Act required the authority to have regard to the cost of approving any proposal, that was only one consideration, although an important consideration, among others to which the authority had to have regard.

The others included the securing or promoting of the provision of a properly integrated and efficient system of public transport to meet the needs of the area including town planning policies.

When properly exercising their powers under the Act, the authority could require the executive to run a service which the executive considered could not be justified on ordinary business principles if the authority were prepared to undertake to meet the extra cost of running that service.

While the authority had always to be mindful of the expense, the needs of the area, including those of town planning, could result in proposals for services being properly approved by the authority even though they would result in a loss.

However, before approving proposals which had that consequence, the authority were under an obligation to weigh up and balance the interest which their ratepayers had in not being subjected to undue financial burden as against the advantage to the area of the proposed transport service.

The executive were under an almost identical duty to that of the authority both as regards the provision of transport service and protecting the interests of the ratepayers. They were required to adopt policies which were capable of being financed by the income they could generate and the grant which the authority were prepared to provide.

However, if they gave proper consideration to their decision they could with the approval of the authority adopt policies which would have to be run at a loss if the authority were prepared to subsidize the services so that the executive could balance their books.

While the executive's duty was the same as that of the authority, they had to form an independent judgment and if they came to the conclusion that the cost of a possible policy was too high, they should not adopt it but leave it to the authority to use their power under section 15(3) of the Act.

Therefore it did not automatically follow that the setting of fares at a level which would result in a deficit, which it was practicable to avoid, was unlawful. There was a discretion to do so and whether the discretion was lawful or not would depend on how the decision to set the fares at such a level was reached.

In comparing the present case with the GLC case, the 1969 Act did not deal with the executive and did not make any reference to town planning. It had the additional requirement that the transport facilities and services should be "economic" and made no reference to "economy and safety of operation".

Although the Acts of 1968 and 1969 had a marked similarity in their provisions there was an important distinction as to emphasis. There was the absence of the word "economic" in section 9(3) of the 1968 Act and the general duty of the executive was not made expressly subject to their financial duty.

Furthermore the 1969 Act had a section which set out the financial duty of the executive and that section had no counterpart in the 1968 Act thereby indicating that Parliament intended that the financial constraints on the executive should be stricter in the 1969 Act.

In considering the present case with that of the GLC there were significant differences. The most important of those was that in the present case there was no question of the reduction in fares producing an automatic loss of the rate support grant.

In addition, while in both cases, initially there was an indecent haste about the attempts to put into effect the policies which had been pronounced in the manifestos before the election, in the present case there was more temperate consideration given to the desirability and consequences of putting into effect the policy.

A further distinguishing feature of the present case was that the policies adopted by the council after the election were very much in accord with the Merseyside Structure Plan as approved by the Secretary of State, which made it clear that transport was an important part of the regeneration of the area.

It was not possible to say that the council had not exercised their discretion properly. There was nothing wrong in the council not considering alternatives so long as, having properly considered the single proposal, they came to the conclusion that it was a proper one to adopt. The fact that a proposal originated in a manifesto did not alter that.

What would be objectionable would be if a council adopted a proposal contained in a manifesto merely because the majority of the members of the council regarded themselves as committed to the implementation of that proposal and were determined to honour that commitment come what may.

In the present case it could not be said that the council had not considered the proposal afresh on its merits after the elections and no sinister inference could be drawn from the speed with which matters were dealt with. Furthermore it could not be said that the new policy was manifestly inconsistent with the duty which the council owed to its ratepayers.

In considering the delay in making the present application pending the outcome of the *GLC* case, bearing in mind that there were two different Acts involved, the delay could not be excused and relief would have been refused on that ground alone even if there had been merit on the other grounds relied on by the applicants. At the least the applicants should have warned the council of their intention to make the present application.

Solicitors: Paisner & Co; Mr C. K. Wilson, Liverpool.

In *Ruffle v Rogers (The Times*, February 13) the Liberal candidate's solicitors were Kenwright and Cox for Crosse and Crosse, Exeter.

# Supplementary benefit to be deducted from special damages

**Lincoln v Hayman and Another**

**Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Dunn and Sir David Cairns.**

[Judgment delivered February 12]

The Court of Appeal held that *supplementary benefit payments* of £6,887 received by a plaintiff pending the trial of his action for personal injuries should be deducted from an award of special damages made to him.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by the defendants, Mr Hubert Reginald Hayman and his employers, Bridge Haulage Ltd, from a decision of Judge Tibber who, sitting as a judge of the High Court, awarded the plaintiff, Mr Richard Thomas Lincoln, of Belmont Close, Springfield, Chelmsford, £60,138 damages in an action for personal injuries sustained in a collision which occurred in April, 1976, between two lorries driven respectively by the plaintiff and Mr Hayman.

The damages were reduced by their Lordships, who considered the judge's decision that supplementary benefit was not deductible.

Mr William Crowther, QC and Mr Roger Hetherington for the defendants; Mr Raymond Croxon for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, in a reserved judgment, said that it was said on behalf of the defendants that the judge was wrong not to deduct from the special damage the amount of supplementary benefit paid to the plaintiff pending trial. That raised a question of principle as to which there was no decision binding on the Court of Appeal.

In *Parsons v B N M Laboratories Ltd* ([1964] 1 QB 95), the Court of Appeal held that unemployment benefit was deductible. Despite the obiter dictum of Lord Reid in *Parry v Cleaver* ([1970] AC 1, 14), *Parsons* was binding on the Court of Appeal.

Could supplementary benefit be distinguished from unemployment benefit so that it should not be deducted from damages payable to a plaintiff?

Payments of supplementary benefit were made as of right to every person in Great Britain of or over the age of 16 whose resources were insufficient to meet his needs: see section 1 of the Supplementary Benefit Act 1976.

Similarly, a person who satisfied any of the three conditions laid down in the relevant section was entitled as of right to unemployment benefit: see section 14 of the Social Security Act 1975.

It was said by Mr Croxon, for the plaintiff, that the ratio of *Parsons* was that the defendant employers had contributed to the unemployment benefit, and that it was therefore inequitable that they should in effect have to pay twice over, whereas there was no contributory element in supplementary benefit except through the general incidence of taxation.

But in as much as unemployment benefit contained a contributory element making it more akin to insurance than supplementary benefit, it seemed to his Lordship to provide a distinction in favour of deducting supplementary benefit rather than unemployment benefit, and Mr Croxon had been unable to point to any distinction the other way.

Since *Parsons* was binding, his Lordship would hold that the supplementary benefit was deductible from the plaintiff's damages.

However, as the decision in *Parsons* had been questioned by Lord Reid in *Parry's* case and by inference by the Court of Appeal in *Nabi v British Leyland (UK) Ltd* ([1980] 1WLR 529) and by some textbook writers, the question should be considered on principle.

His Lordship referred to *National Insurance Co of New Zealand Ltd v Espagne* ((1961) 105 C L R 569) and said the question was: when the right to *supplementary benefit was conferred* did Parliament intend that a plaintiff should enjoy it in addition to payment of his damages?

The principle was clear. A plaintiff was entitled to compensation for the loss he had suffered by reason of a tort. No more and no less. He could not recover more than he had lost.

On the other hand, completely collateral benefits were to be left out of account. Whether benefits were or were not collateral depended on whether or not they were too remote, and in considering that question the court would always look at the realities.

Two types of benefit had generally been excluded: sums received under insurance policies since they were payable by reason of the plaintiff's contractual rights against the insurance company, and sums coming to him by benevolence because it was presumed that the benefactor intended that they should not be deducted.

Where, as in the present case, there was no indication in the statute as to the intention of Parliament, his Lordship asked whether the payment of supplementary benefit was so remote from the damage caused in the accident that it should not be taken into account.

The payments were made to the plaintiff because he was in need as a direct consequence of the injuries he suffered in the accident. They were made as of right, and if they were not deductible from his damages the plaintiff would *pro tanto* achieve double recovery, which was contrary to the basic principle of damages as compensation for loss actually suffered.

Moreover, if supplementary benefit was not deductible it would be in the interests of plaintiffs not to proceed expeditiously with their claims, so as to increase the element of double recovery.

Accordingly, the supplementary benefit *received by the* plaintiff should be deducted from his special damages, and, since he was two-thirds to blame, he should receive only one-third of the revised damages.

Lord Justice Waller and Sir David Cairns agreed.

Solicitors: Hall Clark; Gepp & Sons, Chelmsford.

European Law Report — Court of Justice of the European Communities

# Copyright law not trade restriction

**Polydor Ltd and RSO Records Inc., plaintiffs v Simons Records Ltd and Harlequin Records Shops Ltd, defendants**

**Case 270/80. Preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty on a reference by the Court of Appeal.**

**Before the President, Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars, and Judges G. Bosco, A. Touffait, O. Due, P. Pescatore, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keeffe, T. Koopmans, U. Everling, A. Chloros and F. Grevisse.**

**Advocate General: Madame S. Rozes.**

**Judgment given on February 9, 1982.**

RSO Records Inc owned the copyright of a record and a cassette "Spirits Having Flown" by the Bee Gees and Polydor Ltd were the sole United Kingdom licensees of that copyright. Simons Records Ltd imported into the United Kingdom and Harlequin Record Shops Ltd sold in the United Kingdom copies of the record which had been manufactured lawfully by the Portuguese licensees of RSO.

The plaintiffs commenced proceedings for infringement of *copyright seeking an injunction* and other relief and the Court of Appeal, after holding that the defendants had infringed the Copyright Act 1956, requested a preliminary ruling on the interpretation and enforceability of (A) the agreement of 22 July 1972 made between the EEC and Portugal and (B) implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2844/72 of the Council of 19 December 1972 upon which the defence to the action was based.

The provisions of the agreement with Portugal relied upon by Harlequin and Simons are Articles 14(2) and 23.

Article 14(2) says: "Quantitative restrictions on imports shall be abolished on 1 January 1973 and any measures having an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions on imports shall be abolished not later than 1 January 1975".

Article 23 says: "The agreement shall not preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of ... the protection of industrial and commercial property ... such prohibitions or restrictions must not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between the contracting parties".

Harlequin and Simons claim in particular (I) that following the judgment in Case 87/75 Bresciani (1976) ECR 129, Articles 14 and 23 *of the agreement* with Portugal have direct effect. (II) that the injunction sought is not "justified" within the meaning of Article 23 and constitutes "a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade".

In reply to the questions asked by the Court of Appeal, the Court of Justice stated that in its judgment in Case 119,75 (1976) ECR 1039, it had interpreted Articles 30 and 36 of the Treaty as meaning that the territorial protection afforded by national laws to industrial and commercial property may not have the effect of legitimizing the insulation of national markets and of leading to an artificial partitioning of the markets, but ruled as follows:

The enforcement by the proprietor or by persons entitled under him of copyright protected by the law of a member state against the importation and marketing of gramophone records lawfully manufactured and placed on the market in the Portuguese republic by licensees of the proprietor is justified on the ground of the protection of industrial and commercial property within the meaning of Article 23 of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Portuguese Republic of 22 July 1972 and therefore does not constitute a restriction on trade such as is prohibited by Article 14(2) of that agreement. Such enforcement does not constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between the Community and Portugal within the meaning of the said Article 23.

R. A. Morritt, QC, instructed by Joynson-Hicks and Co and assisted by I. van Bael and J-F. Bellis of the Brussels Bar, for the plaintiffs. A. Wilson of the English Bar, for the defendants, Robin Jacob of the English Bar for the United Kingdom Government, Jean Croux and Jacques Bourgeois, legal advisers, assisted by D. A. O. Edward, QC, of the Scots Bar, for the Commission.

# Discrimination in rail travel facilities

**Eileen Garland, appellant, v British Rail Engineering Ltd, respondents**

**Case 12/81. Preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty on a reference by the House of Lords**

**Before the President of the First Chamber, Judge G. Bosco, acting as *President*, and Judges A. Touffait, O. Due, P. Pescatore, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keeffe, T. Koopmans, A. Chloros and F. Grevisse.**

**Advocate General: Mr Verloren van Themaat.**

**Judgment given on February 9, 1982**

The appellant, Mrs Garland, is a married woman employed by the respondents. During the period of their employment all employees of British Rail Engineering enjoy certain valuable travel facilities which are also extended to their spouses and dependent children.

On retirement former employees, men and women, continue to enjoy travel facilities but *they are reduced in comparison* with those which they enjoyed during the period of their employment. However, although male employees continue to be granted facilities for themselves and for their wives and dependent children as well, female employees no longer have such facilities granted in respect of their families.

According to the House of Lords: "These facilities are not enjoyed by former employees as a matter of contractual right, but employees have a legitimate expectation that they will enjoy them after retirement and it would be difficult in practice for the respondents to withdraw them unilaterally" without the agreement of the trade unions of which its employees are members.

Mrs Garland commenced proceedings complaining that the respondents were discriminating against her contrary to the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975.

The issues of Community law were raised in the House in Lords which put the following questions to the court:

"1. Where an employer provides (although not bound to do so by contract) special travel facilities for former employees to enjoy after retirement which discriminate against former female employees in the manner described above, is this contrary to:

(A) *Article 119 of the EEC* Treaty?

(B) Article 1 of Council Directive No 75/117/EEC?

(C) Article 1 of Council Directive No 76/207/EEC?

"2. If the answer to questions 1(A), 1(B) or 1(C) is affirmative, is Article 119 or either of the said directives directly applicable in member states so as to confer enforceable Community rights upon individuals in the above circumstances?"

In its reply the Court of Justice stated (I) that in its judgment in Case 80/70 Defrenne (1971) ECR 445, at p451, it stated that the concept of pay contained in the second paragraph of Article 119 comprises any other consider*ation, whether in cash or in kind*, whether immediate or future, provided that the worker receives it, albeit indirectly, in respect of his employment from his employer. (II) It appears from a letter sent by the respondents to the trade unions that the special travel facilities granted after retirement must be considered to be an extension of the facilities granted during the period of employment.

It follows from those considerations that rail travel facilities such as those referred to by the House of Lords fulfil the criteria enabling them to be termed pay within the meaning of Article 119 of the EEC treaty.

The argument that the facilities are not related to a contractual obligation is immaterial. The legal nature of the facilities is not important for the purposes of the application of Article 119 provided that they are granted in respect of the employment.

The Court of Justice therefore ruled as follows:

1. Where an employer (although not bound to do so by contract) provides special travel facilities for former male employees to enjoy after their retirement this constitutes discrimination within the meaning of Article 119 against former female employees who do not receive the same facilities.

2. Where a national court is able, using the criteria of equal work and equal pay, without the operation of Community or national measures, to establish that the grant of special travel facilities solely to retired male employees represents discrimination based on difference of sex, the provisions of Article 119 of the Treaty apply directly to such a situation.

G. Carr of counsel for the appellant, A. Scrivener QC for the respondents, P. Scott QC for the United Kingdom and J. Forman, agent, for the Commission.

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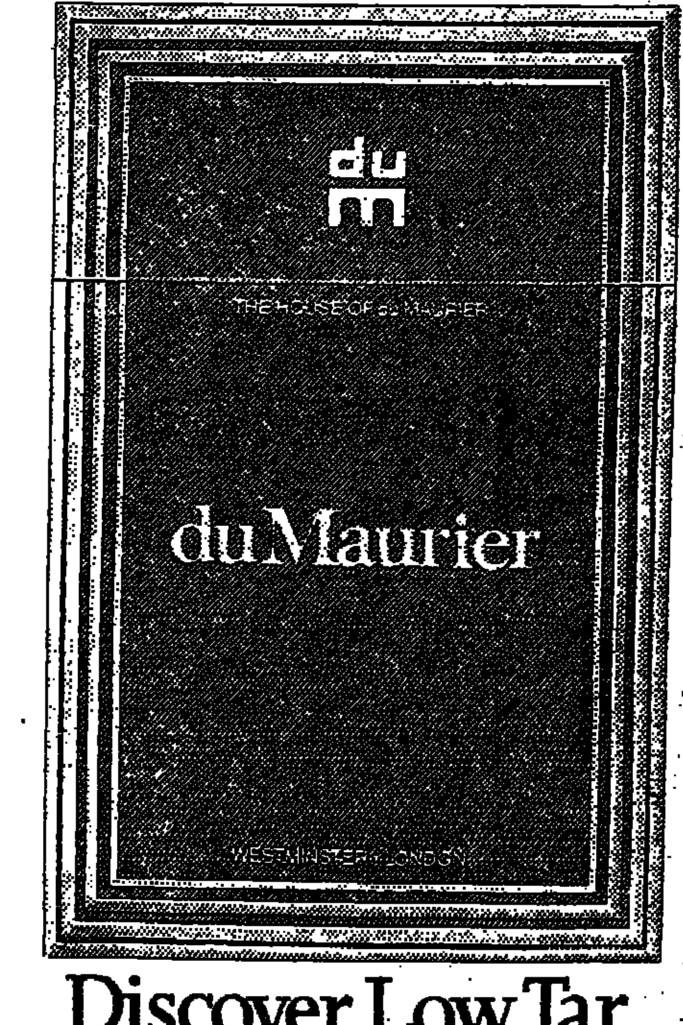
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LOW TAR Manufacturer's estimate

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THINK ABOUT THE HEALTH RISKS BEFORE SMOKING.

Management: disenchantment with the men

# Chairman Hill sends all his defeated men to Coventry

Jimmy Hill, chairman of Coventry City, is to take a stronger line in running his club. Angry at the manner of their 5—1 defeat by Notts County this week he criticized each player individually. "What I said is between them and me but I told them certain things in no uncertain terms", he said yesterday. "In future anyone who falls short of determination and effort will walk through my door. If a player displeases me he will find himself dealing with me instead of me biting my tongue as I have done in the past".

Mr Hill said he would not be influencing team selection. "I am not undermining Dave Sexton. I shall not be involved ahead of matches. I shall pass stronger opinions retrospectively." He said that as a result of his confronting the players Steve Hunt, whose transfer request was rejected by club directors before the match, would be staying "with the right attitude and not reluctantly".

Alex Naylor, chairman of Heart of Midlothian, has resigned after a boardroom squabble. A director of the Scottish first division club for eight years, he claimed that he had to take a stand over a bid for a player from Dundee United.

His resignation came in the middle of a turbulent week for Hearts, who lost to Forfar Athletic in the Scottish Cup on Saturday and on Monday appointed their player-coach, Alex MacDonald, as their new manager.

"I am not prepared to enter into any negotiations for the possible transfer of one of our most promising young players against the wishes of the manager," Mr Naylor said. "I do not see the sense of selling at a time when the market is low. The player concerned could be a Scottish international in two years and that would be the time to sell."

Bob Clark, a Wrexham director, has resigned because he can no longer support the policies of the board. He stressed that his departure had nothing to do with the position of the manager, Mel Sutton, who had done his best in difficult circumstances.

There had been speculation that Mr Clark, an accountant, was anxious over the club's worsening financial position. The bank overdraft is above £400,000 and the club are losing £3,000 a week.

Financial problems have forced Sunderland to pull out of a £225,000 deal for Jimmy Nicholl, the Manchester United defender and Northern Ireland player. He has been on loan to the struggling first division club for two months during which time Sunderland have paid United five match fees totalling £20,000.

Sunderland had hoped to finalize a permanent deal but were unable to raise the money. A disappointed Nicholl, who is likely to face England in next week's home international, returned to Old Trafford.

"We had hoped to help finance the deal by transferring Alan Brown to Newcastle but that fell through and we have had no other offers for any of the players I have made available", Alan Durban, the Sunderland manager, said. "I am bitterly disappointed. This is the worst I have felt during my career, both as a player and a manager."

Swansea City, who jumped to fourth place in the first division after Tuesday night's 2—0 victory over Liverpool, must do without a defender, Max Thompson, for the next two games—away to Sunderland on Saturday and to Arsenal the week after. He received a two-match ban from a Welsh FA disciplinary committee in Wrexham. He had collected 20 penalty points.

Billy Ronson, a Wrexham midfield player, was given a two-match suspension and will miss Saturday's visit to Charlton and Tuesday's trip to Rotherham. Ronson's clubmate, Wayne Cegielski, was banned for one match and will miss the home game a week on Saturday against Chelsea.

Billy Ashcroft, a Middlesbrough striker, who was taken to hospital during Tuesday's game at Arsenal after collapsing with chest pains, could be back in action at Stoke on Saturday. He had taken a blow on his chest in a match against Swansea City last Saturday.

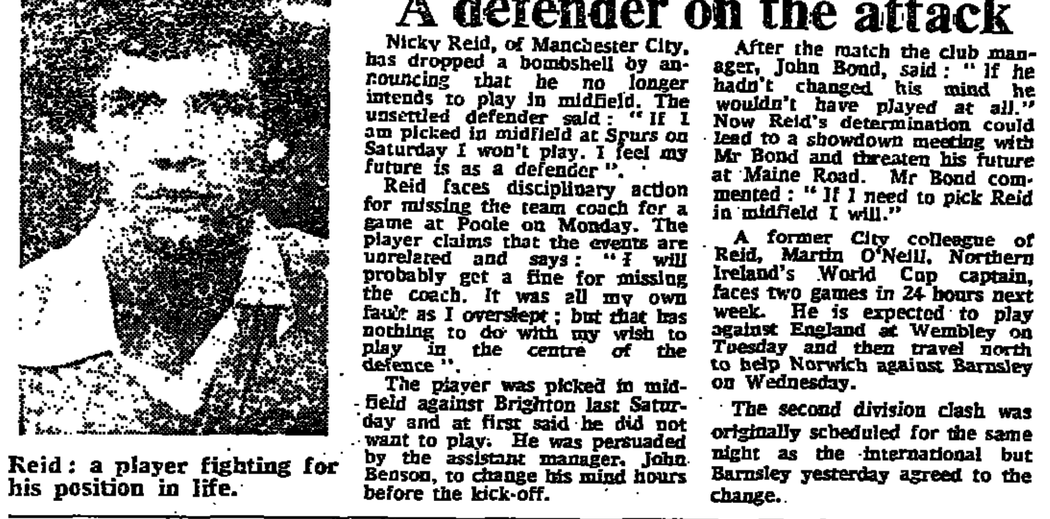
"It was like a dream", Alan Brazil, the Ipswich Town striker, said after he had scored five goals against Southampton. His first League treble was scored in five minutes during the first half and he struck twice more after the interval. Thus did he celebrate his recall to the Scotland squad.

Hill: the whole workforce on the boardroom carpet.

Men: disenchantment with the management



## A defender on the attack



Reid: a player fighting for his position in life.

Nicky Reid, of Manchester City, has dropped a bombshell by announcing that he no longer intends to play in midfield. The unsettled defender said: "If I am picked in midfield at Spurs on Saturday I won't play. I feel my future is as a defender".

Reid faces disciplinary action for missing the team coach for a game at Poole on Monday. The player claims that the events are unrelated and says: "I will probably get a fine for missing the coach. It was all my own fault as I overslept; but that has nothing to do with my wish to play in the centre of the defence".

The player was picked in midfield against Brighton last Saturday and at first said he did not want to play. He was persuaded by the assistant manager, John Benson, to change his mind hours before the kick-off.

After the match the club manager, John Bond, said: "If he hadn't changed his mind he wouldn't have played at all." Now Reid's determination could lead to a showdown meeting with Mr Bond and threaten his future at Maine Road. Mr Bond commented: "If I need to pick Reid in midfield I will."

A former City colleague of Reid, Martin O'Neill, Northern Ireland's World Cup captain, faces two games in 24 hours next week. He is expected to play against England at Wembley on Tuesday and then travel north to help Norwich against Barnsley on Wednesday.

The second division clash was originally scheduled for the same night as the international but Barnsley yesterday agreed to the change.

## Yesterday's results

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Orient 0, Arsenal 2; West Ham United 1, Oxford United 0.
ROME: Exhibition match: Roma 2, Poland 2.
SAO PAULO: Brazilian championship: First round: Sao Paulo 3, Flamengo 4.
CALCUTTA: Nehru Gold Cup Uruguay 1, Yugoslavia 0.

**Rugby Union**

COLLEGES CUP: Semi-final: Jordanhill 3, St Mary's, Twickenham 13.
SEETECH CUP: Final: Polytechnic of The South Bank 17, West London Institute of Higher Education 0.
SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Aberdeen 19, Stirling 4.
CLUB MATCH: Cambridge University 26, Trinity College, Dublin 0.
HOSPITALS CUP: Semi-finals: St Mary's 29, St Thomas's 3. Replay: London 7, Westminster 3.
HOCKEY: UAU 2, HA XI 1.

## Saunders set to take over today

Ron Saunders is set to take over as manager at Birmingham City in time for the St Andrew's derby against his former club, Aston Villa, on Saturday. Birmingham announced yesterday that there would be a press conference this morning at which Mr Saunders would be present.

Birmingham dismissed Jim Smith as manager on Monday. Mr Saunders left Aston Villa nine days ago complaining bitterly of his treatment by the board, after leading Villa to their first championship for 71 years.

Keith Coombs, the Birmingham chairman, said yesterday: "We are certainly not saying there will be a commitment tomorrow for Mr Saunders to be our manager because we must not prejudge matters. But we are optimistic from our discussions with him that there will be a successful outcome".

Birmingham are struggling in the first division relegation zone.

● Stoke City have appointed their former player, Bill Asprey, aged 45 as assistant to their manager Richie Barker.

## FA lift survival chance

Football Association officials yesterday agreed to a 60p in the pound pay-off from Bristol City, which lifted the club's chances of survival. The FA and Aston Villa, who won at Ashton Gate in a fourth round cup tie last month, were both owed £9,300 by the third division club.

Other unsecured creditors included the former manager, Alan Dicks, and all have been warned that unless they accepted the terms of the moratorium they could receive as little as 7p in the pound. That was the estimated return if the club was forced into liquidation.

As it is, Newcastle United and the Swedish club, Malmö, owed a total of £143,000 for Mick Harford and Jan Moller respectively, plus the likes of Villa and the FA, could collect more than 60p in the pound. The precise amount that each creditor will be awarded depends on the success of a £1m share issue to be launched early next month.

The FA secretary, Ted Croker, admitted: "It's a question of survival and a moratorium at that rate is better than liquidation".

The creditors have set up a five-man committee to fix the price at which the ground is to be sold from Bristol City Football Club to its new subsidiary, Bristol City (1982) Ltd. That sale would provide the bulk of the compensation for the creditors' final pay-off.

● Ken Warne, financial director of the fourth division club, Darlington, which is on the brink of financial ruin with £95,000 debts, told a public meeting on Tuesday night that the club expected to lose another £59,000 if it survived until the end of the season.

● Another fourth division club, Hereford United, are the latest club to fly distress signals. On Tuesday night the chairman, Peter Hill, said: "Things have come to a head and we are having to take drastic measures to ensure we survive the next few months. The board are working on a survival package and if things work out we should emerge much stronger financially."

● Brazil will spend an estimated $4m on preparing its team for the World Cup, Medrano Dias, head of the Brazilian Football Confederation, said yesterday.

## Cosmos coach is sacked

Hennes Weisweiler, the West German coach, has bene sacked by New York Cosmos, the club spokesman, Marc Brickley, said in New York last night. He "will not return in 1982 as coach. There is a divergence of views as far as the immediate future of the Cosmos is concerned", he said. Reasons for the dismissal would be announced later.

● South China, the former local league champions, have terminated the contract of their West German coach Manfred Höner after a humiliating 2—0 defeat at the hands of up-and-coming Bulova. Mr Höner, who has been in Hongkong for five months on a two-year contract, reached an undisclosed settlement with the club.

● Former World Cup captain Franz Beckenbauer will work for West Germany's biggest-selling newspaper, *Bild Zeitung*, when he retires from soccer at the end of the season.

Beckenbaur, 36, capped 103 times, led Germany to victory in the 1974 World Cup,

Rugby Union

In the triple crown battle in Dublin Scotland face Irish fire and precedent of history

## Following up in the tradition of Kelso

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

There was much rejoicing at Kelso in December when Roger Baird played on Scotland's wing against Australia and so became their first international player in 20 years. Now they have another cap to celebrate with the selection of their flanker, Eric Paxton, to replace the injured David Leslie against Ireland in Dublin on Saturday.

There were two occasions in the early sixties when Kelso supplied both flankers—Ken Smith and Charlie Stewart—to the Scottish side. Smith won 18 caps, played four internationals for the Lions in 1959 and returned to New Zealand last summer as manager of Scotland's tour. Long before his time there was another renowned Kelso and Scottish flanker, Jimmy Graham, who was a member of the Barbarians team which won the Middlesex Sevens.

So Eric Paxton, a husky six-footer, 14 stones plus, follows the Kelso tradition. I am assured that though he may not win all the prizes for tactical finesse, this 24-year-old agricultural engineer will be not in the least overawed by the occasion at Lansdowne Road.

There will be widespread sympathy for Leslie, his fellow borderer from Gala, whose broken leg is now encased in plaster for eight weeks. His participation in Scotland's tour of Australia is now in some jeopardy. But for the injuries which have dogged his rugby career, he might have come close to doubling his total of 20 international appearances, and thus to being installed as the most capped of all Scottish flankers.

Leslie won five of his early caps as a no 8, and it is significant that he still plays regularly in that position for Gala, who appreciate the control and drive he brings to the rear of their scrummage. But as a flanker for Scotland he is regarded as a forward in world class—a reputation with which Gareth Davies, among others, might not feel disposed to disagree.

When Scotland beat Wales so decisively at Murrayfield last season, Leslie put Davies under some intensive pressure. It is thought now that Jim Calder may take over the tailgunner's job in Dublin.

Leslie is one of a small band who have represented three Scottish districts. In his days with Dundee High School FP he played for North and Midlands, in those with West of Scotland for Glasgow. Now, as an architect in Gala, he turns out for the South.

He captained Scotland in a couple of matches on last year's tour of New Zealand, but has yet to be invited to lead the national pack. Such a role should suit a man who is said to exude a confident, not to say arrogant, aura in the dressing room and on the field, and to combine the thoughts of a shrewd tactician with the attitudes of a kamikazi pilot.

### Dodge fit for Paris

Paul Dodge, the Leicester centre, passed a fitness test on his injured hamstring yesterday and will play for England against France in Paris on Saturday.

## Fates are propitious for the men in green

By David Hands

If you believe in omens—and I am sure the Irish do—then the fates are smiling on Ireland as they prepare for the triple crown encounter with Scotland at Lansdowne Road on Saturday. When they last won the mythical crown—in successive seasons, 1948 and 1949—each time they began with a disaster and each time they were captained by a hooker.

In the 1947-48 season, they lost, somewhat ingloriously, to Bill McLean's Australians but did not lose again in a season when Karl Mullen, of Old Belvedere, replaced Ernie Strathdee, the Queen's University scrum half, as the Irish captain. Mullen was at the helm the next season when Ireland began in defeat against France yet won two away matches to lift the crown.

The parallel now is that Ireland, having lost to Tony Shaw's Australians, are unbeaten in the international championship and are led by Ciaran Fitzgerald, the hooker who took over in mid-season from Fergus Slattery.

Mullen, now 54 and a respected doctor in Dublin, sees remarkable similarities in the XVs which he led and that which will meet Scotland on Saturday. In particular, both eras have produced an outstanding back row and a stand-off of genius, added to a degree of discipline for which Irish teams have not always been noted.

"Our's was a very committed team," Mullen said. "You rarely get circumstances in which every man is committed for the team rather than for himself, particularly when you have a team including brilliant individuals, With that kind of team they usually play above the norm and Kyle was a marvellous help, a true genius."

For Jack Kyle, capped 46 times by Ireland and, like Mullen and seven other members of the triple crown team, a British Lion in Australia and New Zealand in 1950, now read Seamus Oliver Campbell, about to win his fourteenth cap and a Lion in South Africa in 1980. Mullen observed that both Kyle and Campbell take the ball shallow, leaving their options open all the time.

Both men could play the running or kicking game and both have the important backing of good goal-kicking; in the case of the present team it is provided by Campbell himself. In the case of Kyle he had in George Norton a full back who kicked 26 of his side's 41 points in 1948-49.

"Norton rarely missed a kick within his distance", Mullen said, "and this present team is much the same. Fitzgerald, too, seems to have the right attitude to motivate his team; he is a very direct personality, very well-organized."

Comparisons are harder to draw between units as opposed to individuals, particularly since roles have changed in defensive organization, but the back-row trio of 1949, McCarthy, O'Brien and McKay, must have been a fearsome sight, blessed with such speed as breakaways.

Perhaps, the key to success, in 1949 and now, however, is the extent to which both sides are committed to success. The Irish, such good tourists, have so often failed to fulfil their potential at home; perhaps they do need a disaster to put them in the mood.

## Cambridge in complete control

By John Clemison

**Cambridge Univ 26 Dublin Univ 0**

Two tries by Cooke and one each by Hampel and Taylor took Cambridge University to a resounding victory over Dublin University at Grange Road yesterday.

Dublin must surely have fancied their chances of beating Cambridge before the game. Not only had they held a powerful Oxford University side to 15—12 on Saturday, but Cambridge, currently following a policy of preferring both players who are returning to their colleges next season, were not at all their full strength.

O'Kelly provided not only the bulk of Dublin's lineout ball by switching his position and beating in turn Attfield, Biddell, Allchurch and Lillington to the ball, but he showed in the second half that he was prepared to carry the banner for the weary threequarters too. He had to do so because Dublin were being beaten at half-back. Egan, who had done so well against Oxford, was feeling the effects of two hard games and Cruess-Callaghan kept kicking the ball too late and so giving Cambridge the chance to counter attack. Cambridge were six-nil up within 15 minutes, through two penalty goals by Hoskin and were looking good value.

As halftime approached, Cambridge's forward power was starting to tell. Allchurch took the ball from the base of the scrum 15 metres out and sent a long pass to Cooke for the wing's first try. Shortly afterwards a fine combined movement between Hoskin and Cooke brought a spectacular try to Hampel, Hasking converting.

After the break, Cambridge added a try by Taylor and a second by Cooke which Breddy converted.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: A K R Hampel (Marlborough and Downing), B-O Roxburgh (Blundells and Sidney Sussex), M F Hignell (Archbishop Holgate York and Fitzwilliam), M K Hoskin (Marling and St Catharine's), *S J Cooke (Stonyhurst and Magdalene), M P Breddy (Cheltenham GS and Fitzwilliam), R P Sanders (King Edward VI Macclesfield and Queens), *C J Kingston (Durham and Magdalene; captain, G S Steele-Bodger (Rugby and Selwyn), W F Bailey (Lancaster RGS and Fitzwilliam), S P Attfield (Windsor GS and St John's), *C W Biddell (Christs Hospital and Magdalene), *T J Allchurch (Abbey HS and Downing), D M Taylor (Reeds and Magdalene), *P M Lillington (Fettes and Magdalene).

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY: J Huggard, N Melchette, J Garvey, J McEntee, A Macfarland, C Cruess-Callaghan, K Egan, J Curran, L Macken, L Booth, I Duffy, C O'Kelly captain, M Ryan (rep P O'Loughan), J Reid, D Fitzgerald.

Referee: R M Glass (London Society).

*a Blue.

## St Mary's move on to sixth final in row

By Gordon Allan

**St Mary's 29 St Thomas's 3**

St Mary's, holders of the Hospitals Cup for the past four years, reached their sixth consecutive final when they beat St Thomas's at Rosslyn Park yesterday by two goals, three penalty goals and two tries to a penalty. As a matter of record, St Mary's also reached six finals in a row in the 1930s and won them all.

Yesterday was a sort of landmark for St Thomas's too. The last time they got as far as this in the competition was 1966 and the last time they won the Cup was 1964. Considering their distinguished past, their lack of success for so long has been strange.

They played much better against St Mary's than the score suggests. Skilfully backed up by Hussell, a London Welsh under 21 scrum half, their forwards held their ground, and everybody tackled hard. Where they fell down was in attack. St Mary's were more fluent and confident with the ball in their hands, and more imaginative in making it work, especially in broken play.

Murphy gave St Thomas's the lead with a penalty from near touch and Greenhalge, playing on his home patch, replied with one from a similar position. Murphy's kicking has been a big influence for St Thomas's this season. Harvey and Thompson scored tries just before half time, Harvey when Waldron, making his only discernable mistake of the afternoon, fumbled a kick by Greenhalge, and Thompson when Miles made the extra centre in a flowing three quarter movement.

In the second half, Greenhalge kicked two penalties and, just before the end, converted tries by Patterson-Brown and Sampson.

ST MARY'S: J Miles, A Thompson, M Greenhalge, R Harvey, S Wright, M Dixon (captain), R Paige, M Preskey, E Lewis, P Enevoldsen, M Walsh, P Sampson, C Healey, A Wakefield, S Patterson-Brown.

ST THOMAS'S: J Waldron, S Morris, D Newington, I Nugent, P Hughes, P Murphy, C Hussell, A Scott, M Sibbering, D Roberts, A Moody (captain), J Gibbs, G O'Sullivan, P Chumas, S Macklin.

Referee: A Trigg (London).

## Westminster win on the stroke of time

By Peter Marson

**Westminster 7 The London 3**

Westminster Hospital's triumph by a dropped goal and a try to a penalty goal on St Mary's ground at Teddington yesterday takes them into the final of the Hospitals Cup competition to be played at Roehampton on March 10, when they will meet the holders, St Mary's.

It had been a meritorious victory, standing as it did at the end of a long, arduous trail of close on three hours, where Macaulay's two dropped goals stood against Lammiman's two penalty goals in the first match last week, and Macaulay's dropped goal against Lammiman's penalty goal in the replay yesterday, before Brown, on the stroke of no side, scored the try which mattered most.

Both hospitals leaned heavily on the skill and experience of their stand-off halves, the Harlequin Macaulay, and the London Irishman Condon, and the attacking and defensive kicking of these two was constantly brought into play.

A fine spirit and great endeavour has always been a characteristic—a tradition even—in hospitals Cup rugby, and at the conclusion yesterday it was interesting to hear Roger Quittenton, who had refereed both contests, pay tribute to the players' sportsmanlike behaviour. Mr Quittenton likened their commitment to something like that of players locked in an international.

It was bitterly cold and an icy wind played tricks with the ball when the place kickers aimed for goal. Lammiman found the target after a quarter of an hour and midway through the second half Macaulay dropped his goal.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL: P Greenway; P Pritchard, C Hammersley, P Sharples (captain), A Bunting, J Macaulay, J Brown, R Hannam, V Nichols, C Wilson; P Davies, R Thomas, R Bolton (rep W Knibb), A Stephenson; R McNabb.

THE LONDON: M Benson; R Holman, W Barker, C Lammiman (captain) M Gibbon (rep C Long); H Condon, C Roome, R Kerr, D Gussen (rep A Reader), A Murday, T Briggs, I Basnett, R Baker, R Hughes; A de Belder.

Referee: R C Quittenton (London).

## Ackerman puts the boot to Jordanhill

By Steve Elliott

**Jordanhill 3, St Mary's, Twickenham 13**

The semi-final of the British Colleges Cup, held at Chester College yesterday, ended in convincing victory for St Mary's, Twickenham, whose Welsh international wing, Ackermann, kicked with great power and precision from the stand-off position.

St Mary's, scoring the only try of the match, added three penalties against Jordanhill's one and generally were the better organized side, despite the admirable aid given to Jordanhill by their distinguished coach, Bill Dickinson. But Jordanhill do not regularly play as a college team and this was apparent; plenty of individual talent had not quite coalesced into a convincing whole.

The best attacking back on the field was the St Mary's full back, Stratton, who timed his runs precisely, as well as showing a fine turn of foot. Perhaps the best moment of rugby in a dour and scrappy contest was Rafferty's superb second-half tackle on Stratton, which prevented a certain try.

McCarthy's first successful penalty was his fourth attempt but a penetrating run by McAuslan followed, one of the few opportunities he got in the match. When he was checked, a St Mary's man killed the ruck and Steel kicked the penalty. As the second half developed St Mary's transformed their pressure into points when Chaumeton kicked two further penalties.

St Mary's try followed a massively hoisted kick by Ackermann. The ball was allowed to bounce and Kelly collected it to score too wide out on the right for a conversion but that was clearly the end of any realistic hopes of victory entertained by Jordanhill.

ST MARY'S COLLEGE, TWICKENHAM: G Stratton; P Sweeney, J Gaffney, J Nee, A McCarthy; R Ackermann, N Woodhouse; M King, R Burton, K John, S Marty, N Chaumeton, C Kelly, P Buckton, R Walters.

JORDANHILL COLLEGE: G Steel; B Simmons; C Spence, S McAuslan, S Lang; G McNab, R Hurst; E Irquhart, D Graham, S Baird, D McNab, G Kennedy, D Clark, K Rafferty, G Marshall.

Referee: B A Riley (Liverpool).

Rugby League

## Square ring ambitions for forward

Howard Thomas, the Salford rugby league player, wants to become Britain's heavyweight boxing champion. He is already training for his first professional fight early next month, after being spotted on the rugby field as a likely future champion by Manchester boxing promoter, Brian Robinson.

Six feet four inches tall, Thomas, who signed for Salford last season from London Welsh, believes the field is wide open for a new British heavyweight contender.

"I feel that I have something to offer the sport and I have decided to give it my best shot. But this does not mean I'm quitting rugby league—at the moment there is no reason why I can't take part in both sports", he said.

"My Salford team mates joke about me becoming a boxer, but my manager believes I have potential and as far as I am concerned the sky is the limit."

Thomas, aged 23, is not worried about opposition players giving him extra trouble now he's become a boxer. "Rugby league players are hard guys and they'll only respect me for my efforts on the field and I certainly will not be looking to practise any boxing skills on the rugby field", he said.

Fulham forward and martial arts expert, Martin Herdman, has also taken to professional boxing.

● Plans to establish a rugby league club at Preston, sharing the Deepdale soccer ground with Preston North End, have gone a stage further, with exploratory meetings between a consortium, headed by ex-Blackpool Borough director Deryk Brown, and Preston North End directors Barney Campbell and Ted Griffiths.

Although there are to be more meetings it is doubtful if the scheme will be far enough forward for an application to join the rugby league next season, before the March 31 deadline.

● Andy Gregory, the Widnes scrum half, has been given until tomorrow to prove his fitness, otherwise he will be withdrawn from the Great Britain under-24 side to meet France at Tonneins on Sunday. He is under treatment for a knee injury suffered in his club's Rugby League Challenge Cup tie at Cardiff last Sunday.

● Bramley Rugby League club have placed Dave Bullough, their centre three quarter, on the transfer list at his own request at £8,000. Bullough, who joined them six months ago, has found travelling from his Lancashire home too big a problem.

## Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Third round: Bognor Regis Town v Hasting United (Waterlooville). Replay: Lewes v Crawley.
SCHOOL MATCH: ESFA under-19 trophy: Lincolnshire v Nottinghamshire (Boston, 2.30).
RACKETS: Noel Bruce Cup (Queen's Club, West Kensington).



Nordic skiing

## Gold medallists withdraw

Oslo, February 17—Two Olympic gold medallists, Raisa Smetanina of the Soviety Union and Barbara Petzold (East Germany), have pulled out of the first cross-country race of the World Nordic Ski Championships. Miss Smetania, favourite for the women's 10km race which is due to open the championships, has been recovering from a heavy cold and missed three days of training. Miss Petzold has been in poor form recently and was not included in the East German team.

The withdrawal of the two medallists weakened the start of the championships, in which more than 300 skiers from 29 countries are expected to compete over a 10-day period. Miss Smetanina won the gold medal in the 10km race at Lake Placid in 1980, Miss Petzold won the 5km race.

Hopes immediately rose for the Norwegians, who have never yet won a women's gold medal in either the Olympics or the world championships. They have Berit Aunli, aged 25, who has won 11 the highly rated 20-year-old, Brit Petterson. Dag Kaas, the Norwegian coach, said he could see only two serious overseas challengers left—Kvetoslava Jeriova, the Olympic bronze medallist from Czechoslovakia, and Hikka Riihivuori, the experienced 29-year-old Finn.

Both have been drawn in the last three of the 60 starters for Friday's race. Only Shirley Firth (Canada) was drawn to go after them. Norway, who last staged the world championships in 1966, hope for a good haul of medals.

Competitors trained in bright sunshine today on the famed Holmenkollen mountain, which looks down on the city of Oslo and the fjord beyond. The opening ceremony is tomorrow and the competition starts on Friday.

Hockey

## Youth side lose no caste in defeat

By Sydney Friskin

**UAU 2 HA XI 1**

A youthful side, representing the Hockey Association XI, made a fine impression on a cold afternoon at Crystal Palace yesterday, although they lost their annual match to the Universities Athletic Union. All three goals were scored in a more lively second half.

The basic skills of the HA side were generally good and they were able to match the UAU for speed and style. The more experienced UAU side, however, combined a little better with Lillyman and Clift usually on hand to lead them in the right direction.

The UAU went ahead, on a wet Astroturf pitch, in the fifth minute after the interval with Hunt chasing a pass from the right by Lait to score with an angular shot which hit a defender's stick and just crossed the line.

In the 13th minute of this period, the HA equalized from a short corner, Daubeney switching the ball cleverly to the left for Welch to score with a scoop high into the net. The winning goal came five minutes later from a penalty stroke converted by Lillyman.

UAU: C Ashcroft (UMIST), N Menzies (Southampton), R Lait (Manchester), J Podd (Reading), M French (Newcastle), P Shuttleworth (Durham), H Moore (Loughborough), M Hunt (Birmingham), R Hurry (Liverpool), R Clift (Nottingham), S Lillyman (Loughborough).

HA XI: I Blundell (Maidenhead); D Byas (Welton), M Luffman (Trojans), T Rothwell (Appleton Hall HS), G Daubeney (Richmond), J Shaw (Salisbury), D Knott (Loughborough U), J Royce (Chester College), M Grimley (Crewe Alsager Coll), C Maskery (Loughborough U), R Welch (Harborne).

Umpires: Bawa Singh (Midlands), M Sandells (E Counties).

Badminton

## Scots make changes in winning side

By Iain Mackenzie

Scotland have made three changes to the side which beat Holland 4—3 in The Netherlands last week for the annual international against Ireland in Dublin today. The result should still be in Scotland's favour; they have beaten Ireland every year since 1969.

Because of the need to find the strongest possible team for the the European championships in Stuttgart in April and the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane later this year, the selectors have deliberately dropped three of the side successful in Holland and reintroduced Alex White, David Shaylor and Christine Heatly.

With the European event in mind, Miss Heatley's performance with Billy Gilliland in the mixed doubles will be most closely watched. Gilliland and Linda Gardner were badly beaten by Rob and Marjan Ridder in the mixed doubles in Holland and a sound partnership is important if, as the Scots hope, after Stuttgart, they are to be upgraded to fourth in the European ranking behind Denmark, England and Sweden.

None of the selectors have been able to travel to Dublin because of extreme shortage of funds in the Scottish Badminton Union's bank account, but the coach, Allan Campbell, who was almost prevented from going to Holland for the same reason, will be able to suggest names for Stuttgart.

Eight players will compete in West Germany and six in Brisbane; probably the same ones with the exception of Gilliland and Dan Travers who are ineligible for the Games.

## For the record

### Tennis

KUALA LUMPUR: Asian Cup: Quarter-finals: China beat Singapore, 5—0; S Korea beat Malaysia, 3—0.
NASHVILLE: Avon Futures women's tournament: First round: J Harrington beat B Rossi (Italy), 6—3, 6—1; M Skuhesha (Czechoslovakia) beat H Stachenowa (Switzerland), 6—2, 6—4; K Steinmetz beat B Bramlott, 6—0, 6—2.
HOUSTON: Women's tournament: First round: S Baker (GB) beat B J King, 6—2, 6—1; B Bunge (Switzerland) beat L Antonopilis, 6—3, 6—0; M L Platek beat P Medrado (Brazil), 6—3, 6—2.
PALM SPRINGS: Grand Prix tournament: First round: V Amaya beat B Gottfried, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2; P Dent (Australia) beat M Edmondson (Australia), 6—2, 6—0; I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat S Davis, 6—1, 6—3; R Tanner beat J Brown, 7—5, 6—3; E Dibbs beat S Krulevitz, 6—1, 7—5; H Pfister beat N Saviano, 7—5, 6—7, 6—2; T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat P Fleming, 7—6, 7—5; E Teltscher beat B Nichols, 6—1, 6—0.

### Cresta Run

ST MORITZ: George Prade Cup: 1, C Dardano (Italy) HCap 5.40 net 165.88; 2, M Robel (Switzerland) 4.90, 165.97; 3, I Scotti (Switzerland) 4.40, 166.00; 4, J Andres (Switzerland) 7.50, 166.10; 5, Lord Burghersh (GB) 5.80, 166.67.

### Basketball

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Semi-final, first leg: Real Madrid beat Sinudyne Bologna, 79-78.
EUROPEAN CUP: Semi-final round: Partizan Belgrade (Yugoslavia) beat Squibb Cantu (Italy), 104-89.

### Cycling

MILAN: Six-day race: Placings after four days: 1, M. Argentin and A. Bincoletto, 138 points; 2, G. Saronni and R. Pijner (Netherlands), 108; 3, W. Peffger and A. Fritz (WG), 65.

### Hockey

BOMBAY: Junior international: India 2, Pakistan 2.
UNITED HOSPITALS semi-final at Cobham: Westminster Hospital 2, Middlesex Hospital 0.

### Tuesday's results

**FA Cup**
**Fifth round replay**
Orient (0) 0 C Palace (1) 1
10,067 Smillie

**First division**
Arsenal (0) 1 Mid'sbr'gh (0) 0
Rix 13,738
Bir'ham C (1) 2 Sunderland (0) 0
Van Mierlo, Worthington 10,776
Coventry C (1) 1 Notts Co (3) 5
Hateley Goodwin, Harkouk, Mair, Christie, Chiedozie 10,023
Ipswich T (3) 5 S'thampton (1) 2
Brazil (5) Puckett, Keegan 20,564
Swansea C (0) 2 Liverpool (0) 0
L James, Curtis 23,604
Wolves (0) 0 Nottingm F (0) 0
11,195

**Second division**
Blackburn (0) 2 QP Rangers (0) 1
Stonehouse, Brotherston 6,484
Oldham (1) 2 Norwich (0) 0
Wylde, Keegan 5,383
Rotherham (1) 3 Shrewsbury (0) 0
Fern 2, Hughes 7,497
Sheffield W (0) 0 Bolton (0) 1
16,585 Foster

**Third division**
Walsall (0) 1 Huddersfld (0) 1
Waddington Austin 3,362

**League Group Cup**
**Semi-final**
Wimbledon (2) 5 Burnley (0) 0
Lazarus (2), Hodges, Blocnol, Joseph 1,367
Winners play Grimsby in final.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington 1, Frickley 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup, semi finals, first leg: Dorchester 1, Wealdstone 3; Gloucester 0, Aylesbury 0. Midland division: Bromsgrove 0, Merthyr Tydfil 0; Corby 5, Redditch 1; Stourbridge 0, Wellingborough C. Southern division: Basingstoke 2, Chelmsford 1; Canterbury 1, Hounslow 6; Thanet 2, Ashford 3.
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Spalding 2, Sutton 1.
RUGBY UNION: Club matches, Cheltenham 12, Coventry 47; Neath 19, Pontypridd 13; Penarth 4, Maesteg 21.
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Hull 25, York 16.

## Latest European snow reports

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | Piste | Conditions Off Piste | Runs to resort | Weather (5 pm) | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davos | 130 | 240 | Good | Varied | Good | Cloud | 6 |
| Excellent piste skiing | | | | | | | |
| Niederau | 60 | 200 | Fair | Varied | Fair | Fine | 8 |
| Warm weather, slushy runs | | | | | | | |
| Saas-Fee | 50 | 160 | Fair | Heavy | Poor | Cloud | -2 |
| Snowing on upper slopes | | | | | | | |
| St Moritz | 70 | 100 | Good | Heavy | Fair | Cloud | 1 |
| Good skiing on upper slopes | | | | | | | |
| Sauze d'Oulux | 30 | 90 | Good | Varied | Good | Snow | -1 |
| New snow, some icy patches on lower slopes | | | | | | | |
| Verbier | 60 | 240 | Good | Varied | Good | Fine | 0 |
| Good skiing on piste | | | | | | | |
| Villars | 10 | 115 | Fair | Varied | Fair | Cloud | 8 |
| Slush on lower slopes | | | | | | | |
| Wengen | 40 | 120 | Good | Varied | Fair | Fine | 4 |
| Skiing remains very good | | | | | | | |

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:

**AUSTRIA**

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | State of Piste | Weather | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alpbach | 50 | 170 | — | | -2 |
| Axamer-Lisum | — | 95 | — | | -3 |
| Badgastein | 30 | 180 | — | | -2 |
| Hochsölden | 30 | 200 | — | | -2 |
| Igls | 20 | 90 | — | | -4 |
| Ischgl | 140 | 280 | — | | -2 |
| Lech | 190 | 290 | — | | 2 |
| Lermoss | 70 | 340 | — | | -4 |
| Lienz | 10 | 70 | — | | -9 |
| Mayrhofen | 10 | 95 | — | | -3 |
| Mitterndorf | 95 | 350 | — | | -4 |
| Obergurgl | 150 | 210 | — | | -2 |
| Obertauern | 210 | 250 | — | | -5 |
| Saalbach | 85 | 220 | — | | -4 |
| Schruns | 30 | 300 | — | | -5 |
| Serfaus | 80 | 250 | — | | -3 |
| Söll | 80 | 150 | — | | -3 |
| Wildschönau | — | 200 | — | | -5 |
| Zürs | 190 | 390 | — | | -1 |

**ITALY**

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U |
|---|---|---|
| Obolone | 50 | 140 |
| Bardonecchia | 60 | 160 |
| Bormio | 60 | 100 |
| Canazei | 30 | 80 |
| Cervinia | 105 | 310 |
| Claviere | 70 | 100 |
| Cortina | 20 | 70 |
| Courmayeur | 115 | 275 |
| Macugnaga | 30 | 320 |
| Madesimo | 55 | 170 |
| Madonna di C | 70 | 200 |
| Ortisei | 20 | 70 |
| San Martino | 40 | 100 |
| Selva | 20 | 70 |
| Sestriere | 70 | 90 |
| Vipiteno | 0 | 90 |

**NORWAY**

| | Depth L | Depth U | State | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finse | — | 150 | Good | -12 |
| Geilo | — | 80 | Good | -9 |
| Lillehammer | — | 115 | Good | -4 |
| Norefjell | — | 115 | Good | -3 |
| Oslo | — | 70 | Good | -10 |
| Rjukan | — | 70 | Hard | -6 |
| Voss | — | 135 | Good | 1 |

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Main runs, a few complete but narrow; hard packed snow with icy patches; lower slopes, very little hard-packed snow; vertical runs, 1,400ft; access roads, clear, snow level, 2,200ft. Glenshee: Main runs, none complete, snow cover patchy; lower slopes, very little snow; vertical runs, 300ft; access roads, clear; snow level, 2,000ft. Glencoe: Main runs and lower slopes, all complete, hard-packed snow with icy patches; vertical runs, 1,100ft; access roads, clear; snow level, 2,000ft. Lecht: Main runs, only one high level run complete, all others broken, surface icy; lower slopes, no complete runs, snow cover patchy; vertical runs, 600ft; access roads, clear; snow level, 3,000ft.



Auron, France, Feb 11.—Twenty-two countries have officially entered the first world junior Alpine skiing championships here from February 27 to March 7.

Cricket

# Ranatunge makes mark on Sri Lanka's great day

From Richard Streeton
Colombo, Feb 17

Sri Lanka made a good recovery from a poor start in their inaugural Test match here today. England had them reeling at 34 for four but by the close Sri Lanka were 183 for eight. Sri Lanka might not win this game but a historic occasion is not going to be an embarrassment.

An innings of 54 by the young left hander Ranatunge, whose composure and strokeplay came close to sending onlookers into raptures, together with a dour an efficient 64 not out from Madugalle, was responsible for ensuring that England did not have things their own way. Willis and Botham, from the same end, both took wickets in successive overs in the morning period; Underwood later obtained turn and lift as he claimed four wickets on a pitch whose lasting properties must be in doubt.

As feared in this age of radio and television, quite apart from economic factors, there were only some 10,000 people present in the ground to watch the opening day, although the listening and viewing figures would be significant. After the presentations, national anthems and release o multi-coloured balloons, a fascinating day's play ensued. Madugalle, who is 22, showed his prowess last week at Kandy with a disciplined hundred and is clearly going to be an important figure for his country in the years ahead. Only 15 other players, 11 of them from India or Pakistan, have played in a Test match at a younger age than Ranatunge at 18 years 78 days and he made an indelible mark on the day's events.

The honour of scoring Sri Lanka's first run in Test cricket went to Warnapura, their captain, who steered Willis's fifth ball through the slips for a single. Warnapura surprised some people by choosing to bat; Fletcher's intention, if he won the toss, was to put Sri Lanka in. The pitch was still damp from its preparation and, even after it dried out, there was always some bounce to be gained, not least by Willis and later by Underwood. England, as expected, left out Gatting; the all-rounder Ranasinghe was the unlucky Sri Lankan.

Sri Lanka's poor start mostly owed as much to their own mistakes as it did to either the England bowlers or the vagaries of the pitch. Warnapura received an awkward ball from Willis that lifted and it lobbed off his glove to fifth slip. Dias hooked a shade early on the slow turf and Cook at forward short leg held a smart catch with an outstretched right hand.

As on Sunday, Wettimuny looked a well organized defensive player for 90 minutes before he changed character and paid the penalty, mishooking a lifting ball from Botham. Mendis played the first authentic stroke of the innings with a fierce straight drive for four against Allott, but when he shuffled across his stumps against Botham, it left Sri Lanka 34 for four from 19 overs.

The England players have already decided that Ranatunge is suspect outside his off stump and he was immediately confronted by an extraordinary three slips and three gullies against Allott and by three slips, a gully and a point against Botham. He looked utterly at ease, though, from the start and Sri Lanka by lunch were 42 for four. Madugalle, with his score two and the total 35, had been dropped by Emburey in the gully off Allott.

In the first hour of the afternoon Ranatunge invoked comparisons with a young Neil Harvey in the 1948 series between England and Australia. He drove freely on both sides of the wicket, pulled anything short and was like a hare between the wickets. His confidence was extraordinary for someone playing in only his second first-class match.

Twice Ranatunge hit Allott for 10 in an over. When Willis rapped his left hand, he played the next ball coolly off his toes and then hooked a four and drove three past extra cover. Madugalle was content to be more subdued, but when Emburey bowled, he lifted him over square leg for six with effortLess timing.

By tea Sri Lanka were 130 for four with Ranatunge's unbeaten 54, including seven fours, but he shouldered arms to Underwood in the first over afterwards and had his off stump hit. He is quite clearly destined to be one of the game's finest ornaments.

By now Underwood had settled into a nagging spell and with some help from the pitch went on to take four for 18 in 14.1 overs. Somachandra de Silva was held at mid wicket, flicking the ball off his legs; de Mel was caught at silly point; and Kaluperuma fell to a short leg catch by Cook from the day's last ball. Madugalle took runs here and there and by the end had struggled on for almost four hours with a six and three fours.

SRI LANKA: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| *B Warnapura, c Gower, b Willis | 2 |
| S Wettimuny, c Taylor, b Botham | 6 |
| R L Dias, c Cook, b Willis | 0 |
| L R D Mendis, lbw, b Botham | 17 |
| R S Madugalle, not out | 64 |
| A Ranatunge, b Underwood | 54 |
| D S de Silva, c Gower, b Underwood | 3 |
| A L F de Mel, c Fletcher, b Underwood | 19 |
| L W Kaluperuma, c Cook, b Underwood | 1 |
| Extras (b 3, lb 5, w 2, nb 7) | 17 |
| Total (8 wkts) | 183 |

†H M Goonatillake and G R A de Silva to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-9, 2-11, 3-29, 4-34, 5-133, 6-149, 7-181, 8-183.

BOWLING (to date): Willis, 17-7-38-2; Botham, 11-1-34-2; Allott, 13-4-44-0; Emburey, 15-3-44-0; Underwood, 14.1-5-18-4.

ENGLAND: G A Gooch, G Cook, C J Tavaré, D I Gower, *K W R Fletcher, I T Botham, J E Emburey, †R W Taylor, P J W Allott, D L Underwood, R G D Willis.

Umpires: K T Francis and H C Felsinger.

## Australians draw level

Dunedin, Feb 17.—Australia beat New Zealand by six wickets in the second one-day international here today, to square the three-match series at 1—1. The deciding match will be at Wellington on Saturday.

A record crowd of 15,000—3,000 more than the previous best—saw Australia's quick bowlers exploit a dry pitch of uneven bounce on which the ball moved sharply. Lillee shrugged off a groin injury which handicapped him in the opening match and took three wickets for 24 runs in his 10 overs with a fiery performance. Alderman sustained the pressure with three of 22.

New Zealand collapsed to 39 for four before Coney and Blair, his first international appearance, came to the rescue with a fifth-wicket partnership of 85. Coney made top score of 54 in 105 minutes with a six and three fours and Blair scored 29; the end of their stand marked the start of a further collapse in which five wickets fell for 26.

Australia also started badly and slipped to 45 for four as Hadlee took two wickets, including Chappell for nought.

NEW ZEALAND

| | |
|---|---|
| B A Edgar, lbw b Alderman | 3 |
| J G Wright, b Lillee | 5 |
| M Crowe, c Hughes, b Alderman | [illegible] |
| *G P Howarth, c Chappell, b Thomson | 12 |
| J V Coney, b Alderman | 54 |
| B Blair, c Laird, b Lillee | 29 |
| †I D S Smith, c Marsh, b Lillee | 7 |
| B L Cairns, c Dyson, b Pascoe | 14 |
| R J Hadlee, b Alderman | 3 |
| M C Snedden, run out | 3 |
| E J Chatfield, not out | 2 |
| Extras (b 11, w 1, nb 12) | 24 |
| Total (9 wkts, 49 overs) | 159 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-16, 3-27, 4-39, 5-124, 6-132, 7-136, 8-143, 9-150, 10-159.

BOWLING: Thomson, 10-1-30-1; Alderman, 10-3-22-3; Lillee, 10-3-24-3; Chappell, 10-1-30-0; Pascoe, 9-0-29-1.

AUSTRALIA

| | |
|---|---|
| G M Wood, b Chatfield | 4 |
| B M Laird, not out | 71 |
| J Dyson, c Smith, b Cairns | 18 |
| *G S Chappell, c Howarth, b Hadlee | 0 |
| K J Hughes, b Hadlee | 5 |
| A R Border, not out | 53 |
| Extras (l-b 8, n-b 1) | 9 |
| Total (4 wkts, 45 overs) | 160 |

†R W Marsh, D K Lillee, J R Thomson, L S Pascoe and T M Alderman did not bat.

BOWLING: Chatfield, 10-1-30-1; Hadlee, 9-3-24-2; Snedden, 9-1-41-0; Coney, 9-1-32-0; Cairns, 8-1-24-1 — Reuter

Boxing

# Gumbs finds his feet – tonight his fists?

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Roy Gumbs, who was lost to the British public when, after winning the middleweight title, he went off to Canada to find himself, returns to Liverpool Stadium tonight to claim his Lonsdale Belt and the right to challenge Tony Sibson for the European or Commonwealth title.

Gumbs knows that he will win his belt outright tonight by beating Glen McEwan, of the Midlands. "He is qick and elusive but I will catch up with him", Gumbs said yesterday. "I have been training with the best amateur light-middleweight in the world, Sean O'Sullivan."

But Gumbs will have to wait to take on Sibson. "It all depends on his fight with Davison on Sunday", Gumbs said. "If he beats Davison he will almost certainly give up the European title and concentrate on Hagler and I will get my chance." A £1m-plus offer to promote Sibson and Hagler in Birmingham in the autumn was announced by Mickey Duff, the British promoter, yesterday.

Sibson beat Gumbs on points in their early days when the Leicester boxer was naive enough to ask Gumbs after the bout what he carried in his right hand. Things have changed radically since then. The "swedencorrer" has gone on to become a fashionable name while Gumbs has developed into arguably the finest boxer in Britain.

Gumbs is the first to admit he was a late developer. "Before I met Eddie Smith I gave myself a year. Even though Smith knocked me out in the last round I put it down to experience and went on from there. I get better after each fight. Because I lived in the now." A good maxim for a boxer. The present is everything.

Gumbs is tall, well-built and lets his corner do the thinking for him. His style is refershingly different from all other British boxers, rather in the American mould, which allows him to carry his arms lower than most and throw bombs from all angles compared with the usual British Victor Sylvester one-two-three, one-two-three, slow, slow quick.

McEwan's record showed that he is vulnerable to punches from tall men, as happened when he was knocked out in two rounds by Cirelli, who was knocked out in 11 last year by Sibson. To beat Gumbs, he will have to outsmart him. I think Gumbs will know too much for him.

● Alan Minter wil decide over the next week whether or not to carry on boxing.

Motor racing

The squire and new conveyance: Colin Chapman at Ketteringham Hall with the JPS 91

# Lotus taking weight off shoulders of convention

By John Blunsden

A grand prix car which could well put the Lotus team back on to the winner's rostum after an absence of more than three years was unveiled yesterday by Colin Chapman at his team's headquarters at Ketteringham Hall Norfolk.

Unlike last year's controversial twin-chassis type 88 — arguably the most innovative racing car for a decade but one which was barred from the circuits following a dispute about its eligibility — the new John Player Special 91 is conventional in concept but is a car which uses advanced technology in great depth.

Its carbon fibre body structure, incorporating Kevlar sheets and a fireproof Nomex honeycomb sandwich filler, was first used in the type 88 and is formed out of a single sheet of the composite material which is then folded around a body jig and secured by aerospace specification adhesive.

The weight saving to this structure alone is some 33lb compared with a conventional metal monocoque — a vital advantage for a season when teams with normally aspirated engines will be looking to save every ounce in order to compensate for the power advantage of the turbos.

Other advances over the type 87 car used last year include a wider floor plan in order to maximize the use of underbody ground effects for optimum roadholding, a smother body profile for better straight line speed, and significant changes in the suspension to improve the car's adaptability and ease of adjustment.

The first of the new cars will be tested today at Snetterton by Elio de Angelis with further tests to follow at Brands Hatch. Nigel Mansell's car is due to be completed after the weekend and he will continue the test programme at Silverstone on Tuesday and Wednesday. The plan is to take both cars to Brazil one week early for the Grand Prix at Rio de Janeiro next month for a continuation of the test programme when the detail specification of the new car will be finalized.

At that point construction of two more type 91s will be timed for the start of the European part of the racing season, at Imola in April, while a further two back-up cars will be completed later in the year

It is expected that the JPS 91s will be among an exclusive short list of cars to later have the benefit of a significantly more powerful and lighter weight version of the highly successful Cosworth Ford DFV engine currently under development, although this cannot be expected until somewhat later in the season.

● Turin, Feb. 17—Formula One drivers will have a lawyer with them when they go to South America for the Brazilian Grand Prix, the Tyrrell team driver, Michele Alporeto, said here today, Agence-France Presse reports. The drivers have been having extended talks with a lawyer, Jan Paulssen, about their dispute over the new super licence with the International Automobile Federation and he will be going to Rio in case there is any repetition of the disagreement before the recent South African Grand Prix, which led to FISA fining 28 of the drivers.

## Tax may force clubs to stern denial

By Norman Fox
Sports Correspondent

Government plans to impose a 15 per cent tax on the profits of fruit machines at sports and social clubs could result in their being denied the £45m they now receive in VAT and registration fees. The Alliance of British Clubs will suggest members remove the machines.

James Dowd, the secretary of the alliance, said yesterday the Central Council of Physical Recreation and the Sports Council were supporting them in their determination to cofound the government's intention to bring in the tax during next month's budget.

Me Dowd said: "We will hold another meeting with the CCPR, Sports Council, Royal British Legion, Miners Welfare, Civil Service and other representatives immediately after the budget and propose scrapping the jackpot machines and find alternative ways of raising funds.

"We are thinking if private lotteries. There is nothing in the Lotteries Act to stop us. We would then start from the position of not paying VAT and licences.

The Alliance beleives that over a period the loss of revenue threatened by the withdrawal of machines will be overcome. Mr Dowd said fruit machines were merely a conveience form of fund-raising and there were other methods

It is estimated that sports clubs alone could lose up to £5m by paying 15 per cent tax. The CCPR describe the government's proposal as a "body blow to voluntary sports officials".

Tennis

# Players will practice on shale for Davis Cup

By Rex Bellamy

In tennis, as in most activities, careful preparation is one of the prerequisites for a maximum level of performance. Britain's first round Davis Cup tie against Italy in Rome from March 5 to 7, will be played outdoors on a slow shale court, possibly affected by rain.

Paul Hutchins, the national team manager, has arranged for the British players to practice on shale at Wimbledon this week, at Monte Carlo next week, and then in Rome during the four days preceding the tie.

Last year Britain reached the semi-final round by beating Italy at Brighton and New Zealand at Christchurch. Hutchins has chosen the same men again: Christopher Mottram, Richard Lewis, Jonathan Smith and Andrew Jarrett. In addition, Jeremy Bates has been attached to the team for practice purposes for all three weeks.

Mottram is playing at Palm Springs this week and Genoa next week but will join the others at Monte Carlo as soon as he is free to do so.

Paul McNamee of Melbourne, who happens to be in London having treatment for persistent back trouble, has joined the British players for their practice at Wimbledon. In Monte Carlo their sparring partners will be the Monaco Davis Cup team and youngsters from the French Tennis Federation's training school at Nice.

The last time Britain played in Rome was in 1979, when they were beaten 4-1. Mottram beat Adriano Panatta in straight sets, but Britain lost every other set in the tie. Since then Lewis has replaced John Lloyd at second singles and Jarrett and Smith have taken over from Mark Cox and David Lloyd as the doubles pair.

Whatever happens in Rome, Britain will then have to play either New Zealand at home or Spain away. This, superficially odd arrangement, arises because first round losers have to play off, in draw order, for the right to remain among the 16 nations exempt from the 1983 zonal qualifying competition. On the other hand, if Britain beat Italy and the winners of the New Zealand-Spain tie, they will again be in the semi-final round.

□ New York, Feb 17 — The Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) has backed the Men's International Professional Tennis Council's decision to withdraw Grand Prix status from the Copenhagen men's tennis tournament because of the Danish government's refusal of visas to South African players.

Table tennis



Prean: a young man finding the long way round to England's team

## Success with a sting

By A Special Correspondent

Carl Prean, 14 years and seven months old, becomes the youngest person to represent England when he plays against Portugal in Lisbon on February 27. The other members of the team are Nigel Eckersley, the leading figure in England's Commonwealth championship success, and Philip Bradbury, a 17-year-old from Aylesbury.

Despite his lack of years, his lack of height, and the inconvenience of travelling from the Isle of Wight, Prean's remarkable achievement is hardly a surprise. He is already English junior and English cadet champion and last summer helped England win the European championships in Czechoslovakia — our first European gold medal at any level of competition.

Prean is also ranked 21 in the senior list but that does not flatter him. Only last weekend he beat Eckersley on route to the final of the Essex Open. on the way back he missed the boat from Portsmouth to Ryde and had to wait for the last one, getting home at 4 am.

Prean's late return highlights his achievement: "We have to charge all over the country and if he does well we often find ourselves kicking our heels at Portsmouth Harbour in the early hours of the morning", his father, John, says. "That means he has to take days off school. I wish they would organize tournaments in a more reasonable way."

Prean's success story, though, has a sting in the tail. He is one of those following the controversial vogue for combination bats, using long pimples on one side and an attacking rubber on the other. Reliance on rubbers can be dangerous.

Fortunately Prean's skills are such that he might still be successful, were there to be legislation against combination bats next year. One must also hope that his unusual ability to learn is also sufficient to enable him to develope attacking shots precluded by the use of long pimples.

Golf

# Faldo on right course

From John Ballantine
Los Angeles, Feb 17

Nick Faldo, out very early, and Peter Oosterhuis, out very late, are among the contestants teeing off in the Los Angeles Open here tomorrow. The tournament will be played on the historic par-71 7,029-yard Riviera course high above the Pacific Ocean in Pacific Pallisades.

Faldo, fresh from his modest triumph in finishing seventh in Hawaii with that marvellous 31 home, plays with Tim Simpson and Jim Booros. Oosterhuis, as befits his 28th ranking in the money list last year, has "star" billing with Tom Watson, who won here in 1980, and John Cook, the 1978 United States amateur champion and the surprise winner of the Bing Crosby title last season.

Johnny Miller defends and Lee Trevino returns to the circuit after resting his back. Jack Nicklaus, who always likes to play at Riviera, which he calls "one of the truly great courses in America", is absent "through business commitments".

Faldo likes a big challenging course (he won all his three European PGA titles on testing tracks) and he did well here last year, finishing ninth with scores of 69, 70, 67 and 70. It was also here that he earned his United States "players card".

Next year Riviera will host this country's PGA championship and, as a consequence, the Los Angeles Open will move for one year to its former venue, the Rancho Park public course. A rumour has it that the tournament might move permanently away from Riviera, but this is discounted by most players.

● Tom Sieckman, of the United States, defends his title in the Philippines open championship, the first event of the $1m Asian circuit, which starts in Manila today.

LPGA TOUR: Leading earnings: 1, H. Stacy, $41,750; 2, J. Carner, $39,750; 3, P. Sheehan, $16,138; 4, J. A. Washam, $14,256; 5, N. Lopez-Melton, $11,875; 6, B. King, $10,067; 7, K. Whitworth, $8,292; 8, S. Little (SA), $8262; 9, V. Singleton, $7,500; 10, J. Bialock, $7,346.

US TOUR: Leading earnings: 1, C. Stadler, $93,898; 2, J. Miller, $89,827; 3, W. Levi, $89,658; 4, J. Simons, $86,476; 5, L. Wadkins, $59,540; 6, E. Fiori, $55,163; 7, S. Simpson, $54,792; 8, T. Kite, $54,210; 9, J. Nicklaus, $45,930; 10, J. Pate, $41,681. British placings: 44, N. Faldo, $13,723; 85, P. Oosterhuis, $3,669.

Racing

# Venture To Cognac travels well

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Venture to Cognac galloped his way into this year's Cheltenham Gold Cup picture at Windsor yesterday with a virtually faultless display in the Fairlawne Steeplechase. On a day when the weather was so raw that hands and feet were numb with cold, Venture to Cognac could have been described as an aptly named winner. He raced with zest throughout and gave a performance that set the pulse tingling.

"The best feel that he has given me", was Oliver Sherwood's post-race comment after he had ridden his father's nine-year-old to victory 20 lengths in front of Dramatist. The latter's rider, Bill Smith, said later that he would not have beaten Venture to Cognac at any stage and that remark will not be lost on students of form, who will have noted that the two are currently on the same mark in the handicap.

Furthermore, the conditions of yesterday's race decreed that Venture to Cognac had to give Dramatist 8lb. Sensing that there might be a flaw in Dramatist's stamina, Sherwood set a good gallop from the word go. His task was made easier by the way that Venture to Cognac attacked his fence.

Michael Dillon Ladbroke's man on the spot was so struck by Venture to Cognac's performance that he immediately trimmed his price for the Gold Cup to 8-1. In contrast the Ward Hill Organization went 14-1 after the race. The snag about backing Venture to Cognac antepost is his tendancy to go lame in his shoulders.

The vets seem to have found the Venture to Cognac's intermittent lameness, for the time being at any rate. When the problem occurs he is injected with a serum that is derived from the comb of a cockerel. Let us hope that the magic continues to work because horses of his class are in relatively short supply.

Winter also saddled Princeton to win the Don Peppino Novices Steeplechase and he was probably unlucky not to strike gold again with Rodman in the Magna Carta Handicap Steeplechase. In this instance a rare error of judgment on the part of John Francome appeared to cost Rodman first prize on what was his first appearance of the season. And Francome was the first to admit it. Instead of asking Rodman to stand back and jump off his hocks at the last fence he allowed him to take an extra stride and run into the bottom, leaving the race at the mercy of Excelsior.

STATE OF GOING (official) Southwell: Good to soft. Taunton: Soft. Tomorrow: Fakenham: Chase good, hurdle good to soft. Newcastle: Good to soft.

## Southwell programme

1.0 CROWN HURDLE (Div I: selling: £524: 2m) (15 runners)

2 f00- ASCENDANTS DREAM McMahon 5-10-12 ... —
4 -0000 CLAYMORE (D) Townson 5-10-12 ... R Crank
5 42-00 "C" TOP A Smith 5-10-12 ... J Harris 4
7 -0f0f HIRAM TAGG (B) Jefferson 5-10-12 ... P Caldwell 7
10 0f000 WHITE'S UMBRELLA Bevan 5-10-12 ... S O'Neill
14 CANDID PEAL Kersey 4-10-0 ... G Kersey 4
15 00 CHINA RUN F Yardley 4-10-0 ... C Smith
16 00 DONNA'S ROSE (B) Bridgwater 4-10-0 ... —
17 00 DRAKE'S LADY Clay 4-10-0 ... M Elliott 4
19 0 FUTURE UNSEEN G Morgan 4-10-0 ... —
23 00 HAVANEZA Eldin 4-10-0 ... A Coogan
24 00 I-CHING Richmond 4-10-0 ... —
25 00040 KING OF STRESS (B) Storey 4-10-0 ... —
29 0p00 PAWS AND JAWS H O'Neill 4-10-0 ... M Hammond 7
36 p WHATTON MARINA Felgate 4-10-0 ... —

7-4 "C" Top, 5-2 King of Stress, 4 White's Umbrella, 6 Drake's Lady, 8 Claymore, 10 others.

1.30 BROMLEY ARMS CHASE (Handicap: £1,130: 2m 74yds) (15)

2 113f DEAR REMUS (C,D) J Harris 10-11-8 ... J Harris 4
5 SUPREMEME SAIL V Thompson 11-10-13 ... Mr M Thompson 7
6 03pp/ BISCUIT Whitaker 10-10-9 ... P Carlton
7 41p0 PIPE BAND (C,D) Bevan 8-10-7 ... A Webber
8 2/22- MASTER MELODY Hackett 11-10-7 ... Bastard
10 4401 HENLOW GAMBLE (C,D) Juckes 7-10-6 ... P Carvill 4
14 -021 PRAIRIE MASTER R E Peacock 13-10-3 ... —
16 0000 VERY FRIENDLY Bevan 6-10-0 ... Coogan
17 -p000 MASTER WHAT (C,D) Clay 10-10-0 ... M Elliott 4
20 0000 LANDAS SLAVE H O'Neill 6-10-0 ... M Hammond 7
21 0-p03 POMME STAR Furman 6-10-0 ... S Keightley 4
22 0off WRECKIT Felgate 7-10-0 ... —
23 f-001 ABERVANTER D Todd 5-10-0 (5 ex) ... Lamb
26 0-000 RED CLIP Gilbert 8-10-0 ... —
27 /rp0p CURLY BIRD Bird 8-10-0 ... Barlow

2 Dear Remus, 3 Henlow Gamble, 4 Abervanter, 5 Pomme Star, 11-2 Master Melody, 8 others.

2.0 CROWN HURDLE (Div II; Selling: £524: 2m) (14)

1 0-0000 MANDALEAK (D) V Thompson 5-11-3 ... Mr M Thompson 7
6 0-003 FYLDON (B) Brennan 5-10-12 ... M Brennan 7
9 300 TALK IT OVER K Morgan 5-10-12 ... A Webb
11 1200 GO LISSAVA (D) F Barton 4-10-5 ... —
12 00 ALABAMA D Wilson 4-10-0 ... M Coyle 4
13 00 BURST OF SONG A Stephenson 4-10-0 ... G Holmes
18 00 EBORACUM Wilkinson 4-10-0 ... C Pimlott
20 400 GAY WHISTLER Fleming 4-10-0 ... C Hawkins
21 00 GOLDEN ALIBI Earl Jones 4-10-0 ... R F Davies
22 0430 GOLDLINER ABBEY J Hardy 4-10-0 ... S Johnson 4
32 000 STAR ALLIANCE R Morris 4-10-0 ... F Morris
33 0ff TAPDANCER Clay 4-10-0 ... Diane Clay 7
34 003 THAT'S MAGIC Parkes 4-10-0 ... M Pepper 7
35 00 WAR PARLEY Mann 4-10-0 ... Mr R Mann 7

11-4 Goldliner Abbey, 7-2 Fyldon, 4 Go Lissava, 5 That's Magic, 6 Mendaleak, 8 Gay Whistler, 10 others.

2.30 STAR AND GARTER CHASE (Handicap: £1,421: 3m 110yd) (16)

1 p2-11 BROOMY BANK J Edwards 7-11-13 (9 ex) ... —
2 4-043 TROJAN WALK (CD) Miss C Mason 11-11-10 ... Mr A Fowler 4
3 -230p RAILWAY LINE (CD) Webber 10-11-7 ... Mr P Webber
4 40pu CUMBRIA (CD) Bevan 12-11-1 ... S O'Neill
5 1303 AUKLAND JACK Armytage 8-10-13 ... A Webber
6 2113 CHURCHILL PEAK (DB) ... W A Stephenson 8-10-13 (9 ex) Lamb
7 3-4f0 TURK (CD) Furman 10-10-10 ... S Keightley 4
8 f/1-0 JESTERS NIGHT R E Peacock 9-10-7 ... —
10 b000 PRINCE MOTACILLA (CD/B) Mrs J Pitman 7-10-4 ... Tuck
12 02-00 SEA LANE Earl Jones 8-10-3 ... R F Davies
15 03/1-p FRENCH REBEL (CD) Musson 12-10-0 ... Coogan
18 p0f0/ DOUBLE CROSSED R Bethell 10-10-0 ... C Tinkler
19 4pp0 BALLYMADDER F Yardley 9-10-0 ... Morshead
22 -00ff MATEY (B) Clay 9-10-0 ... M Elliott 4
23 fffr THE DRAPER Bill 9-10-0 ... —
25 -000p SORRENTO BLUE Mrs S Lamyman 8-10-0 ... —

7-4 Broomy Bank, 11-4 Trojan Walk, 4 Aukland Jack, 11-2 Jesters Night, 7 Churchill Peak, 10 others.

3.0 TOTE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,222: 2m (20)

3 0000 MR SNOW (D,B) W A Stephenson 7-11-7 ... Lamb
4 4000 TOM NOEL (D) Pinkham 7-11-6 ... D Lancaster 4
5 0000 ALBION PRINCE (D,B) V Thompson 8-11-3 ... Mrs M Thompson 7
7 3212 ROLLESTON (D) W Wharton 8-11-0 ... —
8 -4d0 STATE COUNCELLOR (D) Calver 6-10-13 ... C Tinkler
10 3002 ROYAL COMMOTION (D) Mrs W Sykes 9-10-11 ... Morshead
11 31-f3 HYDE (D) M W Easterby 5-10-11 ... Tuck
12 1200 GARTH BOY (D) Jefferson 6-10-10 ... P Caldwell 7
14 -0000 FOB (C,D) Birch 11-10-7 ... T Wall 4
15 1000 REJUVENATOR (D) Barron 6-10-7 ... Pimlott
16 20-p0 DUGALD (D,B) FitzGerald 5-10-5 ... —
17 -00p0 TIDY WORK (D) Stone 7-10-5 ... Hawkins
18 3000 BLEATHWOOD K White 6-10-4 ... —
21 -0220 TWINACRE (D) A Smith 8-10-2 ... —
22 400p AUDIT (D,B) Parkes 4-10-0 ... M Pepper 7
23 0040 CHAPERON (D) J Harris 6-10-0 ... J Harris 4
24 0401- JEANNE DU BARRY (D) Mrs G Reveley 6-10-0 ... —
26 001f- COLLEAGUE (D) A Smith 7-10-0 ... —
27 -0300 FREBERT (D,B) Clay 8-10-0 ... M Elliott 4
28 003/0 STOKE ST MARY (D) Miss J Atkinson 7-10-0 ... —

7-2 Rolleston, 9-2 Hyde, 5 Mr Snow, 6 Garth Boy, 8 Royal Commotion, Rejuvenator, 10 Twinacre, 12 Dugald, 14 others.

3.30 REINDEER CHASE (Hunters: £640: 3m 110yd) (18)

3 40p-2 BOBBY'S FOX P Mann 9-12-0 ... P Mann 7
4 BOBBY'S LAD Mrs S Mollett 9-12-0 ... R Morris 7
5 0p- BRIEF CHANCE W Kemp 12-12-0 ... T Hoad 7
6 u-f BUCKMASTER J Edwards 7-12-0 ... —
7 BURTON COURT Mrs J Edwards 12-12-0 ... —
8 0uC0- CHARLIE'S CHOICE Mrs F Gray 9-12-0 D Kinsella 7
9 /p4f0-0 CLEAR AND CLEAN Mrs D Swinnerton 10-12-0 ... —
10 f000/ CLIPSTON Mrs A Ferguson 10-12-0 ... —
12 4f-p0 GOLD CHIEF K Bailey 8-12-0 ... Maj R Faulkner
13 0/p-p HAL'S GOLD P Mann 10-12-0 ... —
14 33fu- HANDY MARK R Eckley 8-12-0 ... P Webber
16 0030/ HOUSEMISTRESS F McCubbin 7-12-0 ... R Harper 7
17 0-0 LANDING R Bean 7-12-0 ... Miss R Spear 7
18 0410 LARRY MAC N Gaselee 8-12-0 ... C Egerton 7
20 1102/ MILAN CITY B Munro-Wilson 9-12-0 ... B Munro-Wilson 4
21 MINDBENDER Mrs J Bealby 9-12-0 ... —
22 3-423 MOLES CHAMBER E Penser 8-12-0 Thompson-Jones
26 4p30/ SKNAB M Banks 8-12-0 ... —

7-4 Bobby's Fox, 3 Moles Chamber, 9-2 Bobby's Lad, 5 Milan City, 8 Handy Mark, 8 others.

4.0 ELM TREE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £640: 2½m) (15)

2 404p CONCANNAN Lambert 5-11-8 ... D Dutton 4
4 00-pp FEATHERSTONE FLYER A Smith 6-11-0 ... —
5 /00/0- FU'S FANCY H Gibbon 7-11-0 ... A Webber
9 /0p0-p LOVE PATROL Bridgwater 7-11-0 ... R Crank
11 40-00 MEGGIE'S DENE W Barrett 6-11-0 ... S Johnson 4
13 0/ PAGLIACCI N Tinkler 10-11-0 ... Kim Spink 7
14 402 PINCENTS Holder 8-11-0 ... P Richards
16 0000 YONDER HE GOES Fleming 7-11-0 ... C Bell 7
17 0000 ACOS BOY Mrs J Pitman 5-10-12 ... P Tuck
18 0- AMODORO G Morgan 5-10-12 ... —
20 222 BRAVE GEORGE Harriss 5-10-12 ... P Carvill 4
22 402 HORKEY J Harris 5-10-12 ... J Harris 4
23 0 LETTOCH M Dickinson 5-10-12 ... C Pimlott
25 00 PIANOSO H O'Neill 5-10-12 ... G McCourt
26 0 STOKE CITY Earl Jones 5-10-12 ... R F Davies

11-4 Brave George, 7-2 Pincents, 4 Horkey, 11-2 Concannan, 6 Yonder He Goes, 8 Acos Boy, 10 others.

4.30 ELM TREE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £414: 2½m) (15)

1 -3b10 CLEARIT (D) Norton 7-11-10 ... G Graham
2 00-00 BIG PADDY JOE M Dickinson 7-11-10 ... R Earnshaw
4 C044 CARAVAN CENTRE R Barr 10-11-0 ... —
5 f-b00 CAVEMAN J Webber 8-11-0 ... P Webber
6 030-0 DON'T WAIT W A Stephenson 8-11-0 ... Mr E McIntyre 4
8 0u00 GENERAL WOOD Lambert 6-11-0 ... D Dutton 4
9 333/p- ICE SAPPHIRE Avison 6-11-0 ... —
10 0004 LEAM LORD O Brennan 6-11-0 ... M Brennan 7
14 f/000 SAUCY WENCH W Hardy 8-11-0 ... —
16 SUPER LEGIN W A Stephenson 7-11-0 ... R Lamb
20 f-0 HAZELWAIN Mrs P Bain 5-10-12 ... —
21 p-000 HIGHLAND LINNET Richmond 5-10-12 ... P Tuck
24 0304 STAGGERERS LADY W Wharton 5-10-12 N Coleman 7
25 0021 TRENT VALLEY Folgate 5-10-12 ... —
26 0100 FIRST AWARD Fleming 4-10-10 ... C Hawkins

11-8 Trent Valley, 7-2 Staggerers Lady, 6 First Award, 8 Clearit, 10 Leam Lord, 12 others.

## Southwell selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.0 Havaneza, 1.30 Dear Remus, 2.0 Alabama, 2.30 Broomy Bank, 3.0 Rolleston, 3.30 Bobby's Fox, 4.0 Brave George, 4.30 Clearit.

## Taunton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.15 Nunswalk, 1.45 John's Present, 2.15 Classic Talent, 2.45 Spring Rocket, 3.15 Sanhedrin, 3.45 Deer Mount, 4.15 Cornish Granite, 4.45 Celtic Beauty.

## Taunton programme

1.15 FEBRUARY HURDLE (Div I: Selling: £458: 2m 3f) (15 runners)

2 4/pp JOLLY MELODY W R Williams 9-11-7 ... R Millman 7
4 p0 REGENT DANCER J Millington 9-11-3 ... Mr P Millington 7
5 p-ppp SAINTLY SORREL W Fisher 6-11-7 ... Steve Knight
8 0p00 GOLD STICK (CD) R Keenor 12-11-10 ... Mr J Pearn
10 0010 INDIAN POOL M Pipe 6-11-10 ... P Leach
13 00-pp QUANTOCK ABBOT B Langley 7-11-10 ... R Hyett
18 0000 BEAU WYNK A Chamberlain 9-11-5 ... Mr A Chamberlain 7
20 00-00 BOLD AURA S Pattemore 8-11-5 ... K Mooney
23 f200 CELTIC SUNDAY R Juckes 7-11-5 ... P Carvill 4
27 0002 MY IMP R Frost 8-11-5 ... Mr J Frost 7
29 0-040 SADEDAB J Edmunds 9-11-5 ... P Hobbs
30 TAW VALLEY D Gillard 9-11-5 ... S Keightley 4
31 44u3 THE GRANDSON W Fullerton 11-11-5 ... G Old
38 0200 NUNSWALK J Bradley 5-11-3 ... P Liddicoat 7
44 p0 WISEMANS BRIDGE Mrs S Oliver 4-10-10 ... Miss S Oliver

11-4 Indian Pool, 10-3 My Imp, 5 Bold Aura, 13-2 Beau Wynk, 7 Nunswalk, 10 Regent Dancer, 12 Celtic Sunday, 16 others.

1.45 STAPLE FITZPAINE HURDLE (Div. 1: novices: £552: 2m) (16)

1 3122 SOMERS HEIR (CD) Windle 7-11-9 ... Hyett
5 00/00 GREY ELF J Edwards 7-11-4 ... —
10 3fpb THE WURZEL F Hollis 7-11-4 ... Mr G Edwards 7
11 0430 WEALTHY M Low 6-11-4 ... Mr M Low 7
12 0004 WILLOW RED (B) Thorner 6-11-4 ... Barton
14 FIERY JACK Thorner 5-11-3 ... Mooney
16 0-302 GOING STRAIT Thorner 5-11-3 ... Kington
17 0 HURRICANE HILL Muggeridge 5-11-3 ... R Muggeridge 7
21 00-0 MELCHESTER R Hodges 5-11-3 ... S G Knight
24 00 WESTER ROSS W R Williams 5-11-3 ... R Millman 7
25 0430 WILD RYE Mrs N Kennedy 5-11-3 ... De Haan
28 001 JOHNS PRESENT (D) Holder 4-10-8 ... Richards
29 00 CLAVERTON Ridout 4-10-3 ... N Stone 7
32 p21 GYMER Sloeman 4-10-3 ... DOUBTFUL
33 JUPITER'S GEM R Thompson 4-10-3 ... M Nuttall 7
34 0p00 MANSURA F Roberts 4-10-3 ... P Howth 7

2 Somers Heir, 3 Johns Present, 9-2 Going Strait, 11-2 Hurricane Hill, 7 Grey Elf, 10 Willow Red, 12 others.

2.15 FEBRUARY HURDLE (Selling: £457: 2m 3f) (14)

1 0003 DARK SKY R Keenor 15-11-13 ... A Wathen 7
3 4000 POINT LOOKPUT M Pipe 9-11-13 ... Leach
6 p0Op TORNADO PRINCE R Atkins 10-11-13 ... R Atkins
15 000-4 ARCTIC RASCAL W Owens 11-11-5 ... G Davies 4
16 02p-f AUCTION RING R Keenor 7-11-5 ... Mr I Heasman
17 000/0 AVIEMORE J Priday 9-11-5 ... G Jones
19 0000 BLUE TRUTH K Bishop 7-11-5 ... P Nicholls 7
24 p-040 COMPATABLE F Gorman 10-11-5 ... Mr W Turner
32 030-p TREVARRACK T Hallett 7-11-5 ... B Wright 4
34 0000 BARREL OF BEER R Thompson 5-11-3 ... M Nuttall 7
36 0000 CLASSIC TALENT J Baker 5-11-3 ... John Williams
37 p300 DANCING GREY (B) B Forsey 5-11-3 ... Forsey
40 000 HASTY'S GOLD D Gillard 4-10-10 ... S Keightley 4
41 400 MOUNT IRVINE BAY D Tucker 4-10-10 Mr M Reeves

5-2 Point lookout, 10-3 Dark Sky, 5 Arctic Rascal, 6 Aviemore, 8 Classic Talent, 10 Hasty's Gold, 12 Auction Ring, 14 Blue Truth, 16 others.

2.45 CECIL HUNT CHASE (Handicap: £1,822: 3m 5f) (15)

2 -3000 JUST ABLE Thorne 9-11-7 ... R Hoare
4 u10p JIMMY MIFF Wardle 10-10-7 ... M Williams
5 034f MR BATNAC Wales 12-10-2 ... M Perrett 7
6 4p42 HOBO J Price 11-10-1 ... G Jones
8 -0112 SPRING ROCKET J Edwards 8-10-1 (7 ex) P Warner
9 -p001 FLIPPIT Winstade 12-10-0 ... Mrs R White 4
11 231b MR ORYX F Yardley 8-10-0 ... P Scudamore
12 u420 MR DARKIE (B) R Shaw 7-10-0 ... P Nicholls 7
14 2240 COOLAFANCY Henriques 11-10-0 ... J Francome
15 f201 CAPTAIN CLOVER (C) Ham 12-10-0 ... Mrs J Hambrow
17 04f-0 ORMONDE TUDOR A Andrews 13-10-0 ... P Richards
18 bpp0 ICED LOLLY Mrs J Kempe 8-10-0 ... R Millman 7
19 04f-p WYNSOR HOUSE II K Bishop 10-10-0 ... Mr A Sharpe 7
20 4pf0 FRIAR TUCK Tucker 6-10-0 ... S G Knight
21 440-p KILLULAGH JACK Kernick 11-10-0 ... M Barrett 4

11-4 Spring Rocket, 10-3 Hobo, 5 Mr Oryx, 11-2 Just Able, 8 Mr Batnac, Jimmy Miff, 10 Captain Clover, 12 Coolafancy, 10 others.

3.15 BURNHAM-ON-SEA HURDLE (Handicap: £1,121: 2m 3f) (18)

3 24-10 LORD LEIGHTON (B) L Kennard 6-11-7 ... —
5 4000 SUPER SYMPHONY G Balding 8-11-3 ... B Reilly
6 p020 CORRIB LAD R Hodges 7-11-2 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
7 0000 DOUCEMENT (C) J Cobden 6-11-1 ... R Muggeridge 7
8 0041 SANHEDRIN G Balding 5-11-1 ... [illegible]
9 0430 LUXURIATE I Wardle 5-10-12 ... M Williams
12 022-0 MISS FURLONG (CD) P Bailey 6-10-10 ... [illegible]
14 314-2 MR PEACOCK T Hallett 6-10-10 ... B Wright 4
16 4100 KILLEEN J Fox 7-10-5 ... [illegible]
18 p3-00 GROOVY (B) L Kennard 7-10-4 ... [illegible]
21 000-1 BROCK HILL (CD) G H Price 6-10-4 (7ex) ... [illegible]
24 1p40/ MR JERRY (C) M Pipe 7-10-2 ... Leach
27 01u/0 HOPEFUL COURAGE (C) T Hallett 7-10-1 ... B Wright 4
28 000/0 GALLANT RELIC (D) B Forsey 7-10-0 ... J Williams
30 00-00 STRATHCLYDE (B) S Pattemore 8-10-0 ... Mooney
31 0400 ATLANTA LADY A Ridout 4-10-0 ... P Hobbs
32 1p BIDADO (CB) N Kernick 4-10-0 ... [illegible]
36 000-0 BEAMING JACK W G Turner 9-10-0 ... Mr W Turner

10-3 Sanhedrin, 4 Doucement, 5 Lord Leighton, 6 Mr Jerry, 8 Brock Hill, 10 Luxuriate, Miss Furlong, 12 Mr Peacock, Super Symphony, 16 others.

3.45 GLASTONBURY CHASE (Handicap: £1,331: 2m) (10)

1 f142- HUTTON LAD (CD) L Kennard 11-12-1 ... J Francome
3 1100 REGENT'S GARDEN (CD) A Andrews 10-11-3 ... P Richards
6 -pffo BAYHAM SIR VARDON C Read 8-10-12 ... R Rowell
9 4100 DEER MOUNT (D) Mrs M Babbage 8-10-10 ... Mr M Babbage 4
10 2402 HOPEFUL ANSWER G Balding 9-10-9 ... B Reilly
12 0202 THINK BIG (D) A Silvester 9-10-5 ... R Hyett
13 23-3f INSULATION G Merson 8-10-3 ... P Hobbs
15 fpp1- ATLANTIC PRINCE R Keenor 8-10-0 ... Mr J Pearn
18 0000 MUSTARD D Scott 8-10-0 ... B De Haan
20 000p JAY'S JET Mrs B Waring 7-10-0 ... —

3 Regent's Garden, 7-2 Hopeful Answer, 5 Hutton Lad, 6 Deer Mount, 8 Think Big, Insulation, 10 Bayham Sir Vardon, 14 Atlantic Prince, 25 others.

4.15 STAPLE FITZPAINE HURDLE (Div.II: novices: £552: 2m) (17)

1 040 FURLONG LANE Tizzard 9-12-0 ... Mr C Tizzard 7
3 ppOp APRIL FURY F Roberts 8-11-4 ... DOUBTFUL
6 400-4 CROYDON HALL A Hobbs 7-11-4 ... P Hobbs
7 ppp FLY HONEY Mrs E Kennard 8-11-4 ... May
8 0-0 FROZEN PRINCE N Davies 6-11-4 ... Mr N Twiston-Davies
9 0-000 LILAC LADY R Thompson 6-11-4 ... M Nuttall 7
10 04 MY FRIEND GEORGE Mrs E Harden 7-11-4 ... De Haan
13 0000 THE FALLEN KNIGHT (B) J Roberts 6-11-4 ... May
14 0-403 DARYMOSS Turnell 5-11-3 ... Turnell
17 KNOW OTHER LOVE W R Williams 5-11-3 ... R Millman 7
18 0 MICKEY TIM J Baker 5-11-3 ... John Williams
19 00-2 MIDINETTE Merson 5-11-3 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
20 0/0 MIDNIGHT LILY Brazington 5-11-3 ... C Jones
21 CORNISH GRANITE Pipe 4-10-3 ... Leach
28 ppp JOHN DEAN F Gorman 4-10-3 ... B Wright 4
30 0 REALES Elsworth 4-10-3 ... C Brown
31 SKIPTON BRIDGE Mrs S Carter 4-10-3 ... R Rowe

3 Midinette, 7-2 Darymoss, 4 Croydon Hall, 6 My Friend George, 8 Cornish Granite, 10 Reales, 12 Furlong Lane, 16 others.

4.45 STAPLE FITZPAINE HURDLE (Div III: Novices: £552: 2m) (12)

4 1/000- BOLD HOPE Mrs L Rowe 6-11-4 ... Miss S Waterman
5 00/ DYMOCK DUKE M Wilcsmith 9-11-4 ... P Carvill 4
7 0/ MOONLIGHT RAG M Pipe 9-11-4 ... P Leach
8 00 NEARLY STRAIGHT Mrs E Kennard 6-11-4 ... Lorna Vincent
10 0000 PORT WING G Maundrell 6-11-4 ... Mr G Maundrell
12 000p/ WESTWARD LADY P Ferrari 6-11-4 ... S Crook 7
13 0p-00 BRIAN N Ayliffe 5-11-3 ... M Ayliffe 4
18 p SONANT W R Williams 5-11-3 ... R Millman 7
20 0 THE PROFESSOR J Roberts 5-11-3 ... S May
23 00 CELTIC BEAUTY D Elsworth 4-10-3 ... C Brown
24 0 GOLDEN MATCH M Hincliffe 4-10-3 ... M O'Halloran
27 0 PEARL OF WISDOM R Holder 4-10-3 ... P Richards

7-4 Celtic Beauty, 7-2 The Professor, 4 Moonlight Rag, 6 Pearl of Wisdom, 13-2 Golden Match, 10 Nearly Straight, 12 Port Wing.

## Windsor results

1.45 (1.47) SLOUGH HURDLE (Selling handicap: £589: 2m 30yd)
SIR GIVENCY ch c by High Line—Topolass (Mrs J Dunlap) 4-11-10 A. Coogan (11-10 fav) 1
Pheasant Bridge ... P Liddicoat (11-2) 2
Little Tyrant ... P. Corrigan (11-8) 3
TOTE Win 33p Dual f 62p. CSF: 75p. W. Musson at Newmarket 8l, 2½l Captive London (25-1) 4th. 5 ran. NR: Echenior, Toberjonk.

2.15 (2.16) MAGNA CARTA CHASE (Handicap: £1,380: 2m 40yd)
EXCELSIOR b g by Arlojo—Honeymoon (Mrs H Fleshman) 8-9-11 M. Hammond (4-1) 1
Major Knight ... R Champion (10-1) 2
Durham Lad ... R Linley (3-1) 3
TOTE Win: 73p places 27p, 22p Dual f £1.84. CSF, £4.37. H O Neill at Dorking. ½l, 7l. Rodman 5-2 fav. Devil's Erig (13-2) 4th. 7 ran.

2.45 (2.46) HATCH BRIDGE HURDLE (4-y-0. £2,674: 2m 30yds)
Abo Ace ch g by Hotfoot-Linum (Mrs J Lawrence) 10-6 J McLaughlin (9-4) 1
Adam Craig ... G Bradley (6-4 fav) 2
Népcole ... A Turnell (16-1) 3
TOTE:Win, 38p. places, 13p, 11p. 42p Dual F. 22p. C.S.F: 58p. M Ryan at Newmarket 2l, 15l. Only A Shanty (100-30) 4th 8 run NR: Hiz.

3.15 (3.16) FAIRLAWNE CHASE (£2,368: 3m)
Venture To Cognac, b g by Hot Brandy-Venture More (N Sherwood) 9-11-12 Mr O Sherwood (11-10) 1
Dramatist ... W Smith (Evens Fav) 2
Fort Fox ... A Coogan (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 17p. Dual F: 20p. C.S.F: 21p F Winter at Lambourn. 20l, bad. 4 run, 3 finished.

3.45 (3.47) DON PEPPINO CHASE (Novices: £1,125: 3m 40yds)
PRINCETON gr g by Sun Prince — Queens Castle (Lady Douglas-Pennant) 5-11-1 J Francome (4-5 fav) 1
Ten Bears ... A. Madgwick (6-1) 2
Icato ... G Moore (6-1) 3
TOTE. win 16p: place 10p, 19p. Dual f: 27p. CSF 64p. F. Winter at Lambourne 6l, 1½l. Crouton (20-1) 4th. 7 ran NR: Poole Bay.

4.15 (4.17) LANGLEY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,214: 2m 30yds)
SUPREME VISTA b g by Supreme Sovereign — Alta-Vista (F. Sisson) 9-10-0 A. Webber (3-1) 1
Two Azure ... R. Lindley (25-1) 2
Tudor Road ... P. Nicholls (Evens fav) 3
TOTE. win 40p; places 12p, 32p, 10p. Dual f: £1.74 CSF £7.82 B Richmond at Wellingore 10l, 2l. Slim Boy (4-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR. Russhill.

JACKPOT: £442.10. PLACEPOT: £14.85.

## Worcester

1.30 (1.32) BRANSFORD HURDLE (Div 1 novices: £690 2½m)
TORBOLE ch g, by Reliance II — Buss (W Start) 5-12-10 Mr A J Wilson (12-1) 1
Leith Hill Flyer ... J Cox (5-2 fav) 2
Miss Love ... C Smith (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.31, Places 33p, 14p, 24p Dual Forecast £6.75 C.S.F. £4.43 J Old at Dundry. 1½l, 10l. Pickled Tink (9-1) 4th. 24 ran

2.0 (2.04) BRANSFORD HURDLE (Div II novices. £690 2½m)
LATE NIGHT EXTRA ch g. by Extra — Lunar Girl (Lt-Col E Phillips) 6-11-0 A Webb (5-1) 1
Culham ... Mrs L Sheedy (13-2) 2
Normandy Lad ... R F Davies (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win 76p Places 23p, 23p, 27p Dual Forecast £1.47 C.S.F. £4.05 K Bailey at East Ilsley 4l, 1½l. Broad Principle 2-1 fav Royal Classic (14-1) 4th. 22 ran

2.30 (2.33) FOREGATE CHASE (Novices. £1,154: 2½m)
BARNNORAN br g by Random Shot — Rigoan Banks (Ld Vestey) 6-11-5 P Scudamore (7-2) 1
Cottage Rhythm ... Mr A Sharpe (16-1) 2
Pirate Son ... S Morshead (4-1) 3
TOTE Win: 41p, Places: 16p, 21p, 19p. Dual Forecast: £2.89. CSF £5.64. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-wold. 12l, 5l. Acarine 2-1 fav. NR: Poole Bay, Rook Wood.

3.0 (3.6) ASTWOOD HURDLE (Handicap: £1,201: 2¼m)
SEA CARGO ch m by Sea Wolf — Escargot (D Johnson) 7-10-4 P Scudamore (12-1) 1
Linton ... J Redmond (8-1) 2
Bickleigh Bridge ... C Bourne (10-1) 3
TOTE Win 93p. Places: 21p, 20p, 18p, 16p. Dual Forecast: £4.15. CSF £10.94. Tricast. £93.51. J Johnson at Horsford. 1½l, 1l. Fra Mau (3-1 fav) 4th. 20 ran.

3.30 (3.31) LOWESMOOR CHASE (£1,938 2m)
RATHGORMAN ch g Super Sam-Greek Light (J. Lilley) 10-12-3 K. Whyte (4-9 fav) 1
Stopped ... B. de Haan (3-1) 2
Gambling Prince ... P. Scudamore (8-1) 3
TOTE Win 15p Dual Forecast 26p. CSF: 20p M Dickinson at Harewood 8l, 3/4l. Rory Lee (33-1) 4th. 5 ran.

4.00 (4.00) ABBERLEY CHASE (Handicap £1,513: 3m)
SONUM OMEN ch g by Spartan General-Bonded (L Thwaites) 8-10-3 K. Mooney (6-1) 1
Pilot Officer ... S. Morshead (5-1) 2
Galloping Butler ... P. Barton (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win 65p, Places: 13p 31p 84p Dual Forecast £8.00. CSF £3.66. Tricast £32.35. F Walwyn at Lambourn. 10l, 5l. Silent Bam 100-30 fav. Snow Buck (14-1) 4th. 14 ran.

4.30 (4.39) BRANSFORD HURDLE (Div III novices £690, 2½m)
TANGLO b g by Busted-Moon Stone (T. Richards) 5-10-8 C Seaward (50-1) 1
Swarm ... G McCourt (33-1) 2
Celtic Tudor ... C Candy (33-1) 3
TOTE. Win £2.59, Places 38p, £1.32, 90p. Dual Forecast Winner or 2nd with any other horse 80p CSF £81.92 D. Jones, at Pentypridd 5l, 2l, Palmyra Court (7-4 fav) 4th. 25 ran Placepot: £96.15.

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SPORT SPECIAL

THE TIMES

# World Cup Form Guide 1981-82

**NORMAN FOX** assesses the records and performances of the 24 qualifying teams in the run up to the finals that start on June 13

## GROUP 1

### Italy

**v Uruguay 3-1-81**
**Gold Cup Montevideo Lost 2-0**
Failed to capitalize on Antognoni's creative work

**v Netherlands 6-1-81**
**Gold Cup Montevideo Drew 1-1**
Antognoni again best player. Several reserves. Scorer: Ancelotti

**v Rest of Europe 25-2-81**
**Friendly Rome Lost 3-0**
Charity game. No tactical relevance

**v E. Germany 19-4-81**
**Udine Drew 0-0**
No Inter players. Failed to break German defence. New cap Selvaggi made little progress as striker

**v Denmark 3-6-81**
**World Cup Copenhagen Lost 3-1**
First World Cup defeat. Dossena substitute in midfield. Ancelotti replaced Bettega. Scorer: Graziani

**v Bulgaria 23-9-81**
**Friendly Bologna Won 3-2**
Dossena again substitute–seemed ready for extended stay. Scorers: Graziani (2), Dossena

**v Yugoslavia 17.10.81**
**World Cup Belgrade Drew 1-1**
Conti establishing wing place. Veteran goalkeeper, Zoff, saved them. Scorer: Bettega

**v Greece 14-11-81**
**World Cup Turin Drew 1-1**
Rossi under suspension. Bettega injured. Antognoni indifferent. Conti scored

**v Luxembourg 5.12.81**
**World Cup Naples Won 1-0**
Already qualified. Scorer: Collovati

### Poland

**v Japan 25-1-81 Friendly Tokyo Won 2-0**

**v Japan 27-1-81**
**Friendly Tokushima Won 4-2**

**v Japan 30-1-81**
**Friendly Nagoya Won 4-1**

**v Japan 1-2-81**
**Tokyo Won 3-0**

**v Romania 25-3-81**
**Friendly Bucharest Lost 2-0**

**v E. Germany 2,5.81**
**World Cup Chorzow Won 1-0**
Tomaszewski, Szarmach, Lato recalled from abroad to ensure important win. Scorer: Buncol.

**v Rep of Ireland 24-5-81**
**Friendly Bydogoszcz Won 3-0**
Fine win helped by own goal (O'Leary). Other scorers: Iwan, Ogaza

**v Stuttgart 22-7-81**
**Friendly Heilbronn Won 4-1**
Scorers: Skrobowski (2), Smolarek, Iwan

**v Trabzonspor 24-7-81**
**Friendly Essen Drew 0-0**
**Won 5-2 on penalties**

**v Darmstadt 26-7-81**
**Friendly Darmstadt Won 3-1**

**v Lohne 29-7-81**
**Friendly Lohne Won 7-2**

**v W. Germany 2-9-81**
**Friendly Chorzow Lost 2-0**
Suspended players Boniek, Zmuda and Mlynarczyk returned but team outclassed

**v Portugal 23-9-81**
**Friendly Lisbon Lost 2-0**

**v E. Germany 10-10-81**
**World Cup Leipzig Won 3-2**
Szarmach, called in from France, scored after two minutes. Smolarek added two more to guarantee place in Spain

**v Argentina 28-10-81**
**Friendly Buenos Aires Won 2-1**
Argentina without Maradona faded in second half. Scorers: Buncol, Boniek

**v Malta 15-11-81**
**World Cup Wroclaw Won 6-0**
Six new caps. Dziekanowski, best. Scorers: Smolarek (2), Majewski, Iwan, Dziekanowski, Boniek

**v Spain 18-11-81**
**Friendly Lodz Lost 3-2**
Spain in fine form. Tomaszewski in Polish goal made mistakes. Scorers: Palasz, Boniek

### Peru

**v Czechoslovakia 4-2-81**
**Friendly Lima Lost 3-1**
Experimental side. Scorer: Uribe

**v Bulgaria 11-2-81 Friendly Lima Lost 2-1** Scorer: Correa

**v Chile 19-4-81 Friendly Santiago Lost 3-0**

**v Colombia 26-7-81 World Cup Bogota Drew 1-1**
Veteran midfield, Cueto, Velasquez, Cubillas began well but tired. Scorer: La Rosa

**v Chile 5-6-81 Friendly Lima Lost 2-1**
Chile under strength. Scorer: Olaechea

**v Colombia 16-8-81 World Cup Lima Won 2-0**
Fast, good football. Scorers: Uribe, Barbadillo

**v Uruguay 23-8-81 World Cup Montevideo Won 2-1**
Several foreign based players in well balanced side. Scorers: La Rosa, Uribe

**v Uruguay 6-9-81 World Cup Lima Drew 0-0**
Not intimidated by rough play

**v Santa Fe 4-2-82 Friendly Bogota Drew 3-3**

### Cameroon

**v Niger 1-4-81 Friendly Yaoundé Won 2-0**

**v Togo 5-4-81 African Cup Douala Won 4-0**
Scorers: Milla 3, Bahokon

**v Zaire 12-4-81 World Cup Kinshasa Won 1-0**

**v Togo 19-4-81 African Cup Lomé Drew 2-2**

**v Zaire 26-4-81 World Cup Yaoundé Won 6-1**

**v Madagascar 16-8-81 African Cup Yaoundé Won 5-1**

**v Madagascar 30-8-81 African Cup Madagascar Lost 2-1**

**v Tunisia 8-11-81 Friendly Tunis Drew 1-1**

**v Morocco 15-11-81 World Cup Kenitra Won 2-0**

**v Morocco 29-11-81 World Cup Yaoundé Won 2-1**

## GROUP 2

### West Germany

**v Argentina 1-1-81 Gold Cup Montevideo Lost 2-1**
Unbeaten 23 match run ended, but Briegel controlled Maradona. Rummenigge, Müller troubled Argentina's defence. Scorer: Hrubesch

**v Brazil 7-1-81 Gold Cup Montevideo Lost 4-1**
Defence callapsed but team had lost interest. Scorer: Allofs

**v Albania 1-4-81 World Cup Tirana Won 2-0**
Schuster's return from Spain successful. Scored both goals

**v Austria 29-4-81 World Cup Hamburg Won 2-0**
Schuster again invaluable. Breitner back after six years. Fischer recovered from broken leg. Scorers: Krauss (own goal), Fischer

**v Brazil 19-5-81 Friendly Stuttgart Lost 2-1**
Schuster went off at half-time. Row followed. Performance declined. Scorer: Fischer

**v Finland 24-5-81 World Cup Helsinki Won 4-0**
Kaltz won 50th cap in comfortable win. Scorers: Fischer (2), Briegel, Kaltz

**v Poland 2-9-81 Friendly Chorzow Won 2-0**
Rummenigge inspired. No Schuster. Scorers: Rummenigge, Fischer

**v Finland 23-9-81 World Cup Bochum Won 7-1**
Hrubesch and Müller absent. Breitner now settled back in midfield. Scorers: Rummenigge (3), Breitner (2), Fischer, Dremmler

Remarkable: Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, W Germany, an outstanding goalscoring winger

**v Austria 14-10-81 World Cup Vienna Won 3-1**
Winger Littbarski scored twice on first appearance. Other scorer: Magath

**v Albania 18-11-81 World Cup Dortmund Won 8-0**
Rummenigge scored three and went off at half-time. Littbarski again impressive. Other Scorers: Fischer (2), Breitner, Kaltz, Littbarski

**v Bulgaria 22-11-81 World Cup Düsseldorf Won 4-0**
Fischer, Hrubesch used as twin strikers. Experiment successful. Scorers: Rummenigge (2), Fischer, Kaltz

### Algeria

**v Senegal 3-4-81**
**Friendly Algeria Won 2-0**

**v Mali 10-4-81**
**African Cup Algeria Won 5-2**

**v Mali 19-4-81**
**African Cup Bamako Lost 3-0**

**v Niger 1-5-81**
**World Cup Constantine Won 4-0**

**v Niger 31-5-81**
**World Cup Niamey Lost 1-0**

**v Iran 30-6-81**
**Friendly Tripoli Won 1-0**

**v Upper Volta 9-9-81**
**African Cup Upper Volta Drew 1-1**

**v Nigeria 10-10-81**
**World Cup Lagos Won 2-0**
Nigeria were African champions. Algeria left out some French based players. Belloumi scored first after 40-yard run and made second for Zidane

**v Nigeria 30-10-81**
**World Cup Constantine Won 2-1**
Belloumi again scored early. Other scorer: Madjer

**v Tunisia 7-2-32 Friendly Assad Won 1-0**

### Chile

**v Columbia 10-3-81**
**Friendly Santiago Won 1-0**
Little promise at this stage. Scorer: Herrera

**v Brazil 14-3-81**
**Friendly Sâo Paulo Lost 2-1**
Scorer Caszely who was their best player

**v Colombia 19-3-81**
**Bogotá Won 2-1**
Caszely scored again in encouraging win

**v Peru 19-4-81**
**Friendly Santiago Won 3-0**
Caszely twice on target. Other scorer: Moscoso

**v Uraguay 29-4-81**
**Pinto Duran Cup Santiago Lost 2-1**
Midfield player Rojas scored

**v Ecuador 24-5-81**
**World Cup Guayaquil Drew 0-0**
Defensive tactics paid off

**v Paraguay 7-6-81**
**World Cup Asunción Won 1-0**
Long preparation paid off against S. American champions. Scorer: Yañez

**v Ecuador 14-6-81**
**World Cup Santiago Won 2-0**
Nervous performance despite presence of veteran Figueroa in defence. Scorers: Rivas, Caszely

**v Paraguay 21-6-81**
**World Cup Calama Won 3-0**
Match moved to altitude to help. Figueroa returned to US because Chile had already qualified. Scorers: Caszely, Yañez, Neira

**v Spain 5-7-81**
**Friendly Santiago Drew 1-1**
Caszely scored inevitably but Spain recovered despite obvious tiredness

**v Uraguay 15-7-81**
**Friendly Montevideo Drew 0-0**

**v Peru 5-8-81**
**Friendly Lima Won 2-1**
Scorer: Caszely (2)

**v Brazil 26-8-81**
**Friendly Rio de Janeiro Drew 0-0**
Six of qualifying team missing but nearly surprised Brazil

### Austria

**v Israel 4-2-81**
**Friendly Tel Aviv Lost 1-0**
Kreuz back after injury. Game treated lightly

**v Feyenoord 15-4-81**
**Friendly Vienna Drew 1-1**
Scorer Gasselich

**v Bruck an der Leitha 25-4-81**
**Friendly Bruck Won 6-1**
Scorers: Krankl (2), Gasselich (2), Pizzey, Baumeister

**v W. Germany 29-5-81**
**World Cup Hamburg Lost 2-0**
German born Kauss played his first World Cup tie and gave away own goal

**v Bulgaria 28-5-81**
**World Cup Vienna Won 2-0**
Uncomfortable victory. Scorers: Krankl, Jara

**v ASK Voitsberg 13-6-81**
**Friendly Vienna Won 6-0**
Scorers: Schachner (2), Gasselich, Weber, Jurtin, Drabits

**v Finland 17-6-81**
**World Cup Linz Won 5-1**
Prohaska ran midfield. Scorers: Prohaska (2), Krankl, Welzl, Jurtin

**v Spain 23-9-81**
**Friendly Vienna Drew 0-0**
Prohaska and Jara absent. Poor game

**v Mödling 10-10-81**
**Friendly Vienna Won 6-0**
Scorers: Hagmayr (3), Krankl, Jara, Krauss

**v W. Germany 14-10-81**
**World Cup Vienna Lost 3-1**
Schachner gave them the lead. Slightly unfortunate not to draw

**v Bulgaria 11-11-81**
**World Cup Sofia Drew 0-0**
Pezzey splendid in defence but result left such doubts that manager was sacked

## GROUP 3

### Argentina

**v W Germany 1-1-81 Gold Cup Montevideo Won 2-1**
Scored twice in last six minutes. Kempes injured before half-time. Basically team who won World Cup but with Maradona who was subdued by Briegel. Scorers: Passarella, Diaz

**v Brazil 4-1-81 Gold Cup Montevideo Drew 1-1**
Closely marked by Brazil. Maradona again stopped but showed glimpses of skill. Kempes absent. Scorer: Maradona

**v Valencia 22-6-81 Friendly Valencia Won 1-0**
Scorer: Diaz

**v Hercules 25-8-81 Friendly Alicante Won 2-0**
Scorer: Diaz (2)

**v Florentina 29-8-81 Friendly Florence Won 5-2**
Scorers: Passarella (2), Maradona (2), Barbas

**v Barcelona 2-9-81 Friendly Barcelona Lost 1-0**
Only defeat on tour. Maradona showed signs of tiredness

**v Poland 28-10-81 Friendly Buenos Aires Lost 2-1**
Maradona asked to be dropped. First home defeat in three years. Several changes from World Cup winning side. Scorer: Passarella

**v Czechoslovakia 11-11-81 Friendly Buenos Aires Drew 1-1**
Passarella missed penalty.

Regal: Diego Maradona, the brilliant Argentine, is among world's best

Gallego equalized in second half. Maradona again missing. Kempes coming back to form.

### Belgium

**v Cyprus 18-2-81 World Cup Brussels Won 3-2**
Van Moer missed in midfield. Should have won more convincingly. Scorers: Plessers, Vandenbergh, Ceulemans

**v Rep of Ireland 25-3-81 World Cup Brussels Won 1-0**
Ceulemans gained hard victory four minutes from end

**v France 29-4-81 World Cup Paris Lost 3-2**
Despite hard work by veteran Van Moer, struggled against quick attack. Scorers: Vandenbergh, Ceulemans

**v Independiente 22-8-81**
**Friendly Brussels Won 5-1**
Scorers: Van Moer, Vandereycken, Baberon (og), Ceulemans, Czerniatynski

**v France 9-9-81 World Cup Brussels Won 2-0**
New forward Czerniatynski scored and made another for Vandenbergh but finishing poor

**v Netherlands 14-10-81 World Cup Rotterdam Lost 3-0**
Already qualified for Spain. Weak team. Meeuws sent off. Dutch controlled game in midfield

**v Spain 16-12-81 Friendly Valencia Lost 2-0**

### Hungary

**v Independiente 2-2-81**
**Friendly Mar del Plata Lost 2-1**
Scorer: Garaba

**v River Plate 4-2-81 Friendly Mar del Plata Lost 2-1**
Scorer: Kiss

**v Talleres 10-2-81 Friendly Mar del Plata Lost 3-0**

**v Independiente 11-2-81**
**Friendly Mendoza Lost 2-0**

**v Argentinos Juniors 14-2-81 Friendly Mar del Plata Drew 1-1**
Scorer: Nyilasi

**v Huracan 18-2-81 Friendly Buenos Aires Lost 2-1**
Scorer: Nyilasi

**v Spain 15-4-81 Friendly Valencia Won 3-0**
Spain had just beaten England. Foreign-based players ensured encouraging win. Scorers: Kiss, Bodonyi, Nyilasi

**v Switzerland 28-4-81 Friendly Lucerne Drew 2-2**
Nyilasi out with influenza. Scorers: Balint, Muller

**v Romania 13-5-81 World Cup Romania Won 1-0**
Defence unstable but Nyilasi kept game under control. Scorer: Fazekas

**v Norway 20-5-81 World Cup Oslo Won 2-1**
Rugged, poor performance. Torocsik substituted. Two late goals by Kiss

**v England 6-6-81 World Cup Budapest Lost 3-1**
Nyilasi went off injured leaving England to govern midfield. Dull performance. Scorer: Garaba

**v Benfica 6-8-81 Friendly Lisbon Won 3-0**

**v Kuwait 19-8-81 Friendly Budapest Won 1-0**
Scorer: Kiss

**v Romania 23-9-81 World Cup Bucharest Drew 0-0**
Torocsik and Kiss taken off. Replaced by midfield players to guarantee a draw

**v Switzerland 14-10-81 World Cup Budapest Won 3-0**
Nyilasi in great form, scoring twice. Other scorer: Fazekas

**v Norway 1-11-81 World Cup Budapest Won 4-1**
Just practice. Scorers: Kiss (2), Balint, Fazekas

**v England 18-11-18 World Cup Wembley Lost 1-0**
Nyilasi absent, as was team effort. Already qualified for Spain

**v Sydney St George 27-1-82 Friendly Sydney Won 2-0**

**v Sydney Olympic 29-1-82 Friendly Sydney Drew 3-3**

**v Vojvodina 30-1-82 Friendly Sydney Lost 2-1**

### El Salvador

**v Haiti 13-6-81 Friendly Port-au-Prince Drew 0-0**

**v Haiti 26-7-81 Friendly San Salvador Won 4-0**

**v Portugal 3-8-81 Friendly San Salvador Won 2-1**

**v Canada 2-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Lost 1-0**
Lack of scoring power ominous but that was a common feature of the group play-off

**v Mexico 6-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Won 1-0**
Scorer: Hernandéz.

**v Cuba 11-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Drew 0-0**

**v Honduras 16-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Drew 0-0**
Diplomatic draw

**v Haiti 19-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Won 1-0**
Qualified by having sound defence. Scorer: Huezo.

**v Romania 5-2-82 Friendly San Salvador Won 2-1**

## GROUP 4

### England

**v Spain 25-3-81**
**Friendly Wembley Lost 2-1**
Unable to control Juanito and Zamora. Hoddle scored fine goal but still remained an international outsider

**v Romania 29-4-81**
**World Cup Wembley Drew 0-0**
Keegan again absent. Wasted chances. Robson progressing well

**v Brazil 12-5-81**
**Friendly Wembley Lost 1-0**
Brazil were kind. England did moderately well with weakened team

**v Wales 20-5-81**
**British champ Wembley Drew 0-0**
Poor display with under-strength side. No Keegan. Robson in defence

**v Scotland 23-5-81**
**British champ Wembley Lost 1-0**
Memorable only for Ron Greenwood losing his temper with the press

**v Switzerland 30-5-81**
**World Cup Basle Lost 2-1**
Low point in World Cup qualifying competition. Defensive mistakes. Scorer: McDermott

**v Hungary 6-6-81**
**World Cup Budapest Won 3-1**
High point of their erratic challenge. Inspired by Brooking. Scorers: Brooking (2), Keegan


Reliable: Bryan Robson was England's most consistent player in qualifying

**v Norway 9-9-81**
**World Cup Oslo Lost 2-1**
Started well with goal by Robson. Ended sadly with goal given away by McDermott. Francis-Mariner attack inadequate

**v Hungary 18-11-81**
**World Cup Wembley Won 1-0**
Mariner scrambled England to Spain. Hungarians took an evening off

### France

**v Spain 18-2-81 Friendly Madrid Lost 1-0**
Two new caps, Xuereb, a winger used as substitute, and goalkeeper Castenada. Poor display

**v Netherlands 25-3-81 World Cup Rotterdam Lost 1-0**
Without Platini to give ideas

**v Belgium 29-4-81 World Cup Paris Won 3-2**
Weakened team. Platini out but Tresor returned as sweeper. Scorers: Soler (2), Six

**v Brazil 15-5-81 Friendly Paris Lost 3-1**
Tresor injured early: Didier Six sent off in last minute. Scorer: Six

**v Stuttgart 18-8-81 Friendly Paris Lost 3-1**
Tresor scored in "practice match"

**v Belgium 9-9-81 World Cup Brussels Lost 2-0**
Experimental side. Platini in attack. New goalkeeper, Hiard, not to blame

**v Rep of Ireland 14-10-81**
**World Cup Dublin Lost 3-2**
New man Bruno Bellone scored clever goal. Platini returned but Janvion's mistake was costly. Other scorer: Platini

**v Netherlands 18-11-81 World Cup Paris Won 2-0**
Platini scored first with free-kick. Rocheteau made second for Six

**v Cyprus 5-12-81 World Cup Paris Won 4-0**
Two goals from Lacombe, one each for Rocheteau and Genghini in easy win

### Czechoslovakia

**v Bolivia 28-1-81 Friendly La Paz Lost 2-1**
Without Masny. Scorer: Janecka

**v Bolivia 29-1-81 Friendly Santa Cruz Won 5-2**
Scorers: Danek, Janecka, Jurkemik, Vizek, Nehoda

**v Peru 4-2-81 Friendly Lima Won 3-1**
With Nehoda and Masny making all the difference. Scorers: Janecka (2), Jakubec

**v Millionarios 13-2-81 Friendly Bogota Won 2-0**
Scorers: Kozak, Danek

**v Switzerland 24-3-81 Friendly Bratislava Lost 1-0**
Nehoda moved back to midfield but Swiss always quicker

**v Turkey 15-4-81 World Cup Istanbul Won 3-0**
Turks very defensive. Scorers: Janocka, Kozak, Vizek

**v Rep of Ireland 29-4-81**
**Friendly Dublin Lost 3-1**
Masny equalized just after half-time but Irish worked hard to recover

**v Iceland 27-5-81 World Cup Bratislava Won 6-1**
No resistance to three-man attack of Masny, Nehoda and Vizek. Scorers: Vizek, Panenka, Nehoda, Kozak (2), Janecka

**v Hamburg 12-8-81 Friendly Brussels Drew 0-0**
Lost on penalties

**v RWD Molenbeek 14-8-81**
**Friendly Brussels Drew 2-2**
Won on penalties

**v Europe XI 16-6-81 Friendly Prague Won 4-0**
Kozak cleverly ran midfield but Europe treated this Czech 80th birthday celebration as a holiday

**v Wales 9-9-81 World Cup Prague Won 2-0**
Nehoda won record 78th cap. Given first goal by Welsh goalkeeper. Licka took second. Used 4-4-2 with Nehoda and Vizek in front

**v Iceland 23-9-81 World Cup Reykjavik Drew 1-1**
Nehoda played poorly and whole team suffered. Scorer: Kozak

**v USSR 28-10-81 World Cup Tbilisi Lost 2-0**
No Masny in attack. Without veterans tended to lack ideas. Goalkeeper saved them from heavier defeat

**v Argentina 11-11-81 Friendly Buenos Aires Drew 1-1**
Led until 19 minutes to go. Hruska saved Passarella's penalty. Several established players missing

**v USSR 29-11-81 World Cup Bratislava Drew 1-1**
Point needed to qualify gained by Vojacek's goal. Good midfield player, Berger, missing

**v America FC 21-1-82 Friendly Mexico City Drew 1-1**

### Kuwait

**v Young Boys Berne 24-3-81**
**Friendly Kuwait Won 2-0**

**v Thailand 22-4-81**
**World Cup Kuwait Won 6-0**

**v Malaysia 25-4-81**
**World Cup Kuwait Won 4-0**

**v S Korea 29-4-81**
**World Cup Kuwait Won 2-0**

**v Hungary 19-8-81**
**Friendly Budapest Lost 1-0**

**v Acad Coimbra 25-8-81**
**Friendly Coimbra Drew 1-1**

**v Quimigal 1-9-81**
**Friendly Barreiro Lost 2-0**

**v Sporting Lisbon 16-9-81**
**Friendly Lisbon Lost 3-1**

**v New Zealand 10-10-81**
**World Cup Auckland Won 2-1**
Also gained 33 free-kicks. Scorers: Faisal Al-Dekheel, Yacoub

**v China 18-10-81**
**World Cup Peking Lost 3-0**
Missed a penalty

**v Saudi Arabia 4-11-81**
**World Cup Riyadh Won 1-0**

**v China 30-11-81**
**World Cup Kuwait Won 1-0**

**v Saudi Arabia 7-12-81**
**World Cup Kuwait Won 2-0**

**v New Zealand 14-12-81**
**World Cup Kuwait Drew 2-2**

## GROUP 5

### Spain

**v France 18-2-81**
**Friendly Madrid Won 1-0**
Recalled Camacho in defence and Solsona in midfield. Rubio and Quique given first caps. Scorer: Juanito

Moody: Juanito, of Spain, can be temperamental but is also most exciting and skilful

**v England 25-3-81**
**Friendly Wembley Won 2-1**
Zamora and Juanito dominated. Defender Maceda played well in first game. Scorers: Satrustegui, Zamora

**v Hungary 15-4-81**
**Friendly Valencia Lost 3-0**
Denied by Hungarian goalkeeper. Misleading result

**v Portugal 20-6-81**
**Friendly Oporto Lost 2-0**
Portugal scored twice in last 10 minutes. Sweltering day

**v Mexico 23-6-81**
**Friendly Mexico City Won 3-1**
Zamora controlled midfield. Juanito scored twice. Zamora got third

**v Venezuela 28-6-81**
**Friendly Caracas Won 2-0**
Scorers: Juanito, Satrustegui

**v Colombia 2-7-81**
**Friendly Bogota Drew 1-1**
Juanito withdrawn into midfield. Alesanco equalized with four minutes left

**v Chile 5-7-81**
**Friendly Santiago Drew 1-1**
Again good direction by Zamora. Scorer: Satrustegui

**v Brazil 8-7-81**
**Friendly Bahia Lost 1-0**
Defence played strongly against some of most skilful players in world. Promising overall performance

**v Austria 23-9-81**
**Friendly Vienna Drew 0-0**
Strongest team failed

**v Luxembourg 14-10-81**
**Friendly Valencia Won 3-0**
Lopez Ufarte returned to score two goals but performance was heavily criticized. Other scorer: Saura

**v Poland 19-11-81**
**Friendly Lodz Won 3-2**
In need of victory to stem criticism. Fought hard to win in 88th minute. Scorers: Lopez Ufarte, Alesanco, Alonso

**v Belgium 16-12-81**
**Friendly Valencia Won 2-0**
Much needed win over European Championship runners-up. Scorer: Satrustegui (2). Victory helped stem heavy criticism

### Honduras

**v Valencia 8-8-81 Friendly Valencia Lost 3-0**

**v Valladolid 13-8-81 Friendly Santander Lost 2-0**

**v Slovan Bratislava 14-8-81 Friendly Santander Drew 1-1**
Scorer: Bueso. Lost 3-1 on penalties

**v Celta de Vigo 19-8-81 Friendly Vigo Won 1-0**
Scorer: Toledo

**v Espanol 22-8-81 Friendly Barcelona Lost 2-0**
Scorer: Urquia

**v Gremio 25-8-81 Friendly Barcelona lost 2-0**

**v Atletico Madrid 26-8-81 Friendly Madrid Drew 1-1**
Scorer: Zelaya. Won 3-2 on penalties

**v Haiti 3-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Won 4-0**
Honduras had home advantage in all of the World Cup play-off matches: Scorers: Bueso, Urquia, Laing, Figueroa

**v Cuba 8-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Won 2-0**
Showed benefit of two-year build-up. Maradiaga controlled midfield in this and most games

**v Canada 12-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Won 2-1**
Scorers: Caballero, Figueroa

**El Salvador 16-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Drew 0-0**

**v Mexico 22-11-81 World Cup Tegucigalpa Drew 0-0**

**v Romania 5-2-82 Friendly Tegucigalpa Drew 0-0**

### Yugoslavia

**v Bulgaria 25-3-81 Friendly Subotica Won 2-1**
Scorers: Halilhodzic, Sliskovic

**v Greece 29-4-81 World Cup Split Won 5-1**
Steady pressure throughout, brought goals from Vujovic (2), Slijvo, Halilhodzic, and goalkeeper Pantelic who takes penalties

**v Denmark 9-9-81 World Cup Copenhagen Won 2-1**
Included four foreign based players but Petrovic was more impressive. Scorers: Vujovic, Petrovic

**v Italy 17-10-81 World Cup Novisad Won 6-0**
Susic returned after national service to lead successful attack. Scorers: Halilhodzic (2), Surjak, Pasic, Vujovic

**v Greece 29-11-81 World Cup Athens Won 2-1**
Fortunate after slow start. Scorers: Surjak, Jerkovic

### Northern Ireland

**v Scotland 25-3-81**
**World Cup Glasgow Drew 1-1**
Encouraging point. Hamilton hit bar before scoring

**v Portugal 29-4-81 World Cup Belfast Won 1-0**
Important goal headed by Armstrong

**v Scotland 19-5-81 British champ Glasgow Lost 2-0**
Championship had lost meaning after England and Wales refused to go to Belfast

**v Sweden 3-6-81 World Cup Stockholm Lost 1-0**
Disappointment made worse by having Cochrane sent off and giving away a penalty

**v Scotland 14-10-81 World Cup Belfast Drew 0-0**
With McIlroy again bright in midfield they could have won

**v Israel 18-5-81 World Cup Belfast Won 1-0**
Fine goal by Armstrong but nervous display

## GROUP 6

### Brazil

**v Argentina 4-1-81**
**Gold Cup Montevideo Drew 1-1**
Zico absent. Played 4-3-3. Troubled Argentina's defence. Scorer: Edevaldo

**v W Germany 7-1-81**
**Gold Cup Montevideo Won 4-1**
Germans tired but Brazil needed to play brilliantly to reach final. Scorers: Junior, Cerezo, Serginho, Ze Sergio

**v Uruguay 10-1-81**
**Gold Cup Montevideo Lost 2-1**
Brazil were the better team. Reserve goalkeeper was nervous. Scorer: Socrates

Magnificent: Zico, of Brazil, is in Maradona's class as a scorer or creator of goals

**v Venezuela 8-2-81**
**World Cup Caracas Won 1-0**
Zico and Batista sound in midfield. Attack weak. Scorer: Zico

**v Colombia 10-2-81**
**Friendly Bogota Drew 1-1**
Scorer: Serginho

**v Ecuador 14-2-81**
**Friendly Quito Won 6-0**
Scorers: Reinaldo (2), Socrates (2), Zico, Corrales (og)

**v Bolivia 22-2-81**
**World Cup La Paz Won 2-1**
Scorers: Socrates, Reinaldo. Difficult game made harder by altitude

**v Chile 14-3-81**
**Friendly São Paulo Won 2-1**
Zico again in good form. Scorers: Zico, Reinaldo

**v Bolivia 22-3-81**
**World Cup Rio de Janeiro Won 3-1**
Zico scored all three, including penalty

**v Venezuela 29-3-81**
**World Cup Goiania Won 5-0**
Only 1-0 ahead at half-time. Scorers: Tita (2), Zico, Socrates, Junior

**v England 12-6-81**
**Friendly Wembley Won 1-0**
Gave too much respect to England. Zico was unchallenged. Scorer: Zico

**v France 15-5-81**
**Friendly Paris Won 3-1**
Zico scored his 500th goal. French suffered after Tresor was sent off. Other scorers: Reinaldo, Socrates

**v W Germany 19-5-81**
**Friendly Stuttgart Won 2-1**
Came back from a goal down. Good to beat best European team. Toninho Cerezo scored brilliant first goal. Other scorer: Junior

**v Spain 8-7-81**
**Friendly Bahia Won 1-0**
Spain skilful and hard in defence giving Socrates and Zico no room. Baltazar headed goal from Eder's corner

**v Chile 26-8-81**
**Friendly Rio de Janeiro Drew 0-0**
One of their poorest recent performances. Chile were under-strength, Brazil at full strength

**v League of Ireland 23-9-81**
**Friendly Macelo Won 6-0**
Zico scored four. Other goals: Eder, Roberto

**v Bulgaria 28-10-81**
**Friendly Porto Alegre Won 3-0**
Bulgaria not at full strength but Brazil were explosive partly because Roberto Dynamita returned. Scorers: Roberto Dynamita, Zico, Leandro

**v E Germany 26-1-82**
**Friendly Natal Won 3-1**
Took time to break down stubborn defence. Scorers: Isidoro, Renato, Serginho

### Soviet Union

**v Venezuela 1-2-81**
**Friendly Merida Drew 1-1**
Led until five minutes from end. Scorer: Rogovsky

**v Marek SD 6-2-81**
**Friendly Bulgaria Won 1-0**
Scorer: Tarkhanov

**v Pirin Blag 8-2-81**
**Friendly Bulgaria Won 1-0**
Scorer: Andreyev

**v TSKA Moscow 10-2-81**
**Friendly Bulgaria Won 4-0**
Scorers: Chvelzov (2), Tarkhanov, Andreyev

**v Balasitza 14-2-81**
**Friendly Bulgaria Won 3-1**
Scorers: Blokhin (2), Organesian

**v Hamburg 5-5-81**
**Friendly Hamburg Won 3-2**
Scorers: Blokhin (2), Andreyev

**v Wales 10-5-81**
**World Cup Cardiff Drew 0-0**
Kipiani and Blokhin missed chances but the team showed growing emphasis on individual skill

**v USSR B 12-7-81**
**Friendly Moscow Lost 3-2**

**v Atlético Madrid 1-8-81**
**Friendly Moscow Won 4-2**
Scorers: Blokhin (3), Baltacha

**v Turkey 23-9-81**
**World Cup Moscow Won 4-0**
Without injured Kipiani but sweeper Chivadze started scoring after four minutes. Impressive. Scorers: Chivadze, Blokhin, Demyanenko, Shengelia

**v Turkey 7-10-81**
**World Cup Izmir Won 3-0**
Blokhin's speed and skill on wing overwhelmed Turkey. Scorers: Shengelia, Blokhin (2)

**v Czechoslovakia 28-10-81**
**World Cup Tbilisi Won 2-0**
Shengelia showed his value as finisher with both goals

**v Wales 18-11-81**
**World Cup Tbilisi Won 3-0**
Outstanding performance. Shengelia and Blokhin again dangerous. Scorers: Daraselia, Blokhin, Shengelia

**v Cadiz 25-5-81**
**Friendly Cadiz Won 4-0**
Scorers: Blokhin (2), Shengelia, Nowik

### Scotland

**v Israel 25-2-81**
**World Cup Tel Aviv Won 1-0**
Dalglish's goal avoided embarrassment. Poor performance

**v N Ireland 25-3-81**
**World Cup Glasgow Drew 1-1**
Dalglish absent. Midfield unable to take firm hold. Scorer: Wark

**v Israel 28-4-81**
**World Cup Glasgow Won 3-1**
Two penalties by Robertson helped overcome defensive difficulties. Other scorer: Provan

**v Wales 16-5-81**
**British champ Swansea Lost 2-0**
Jordan sent off. Goalkeeping errors. Re-arranged team

**v N Ireland 19-5-81**
**British Champ Glasgow Won 2-0**

**v England 23-5-81**
**British Champ Wembley Won 1-0**
Penalty by Robertson. England were in low spirits

**v Sweden 9-9-81**
**World Cup Glasgow Won 2-0**
Jordan, summoned from Milan, scored first goal. Another penalty from Robertson. Gray substituted for Dalglish in promising display

**v Northern Ireland 14-10-81**
**World Cup Belfast Drew 0-0**
Needed one point to qualify. Consistency achieved

**v Portugal 18-11-81**
**World Cup Lisbon Lost 2-1**
Only defeat in qualifying games. Scorer: Sturrock who was highly promising

### New Zealand

**v Australia 26-4-81**
**World Cup Auckland Drew 3-3**
Sumner scored equaliser late in game

**v Fiji 3-5-81**
**World Cup Suva Won 4-0**
Three goals by Brian Turner

**v Taiwan 7-5-81**
**World Cup Taipei Drew 0-0**

**v Indonesia 10-5-81 World Cup**
**Djakarta Won 2-0**
Fine win before 100,000 crowd

**v Australia 16-5-81 World Cup Sydney Won 2-0**
First win in Australia for 25 years. Scorers: Wooddin, G. Turner

**v Indonesia 23-5-81**
**World Cup Auckland Won 5-0**

**v Taiwan 30-5-81**
**World Cup Auckland Won 2-0**

**v Fiji 17-8-81**
**World Cup Auckland Won 13-0**
Record World Cup score. Goals by: Sumner (6), B. Turner (2), G. Turner (2), Cole, Mackay, Wooddin

**v China 24-9-81 World Cup Peking Drew 0-0**
Eighth game unbeaten

**v China 3-10-81**
**World Cup Auckland Won 1-0**
Wooddin had been suspended. Scorer: Herbert

**v Kuwait 10-10-81**
**World Cup Auckland Lost 2-1**

**v Saudi Arabia 28-11-81**
**World Cup Auckland Drew 2-2**

**v Kuwait 14-12-81**
**World Cup Kuwait Drew 2-2**

**v Saudi Arabia 10-12-81**
**World Cup Riyadh Won 5-0**
Forced play-off with China. Scored all five in first half. Scorers: Rufer (2), B. Turner (2), Wooddin

**v China 10-1-82**
**World Cup Singapore Won 2-1**
Wooddin gave them the lead. Rufer scored second but Chinese fought back

Where teams in the first round have played each other in the past, the records are as follows (home and away scores included):

| | P | W | D | L | F | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GROUP 1** | | | | | | |
| Italy v Poland | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| Poland v Peru | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| **GROUP 2** | | | | | | |
| West Germany v Algeria | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| West Germany v Chile | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| West Germany v Austria | 25 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 53 | 43 |
| **GROUP 3** | | | | | | |
| Argentina v Belgium | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Argentina v Hungary | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Belgium v Hungary | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 12 |
| Belgium v El Salvador | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Hungary v El Salvador | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| **GROUP 4** | | | | | | |
| England v France | 18 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 57 | 24 |
| England v Czechoslovakia | 9 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 11 |
| France v Czechoslovakia | 16 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 23 | 30 |
| **GROUP 5** | | | | | | |
| Spain v Yugoslavia | 11 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 8 |
| Spain v Northern Ireland | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| Northern Ireland v Yugoslavia | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **GROUP 6** | | | | | | |
| Brazil v USSR | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| Brazil v Scotland | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| USSR v Scotland | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

Records from 11 previous final competitions (only of those who have qualified for Spain)

| | P | W | D | L | F | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brazil | 52 | 33 | 10 | 9 | 119 | 56 |
| West Germany | 47 | 28 | 9 | 10 | 110 | 68 |
| Italy | 36 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 62 | 40 |
| Argentina | 29 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 55 | 43 |
| Hungary | 26 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 73 | 42 |
| England | 24 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 34 | 28 |
| Yugoslavia | 25 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 45 | 34 |
| USSR | 19 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 30 | 21 |
| Poland | 14 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 17 |
| Austria | 18 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 33 | 36 |
| Czechoslovakia | 22 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 32 | 36 |
| France | 20 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 43 | 30 |
| Chile | 18 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 23 | 24 |
| Spain | 18 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 22 | 25 |
| Peru | 12 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 25 |
| Scotland | 11 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 21 |
| Northern Ireland | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| Belgium | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 25 |
| El Salvador | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 |

Algeria, Honduras, Cameroon, Kuwait and New Zealand no previous experience of finals

# Recruitment Opportunities

## SAUDI ARABIA

The following personnel are required for employment with prestigious development in RIYADH.

**EXPERT IN HOSPITALS PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**
Qualification : A Fellow of a British Royal College, or equivalent.
Experience : 20 years in general medicine, 10 years of which in hospital management, including the capability for setting criteria for medical services, planning, controlling and evaluating training courses.

**MAINTENANCE EXPERT IN INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT**
Qualifications : University Degree in (Electrical, Electronic, Mechanical) Engineering and a Fellow of an appropriate professional institution.
Experience : 15 years in administration of engineering services in a Medical establishment, 6 years of which in a senior position.

**PERSONAL EXPERT**
Qualifications : University Degree and Fellowship of the British Institute of Management or equivalent.
Experience : 20 years in personnel field, 10 years of which in Hospital Personnel. 5 years at least in senior position including manpower planning, personnel policies, preparation for statics, financial statements and reports.

**MEDICAL SUPPLIES EXPERT**
Qualifications : M.Sc or Ph.D in Pharmacy.
Experience : 15 years as a Pharmacist, 10 years of which as Director of Medical supplies for 500-bed hospital (at least), including planning, development and establishment of Medical supplies systems, including preparation for provision, procurement, receipt and distribution of medical supplies and instruments.

**EXPERT IN MEDICAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS**
Qualifications : M.Sc or Ph.D in Statistics.
Experience : 15 years experience in Statistics, 10 years of which were in Health Statistics and Medical Records, including planning, organisation and management of a Health Statistics and Medical Records Department. Experience in computer and micro-films is necessary.

**CONSULANT PATHOLOGIST OR MICROBIOLOGIST**
Qualifications : MRC Path or equivalent M.Sc or Ph.D in Microbiology.
Experience : 20 years in GP of which 10 years in management, not less than 5 years of these in a senior position in a health laboratory. Wide experience in planning, organisation and evaluation of requirements and development of laboratory services is essential.

**LAWYER**
Qualifications : Ph.D in private law with a degree not less than " TOP Credit " from recognized University. Subject of Ph.D is to be relating to contracts law.
Experience : Not less than 15 years experience in the field of local and foreign contracts.

**FINANCIAL ANALYST**
Qualifications : M.Sc in Economics.
Experience : Not less than 15 years experience in financial analysis, projects estimation and study of economical feasibility and estimative budget and costs.

**CONSULTANT IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS**
Qualifications : M.Sc in Computers.
Experience : 16 years increasing responsibility in the field of data processing. The last 6 years in management and supervision of systems development and operation of capital projects.

**EXPERT IN SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**
Qualifications : University Degree in Computers.
Experience : 15 years experience in data processing of which :—
1 : 6 years substantial experience was in systems development.
2. 5 years experience (Last) was in the supervision of development of capital projects systems.

**EXPERT IN COMPUTER OPERATION**
Qualifications : University Degree in Computers.
Experience : 10 years experience of which the first 5 years was as an operator of computers of various sizes and systems, and the last 5 years in the supervision and management of operation of large computers and various systems.

**CIVIL ENGINEER**
Qualifications :
1. M.Sc in Civil Engineering.
2. Chartered Engineer. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers or equivalent.
Experience : 15 years experience in capital projects like hospital and townships. Of the 15 years, the last 5 in a senior position.

**ARCHITECT**
Qualifications :
1. M.Sc in Architecture.
2. Royal Institute of British Architects or equivalent.
Experience : 15 years experience on capital projects, with at least the last 5 years in a senior management position.

**QUANTITY SURVEYOR**
Qualifications : FRICS or equivalent.
Experience : 15 years experience on capital projects, with the last 5 years at least in a senior management position.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER**
Qualifications :
1. M.Sc in Mechanical Engineering.
2. Chartered engineer and Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or equivalent.
Experience : 15 years experience on capital projects with the last 5 years at least in a senior position.

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Qualifications :
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## EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

The Chief Executive of a substantial general engineering group, handling a variety of projects world wide requires a Personal Assistant (male or female).

Applicants must be public school and Oxbridge with mechanical engineering qualifications, also numerate with an understanding of feasibility studies, etc.

London based with a remuneration level of not less than £12,000 and in relation to age and experience. Ref R.C.

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(Rec Cons),
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London SW1.

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Mr J. R. Nicholls
c/o COMALCO (UK) LIMITED
132 Sloane Sreet, London, SW1

Interviews for this senior position will commence in London on the 1st March, extending to the 3rd March, 1982.

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## ASSISTANT EDITOR BUSINESS MAGAZINE

European business magazine, publishing monthly in four languages and circulating to more than 100,000 senior executives, is expanding its London staff. The above post will involve commissioning articles, researching features, sub-editing and assisting the production process. Previous experience in magazine publishing essential. Mother tongue English, Italian, French or German.

APPLICATION, WITH FULL CAREER DETAILS, TO: THE EDITOR, EUROVISION PUBLICATIONS, 229-243 SHEPHERD'S BUSH ROAD, HAMMERSMITH, LONDON W6 7AN.

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## CHILDREN'S CHARITY, SW1
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The Society, an agency of Westminster City Council, runs nine pre-school nurseries and promotes further training in child care.

The Organizing Secretary reports to an Executive Committee and is in charge of the interpretation of its policy to nurseries and their day-to-day management. Main responsibilities include the employment, training and welfare of 50 staff, control over finance and the maintenance programme, monitoring standards through professional advisors and liaison with statutory and other outside bodies.

Applicants for this challenging post should preferably hold a recognised personnel or administrative qualification, have several years' experience in a closely related field and be ready to take up the post on May 1st, 1982.

Salary and conditions are in line with the current NJC Agreement.

An application form and job description can be obtained from: The Chairman, WESTMINSTER CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, 121 Marsham Street, SW1P 4LX.

---

## NATIONAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU
## ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (RESEARCH)

The Bureau is an interdisciplinary organisation with a staff of about 85 concerned with children's needs and development in the family, school and society.

The Bureau currently has two Assistant Directors (Research, one of whom is retiring shortly. Candidates for this post should have wide experience in social and/or health related research and proven administrative ability. Field work experience is desirable.

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For further particulars and Application Form please contact Peter Dowdall, National Children's Bureau, 8 Wakley Street, London EC1V 7QE. Phone (01) 278 9441.

*Closing date for return of forms is March 15th.*

---

## Physicist/Computer Scientist

There is a Rutherford Appleton Laboratory vacancy for a Physicist/Computer Scientist to work on computer modelling of ocean dynamics on secondment, at the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Wormley, Surrey.

Over the next few years there will be a growth in the need of numerical models for the study of the oceanic general circulation. The impetus comes from the World Climate Research Programme, improved remote sensing methods and industry-related needs. To aid this development, NERC with the support of SERC, is fostering the development of an Oceanic Modelling Group consisting of UK university and government scientists. A small core team is being formed at IOS to provide support for the group.

A Physicist or Computer Scientist with interest in numerical analysis is required to join the core team. The applicant should have a good honours degree and considerable relevant experience in this field.

**The appointment will be in the Higher Scientific Officer Grade (HSO) within the salary range £6,530 to £8,589 per annum.**

The HSO is required to implement existing numerical models of the oceanic circulation and to help members of the OMG to set up and use the models. He/she will also be responsible for programming new models and modelling techniques and will be expected to develop a profound understanding of the models and their behaviour.

**Contact the Recruitment Office, Personnel Group, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon. OX11 0QX, quoting ref VN 009 or phone Abingdon (0235) 21900 Ext. 510.**

Closing date for applications: March 11th 1982.

**Rutherford Appleton Laboratory** — In the forefront of research

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## Royal Commision of Historical Monuments
## Investigator—Air Photographs

. . . to be initially responsible to the Head of the Air Photographs Unit in London for the development and implementation of a national programme of air reconnaissance and photography for archaeological purposes; this will entail flying in light aircraft as observer/navigator. After a successfully completed training period, the person appointed will become Deputy Head of the Unit, with special responsibility for the development of remote sensing techniques for the cartographic presentatiion of archaeological evidence. Training will include basic archaeology where necessary.

Candidates, who should normally have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in an appropriate discipline such as archaeology, and be aged at least 28, must have a contemporary knowledge and practical experience of aerial photography, cartography or remote sensing techniques. They will normally be expected to hold a full current UK driving licence.

It will be necessary for the successful candidate to live within reasonable reach of central London and ideally of Biggin Hill.

SALARY : £9,755-£12,350. Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 6 March 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref : G/5715.

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### ASSISTANT ARCHITECT/ INTERIOR DESIGNER

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**MARKETING ASSISTANT.** Numerate, literate, poised graduate with typing. Hampstead. 01-586 0405.

**WANTED SENIOR TV ENGINEER** for command of outside TV unit (CCIR norm) with Bosch built equipment location, Frankfurt contact. Box 1427 G, The Times.

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LA CREME DE LA CREME

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Group Company Secretary (Public Company) seeks experienced assistant (over 25) for wide range of statutory, admin. and general duties. Assets looked for are good typing, presentable appearance, adaptability and of course a sense of humour. Telephone Miss Harford 405 7822 for application form.

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LA CREME DE LA CREME

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Required for chairman of public company to work from private residence in Kensington. Good secretarial skills essential, combined with commercial and social experience, "savoir faire" and good references.

Applications giving details of education and experience should be sent to :

Box 1283 G,
The Times

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For my new company (started summer '81) I now need a motivated Professional Secretary (27-35) with the confidence and willingness to share my business responsibilities.

As we are a Recruitment Consultancy for Professional staff, you will participate fully in such activities as arranging introductions of staff to employers, office administration, keeping my diary plus providing Secretarial back-up if necessary. Offices are smart and Central and we are a young energetic team of 7 determined to continue our early success.

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### RECEPTIONIST

Leading Public Relations Agency seeks a receptionist to work in their W1 offices. You should have good typing speeds and receptionist experience is preferable (although not essential).

If you are between 24-35 well presented, charming, patient and have a lot of common sense we can offer you a good starting salary, dress allowance and excellent staff benefits.

Please write or ring with details to :—
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Foote, Cone & Belding
82-84 Baker Street, London, W.1
Tel. 01-935 4426

### ADVERTISING AGENCY

Leading W1 International Agency requires a bright Secretary to support and organise a busy Account Management team.

Accurate shorthand and good typing speeds are essential plus the ability to organise and liaise with clients. If you are between 21 and 30, have an outgoing personality and can work under pressure we can offer you a good starting salary plus benefits and annual bonus.

Please ring or write with details to :
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London W1
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The Managing Director of ERI, a management consultancy specialising in developing areas, is seeking a P.A./Secretary with lots of involvement, capable of dealing with people at all levels, possessing the patience of Job and above all a sense of humour.

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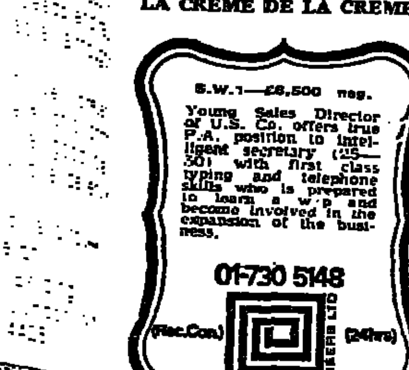
A vacancy also exists for a shorthand typist. Typing 30 wpm ; Shorthand 100 wpm. Pay £4684 rising by 6 annual increments to £5446 (including Inner London Weighting). Starting pay depends on relevant experience. Opportunities for promotion to Personal Secretary.

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LA CREME DE LA CREME




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**CONSERVATIVE M.P.**

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(continued on page 26)

## HORIZONS

The Times guide to careers training

# Taking on the job of 'househusband'

**As economic change alters the conventional structures of the home, Michel Syett forsees an expanding role for the man of the house.**

"I hate the word 'housework'. I much prefer the term 'running a house'. The assumptions that most men make about washing, washing-up, cooking and cleaning are totally wrong, and the best way to remove them is to try it for yourself."

In 1981, David Lewis left his job as a research fellow at Hatfield Polytechnic. His wife, Miriam, was able to find work as a part-time teacher, and David decided to take on the role of "househusband". As such, he is responsible for driving his two older children, Tom and Kathie, to and from school, and bringing up his youngest son, Sam, at home. Now 33, and working nine hours a week as a counsellor for the Youth Opportunities Programme, he divides the housework equally between himself and his wife.

"We share all the jobs around the house", he said. "The gardening, cooking, dusting and polishing we do jointly, and the only things Miriam does which I don't do are sewing and knitting, although I am learning to knit."

Mr Lewis is not alone in his decision. Economic change has had a marked effect on the traditional structure of the home. The increased willingness of women to take on part-time, or full-time work, the growing number of redundancies in male-oriented industries, and the development of flexible working hours by many employers—all these factors are likely to persuade many people to reassess the social roles of their family life.

Many "househusbands" have found the reality of taking on some of their wives' responsibilities far less demeaning than they might have imagined. Thirty-four-year-old Malcolm Palin has filled the role in his Mansfield home for more than four years, after leaving his job as a teacher in a large comprehensive school, discovering that there are financial as well as social advantages to the new domestic arrangement.

"Our financial situation was very much better than we had thought possible. No more higher-rate tax, no expenditure on my part on anything much other than jeans and no cleaning bills for me. In addition, since I am able to shop during the week wherever I wish, there are considerable savings on food bills. It is no longer a traumatic experience to get the car to the garage, or someone to fix the washing machine.

"In addition to the dreaded 'housework', the two of us generate a great deal of correspondence, all of which I deal with. I have the time to question the electricity bill or the taxman, and I reckon to have saved a thousand or two over the last four years that we would otherwise have spent, simply because we did not have the time or the energy to pursue economy or good value."

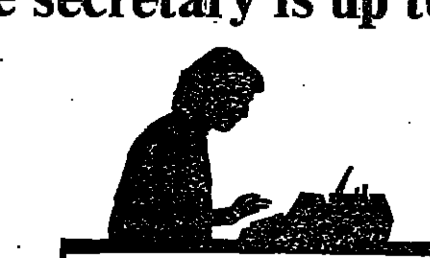
Willingness to consider new solutions to the old problems of redundancy, unemployment and early retirement is fundamental to successful adaptation in a society beset with change. Both David and Malcolm were quick to point out that their new roles brought financial restrictions, but both also emphasized the greater freedom and flexibility they enjoyed; a flexibility which has allowed David Lewis to fit in work on a careers publication between his household responsibilities.

Conventional employment no longer holds any attraction for them. As David explained: "With all the energy I consume around the house, I am miles fitter than I was in my previous job. I am spending much more time with my children, so that I have grown to know them far better than when I worked on a nine to five basis. I feel much more relaxed, much more satisfied and much nearer to what I feel life ought to be like.

"My wife has regained self-confidence and interest through her work, and we both feel that we lead a more balanced family life. I think that men are as trapped by 'going out' to work as women are at home."

# What the secretary is up to

**"The secretary, male or female, will soon be an extinct species." True or false? Paul Andersen reports.**



The work of secretaries is widely misunderstood and undervalued. A secretary is often seen as no more than a shorthand/audio typist who works for an individual—a "soft" promotion from the typing pool where one works for all comers.

In reality the professional secretary, apart from being a proficient shorthand/audio typist, also needs to be a management assistant, organizer, researcher, administrator and often much more. His or her work is increasingly moving away from a clerical to an administrative and management role.

Shorthand and audio typists normally perform a narrow range of specific tasks under close supervision, offering little scope for using their discretion. Secretaries, apart from handling routine dictation, typing and filing, will have a wide range of additional responsibilities. Typically, they may deal with routine correspondence on their own initiative; draft important letters and memoranda from brief guidelines; organize their manager's diary and work schedule; organize and minute meetings; obtain information from libraries and other reference sources; handle travel and hotel bookings; receive and entertain expected visitors, and handle unexpected and unwelcome callers; run the manager's office during his or her absence, which may include some supervision of staff; and buy office supplies and equipment.

Electronic typewriters with a memory, word-processors and similar equipment will substantially reduce the amount of repetitive typing which needs to be done in many offices. This will certainly reduce the demand for copy-typists, and perhaps some secretaries, in such organizations as estate agents, insurance offices and solicitors. However, this is unlikely to have a significant impact on the overall demand for secretaries. For many years, even throughout the present recession, demand has outstripped supply.

The introduction of new office technology is likely to affect secretaries in three ways: they will have less routine and repetitive typing work; this will free them for more extensive and interesting responsibilities; and they will have to acquire new knowledge and skills. The emphasis will be much more on their role as "personal assistants" to the managers for whom they work.

What qualifications, aptitudes and skills are required for a secretarial career? First they need a good basic education. This must include an excellent knowledge of the English language, including immaculate grammar and spelling. Secretaries must be able to express themselves clearly and accurately, both orally and in writing. They must also be numerate — able to handle simple calculations with accuracy.

Although employers rarely specify academic qualifications, being more concerned with relevant training and experience, O-level English language and mathematics should be seen as the absolute minimum. It may be noted that an increasing proportion of secretaries now have degrees, and this trend is likely to continue as the secretarial role develops.

The personal qualities required are intelligence and common sense, combined with a good general knowledge; the ability to organize and carry out work methodically and with minimal supervision; an equable temperament; tact, discretion, maturity and reliability; a willingness to work long hours on demand; and good personal grooming and social skills.

The basic skills are proficient shorthand and typing, with particular emphasis on accuracy and on good layout and presentation; and a thorough knowledge and experience of office equipment, systems and routines. These take time to acquire, and few professional secretaries are appointed before the age of 25.

The best possible preparatory training is provided by a good secretarial college. Courses should be compared when choosing a college—ensuring that they are comprehensive and include training on the new systems. This training should be followed by general office experience.

What of the rewards? The work can be interesting, demanding and well paid. Experienced secretaries earn between £6,000 and £8,000 in central London (£1,250 to £1,500 less elsewhere). Opportunities for advancement into management, if desired, are constantly improving.

Recommended reading: *The Complete Desk Book* by Sally Feldman (Hamlyn, £4.95).

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The Council of the College invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for appointment as Professor of Development Policy and Planning and Director (for five years in the first instance) of the Centre for Development Studies. Candidates should be economists or social scientists with strong interdisciplinary and applied interests in overseas development and teaching, research and/or consultancy experience in one or more Third World countries. Outstanding candidates with other qualifications will be considered.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom applications (15 copies) should be returned by 31st March 1982.

Aneurin Davies
Registrar

# Director
## MRC Reproductive Biology Unit

The Medical Research Council invites applications for the post of full-time Director of the Reproductive Biology Unit to succeed Professor R V Short FRS.

The person appointed will have an established reputation as a scientific investigator, be able to develop the Unit's research programme, and have the ability to manage and co-ordinate the activities of a multi-disciplinary team. It is not essential that he or she possess a medical qualification.

Research facilities will continue to be provided in the Unit's present accommodation, which forms part of the new Centre for Reproductive Biology in Edinburgh. The Unit's current research programme is concerned principally with the study of fundamental aspects of reproductive processes in experimental animals and with the application of this knowledge to the control of human fertility. The Unit also undertakes collaborative work with medical and biological scientists in the University of Edinburgh. There are currently 11 scientists and supporting staff.

The precise scope and emphasis of the Unit's future programme will be a matter for discussion between the new Director and the Council.

An appointment to the Council's staff will be in accordance with the Council's terms and conditions of service, and with superannuation under the MRC Pension Scheme. The salary will be within the Council's Special Appointments Grade, which is equivalent to the Universities' professional range.

Additional information, including details of the present programme of the Unit, may be obtained from Dr S Ramaswamy, MRC Headquarters Office, 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL, telephone 01-636 5422 Ext. 337.

Applications in the form of a short statement (not exceeding 1000 words), outlining in general terms the scientific programme which the applicant would propose for the Unit together with a *curriculum vitae*, list of publications, and the names of three referees should be submitted not later than 31 March, 1982 to the Secretary of the Council at the same address.

MRC Medical Research Council

**PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC**

**The Diocese of Exeter**
**PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC CHAPLAIN**

The Diocese of Exeter in conjunction with Plymouth Polytechnic invite applications from priests of the Church of England to act as Chaplain in the Polytechnic. The successful candidate will be the first to hold this office.

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The Diocese and Polytechnic are looking for an experienced priest with energy and initiative. Graduate or other equivalent qualifications are essential with industrial, commercial, or social service experience being an added advantage.

The stipend will be that of an incumbent in the diocese and the man appointed will be Priest-in-Charge of a suitable parish in Plymouth.

For further details please write to:
The Reverend Prebendary N. J. Davey,
Diocesan Director of Education,
Holcombe Burnell Vicarage,
Exeter EX6 7SW

# Deputy Director

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Director of the Polytechnic. The post will be available from 1 May 1982.
Salary — Vice-Principal Group II: currently £21,084 plus £213 local weighting.
Application forms and further details from the Clerk to the Governing Body, The Hatfield Polytechnic, PO Box 109, College Lane, Hatfield, Herts AL10 9AB, or from the Polytechnic Staffing Office, Hatfield 68100 ext 309.

Please quote reference 479
Closing date
12 March 1982

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Applications are invited for the Headship of this Group II 11-18 years selective school for boys with effect from 1st January, 1983.

The school has 815 on roll with a Sixth Form of 208.

Candidates should note that proposals are to be submitted to the Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science by the Governors and Gloucestershire County Council for the reorganisation of secondary education in Cheltenham which will require that Cheltenham Grammar School changes its role to become a voluntary aided Sixth Form College (mixed) serving the Cheltenham area.

The Governors would wish to appoint a candidate who they would consider to be suitable to be the Principal of the proposed Sixth Form College.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Pate's Grammar School Foundation, 3 Oriel Terrace, Oriel Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 1XR.

Closing date 23rd March, 1982.

# Director
## MRC Dental Unit

The Honorary Director of the Medical Research Council's Dental Unit at Bristol, Professor A I Darling, will retire in July of this year and the Council now seeks a successor to take up the appointment as soon afterwards as may conveniently be arranged.

The Unit currently has 16 staff with excellent modern accommodation and facilities in the Bristol University Dental School. The future scale of support and the research programmes of the Unit will be for discussion with whoever is appointed. The possibility is not excluded of setting up a new unit in some location other than Bristol if that would be more appropriate to a new Director's interests.

It is not essential for applicants either to have a dental qualification or to have worked previously in the field of dental research, but the successful candidate will be a person of high scientific standing who can show evidence of ability to direct a research team. The salary will be within the Council's Special Appointments grade, which equates with the universities' professorial scale. The Council would seek to negotiate for the successful candidate an appropriate honorary university appointment.

*Further particulars may be obtained from Dr Enid Bennett, Medical Research Council Headquarters Office, 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL (Telephone: 01-636 5422 Ext 348).*

*Applications should include a detailed curriculum vitae and list of publications, together with outline proposals for the research programme of the Unit and the names of three referees.*

*The closing date for applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary of the Council is 2 April 1982.*

MRC Medical Research Council

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Applications, giving particulars of qualifications and experience and the names of three referees, should reach the Principal by Saturday, 13th March, 1982, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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The Governing Body of King's College Cambridge invites applications for the post of Director of Music. The principal responsibility of the post is for music in the College Chapel.
Further particulars from The Provost, (Telephone 0223 62318) to whom applications should be sent not later than 5th March.

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The BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice, in pursuance of Section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962, that they plan to withdraw freight facilities from the following stations in the month of March 1982
GLASGOW HIGH STREET, INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT TERMINAL.
Particulars of the dates on which the facilities will be withdrawn and of alternative facilities will be announced locally in each case.
222, Marylebone Road, London NW1 6JJ.

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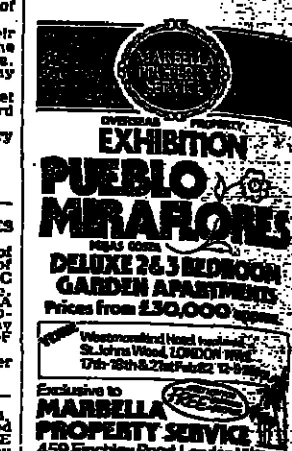
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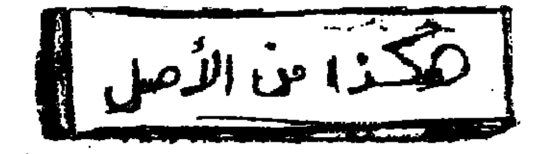
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# Today's television and radio programmes

**Edited by Peter Davalle**

## BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Psychosexual Differences; 7.05 An Architect at Work; 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The line-up is:— Brazil; It's Your Choice; Charles Dickens (1); Science Workshop; Nuclear Defence; Maths-in-a-Box; Welsh Chartists; On the Rocks; 12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 Financial Report. News headlines; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: with Tony Bilbow's show business feature; 1.45 King Rollo; 1.50 Bric-a-Brac; 2.00 You and Me; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time and, at 2.40, Television Club; 3.00 Closedown; 3.15 Holiday: Cliff Michelmore goes to Vancouver, British Columbia; Anne Gregg reports on low-cost caravan holidays in Bude, Devon; Derek Cooper explores the Galloway coast of Scotland (first seen last Sunday); 3.55 Play School (see BBC2, 11.00 am)

4.20 Winsome Witch, cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Prunella Scales reads part four of Ursula Moray Williams's *Bogwoppit* (r).

4.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends: Episode 7 of the Mark Twain tale of boyhood along the Mississippi. Today, the famous "funeral."

5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: we see a replica of the launch in which Captain Bligh, his faithful crew were cast adrift after the mutiny.

5.40 News: with Linda Alexander; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide.

7.00 Tomorrow's World: How a little plant can help us to find out how much gold there is in "them thar hills". And news of an invention that could oust the ladder.

7.25 Top of the Pops: with Mike Read.

8.05 Wildlife on One: The Water Walklore. Pondskaters, swamp spiders, waterboatmen whirligigs et al. (r)

8.30 Goodbye Mr Kent: Comedy series with Hannah Gordon as Richard Briers's landlady. *Tonight*: the troublesome lodger briefly returns to his wife (Jan Holden).

9.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather forecast.

9.25 25 Years Ago — 'Tonight': A look back at the popular BBC TV daily news programme which ran for eight years and made househould names of people like Clif Michelmore, Derek Hart, Fyfe Robertson, Alan Whicker and Robin Hall and Jimmy MacGregor. Highlights from the programes, and interviews with some of the survivors.

10.25 Question Time: Another question and answer session from the Greenwood Theatre in London. Robin Day is again in the chair. His panel tonight consists of Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary; the Labour MP Dr Oonagh McDonald; David Owen, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party; and Sid Weighell, the general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

11.25 Top Sailing: A film about cruising in small boats. What happened when Martin Muncaster, a life-long devotée of this risky way of sailing, planned to take his wife and Keith Shakleton, the artist, on a cruise from Chichester to Poole in Dorset.

11.57 Weather forecast: And closedown.

## BBC 2

7.05 Open University: Rules Rule, OK!; 7.30 Of Metals and Men. Open University programmes end at 7.55; Closedown follows; 11.00 Play School: Joanna Stubbs's story Happy Bears Day. With Elizabeth Millbank and Dev Sagoo; 11.25 Closedown; 12.00 Open University: First Years of Life; 12.50 Governing Schools: The Community; Open University ends at 1.15; Closedown follows; 3.55 Muggeridge: Ancient and Modern: Part 5. From 1957 to 1967. Includes amusing film of Malcolm Muggeridge's lecture tour of the United States, and his clash with the British Establishment (r).

4.50 Caught in Time: Home movies, shot in the 1920s and 1930s. The story of the Eades family from Birmingham (r).

5.10 The Urban Experience: An account of the decline of Stamford, Lincs (r); 5.40 Cartoons.

5.50 All Creatures Great and Small: The foot and mouth outbreak (r).

6.45 County Hall: New 12-part drama serial, set against the background of county council elections. Episode one; 7.20 News.

7.20 History on Your Doorstep: Alloa — A Town Built on Water. Fred Housego in Scotland, with local studies adviser Murray Dickie.

7.50 *The Shogun Inheritance*: The world of gangsters and geisha girls (r).

8.30 Russell Harty: With American choreographer Toni Basil and silent-movie pianiste Edith Ralphs.

9.00 Call My Bluff: The word-defining players are Arthur Marshall, Patricia Hodge, Frank Middlemass, Frank Muir, Clare Francis and Michael Wood. The MC is Robert Robinson.

9.30 Forty Minutes: Bomber and Brendan. Documentary about Herol 'Bomber' Graham, Commonwealth light heavyweight champion, and his trainer, manager and father figure, Brendan Ingle.

10.10 Kyung-Wha Chung plays Bach. The distinguished Korean violinist plays the Concerto in A minor with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra. We also hear the overture and march from Handel's Occasional Oratorio.

10.35 Cameo: Film about the wild geese and terns off the west coast of Ireland (r).

10.45 Newsnight: bulletins, comment.

11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: with Meat Loaf and Saga. Ends at 12.15.

## ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools. The line-up is: Physics in Action; Hornsea Pottery; Road; Geography Today; A-level biology; Basic Maths; Various kinds of skin; Middle English (the writer Jan Needle); 12.00 The Woofits: with Michael Parkinson; 12.10 Get Up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian wartime serial; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial; 2.00 After Noon Plus: When a child dies in the family. Plus interview with Vigdis Finbogadottir, the President of Iceland is the world's first directly-elected woman head of state; 2.45 The Gate of Eden: Episode 2 of this serial about a boy's adolescence. Set in 1955 and starring Richard Gibson, Maurice Denham (r); 3.45 How's Your Father? Harry Worth as a trouble-prone widower (r).

4.15 Dr Snuggles: story of the funny inventor (Peter Ustinov's voice); 4.20 Little House on the Prairie.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Having told a lie, Jack Sugden has to pay the price.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport. Includes a profile of England's football No 2 Don Howe.

7.00 Does the Team Think? Viewers put questions to a panel of comedy players including Beryl Reid, Jimmy Edwards, Frankie Howerd and William Rushton. The MC is Tim Brooke-Taylor.

7.30 Rising Damp: Another of these lodging house comedies, starring Leonard Rossiter and Frances de la Tour. Rigsby is delighted that his beloved Ruth Jones has come back, but far less pleased at another arrival — a baby, aged one month. (r)

8.00 Falcon Crest: Episode one of a new American-made drama series set in the wine lands of California. Jane Wyman plays the ambitious vintner who wants to get her hands on the inheritance left to her nephew by her husband. Co-starring Robert Foxworth, Susan Sullivan, Billy Moses and Lorenzo Lamas.

9.00 Shelley: Return of the comedy series in which Hywel Bennett plays the layabout. His wife (Belinda Sinclair) has now presented him with a baby girl. Before he takes up his new job at the Foreign Office, he is determined to enjoy his last few days of liberty.

9.30 TV Eye: Mrs Margaret Thatcher is interviewed by Llew Gardner. It goes out "live".

10.00 News at Ten. And Thames area news headlines.

10.30 Danger UXB: Drama serial about an Army bomb disposal squad. Brian (Anthony Andrews) and Susan (Judy Geeson) decide to spend a week-end together. There is a complication in the shape of Susan's husband (Daved Buck) (r).

11.30 Parents and Teenagers: The two generations discuss mutually vital problems. Real interviews and case studies are interwoven with improvised drama sequences. It's a programme which does without experts.

12.00 What the Papers Say Awards: Harold Evans, of *The Times*, has been named editor of the year. And the *Daily Mirror* collects the Newspaper of the Year award.

12.25 Close. With Elisabeth Lutyens.

## CHOICE

Jane Wyman in Falcon Crest (ITV, 8.00 pm)

● 25 YEARS AGO — "TONIGHT" (BBC 1, 9.25) is an unashamed wallow in nostalgia in which I, for one, will happily join. Donald Baverstock's baby, born a quarter of a century ago, grew up into a lusty adolescent and eventually sired a long line of news magazines few of which have been charecterized by the same sense of joy-through-teamwork that was Tonight's hallmark. The commemorative programme was put together last night, which should not surprise anyone who remembers Tonight's emphasis on topicality. It has also given Bernard Levin the chance to provide Cy Grant, one of the Tonight originals, with more of those up-to-date lyrics which were a popular feature of the Baverstock shows in the fifties and sixties.

● FALCON CREST (ITV, 8.00) is a blood relation of Dallas, not only because both are offsprings of Lorimar Productions but, more significantly because, like Dallas, Falcon Crest is about "one powerful family's internal conflicts — death, love, jealousy and intrigue." You have, therefore, been warned. I shall watch episode 1 if only to see how the passing years have dealt with Jane Wyman since Johnny Belinda. The photograph of Miss Wyman on the left gives ground for optimism.

● Two radio plays of more than passing interest today: Nigel Baldwin's LETTER TO THE OLD MAN ON A CASSETTE RECORDER (Radio 3, 7.25) tells how a son, unable to communicate satisfactorily with his father face to face, pours out his feelings on tape. That, I'm afraid, is an oversimplification of Mr Baldwin's strong, if overlong, play which is really about the violence that people do to each other in acts of omission as much as commission. The points it makes about officially sanctioned belligerence are no less valid because they are familiar.

● Marian Campbell's play BEFORE THE COCK CROWS (Radio 4, 3.02) is social realism, carefully dressed in Afternoon Theatre clothes. It is a *cri de coeur* on behalf of those parents of handicapped children who have to dovetail their subjective responsibilities into the objective machinery of the social services. The author is herself the mother of a handicapped son; which helps to explain why her play about a mongol son and his afflicted parents carries the stamp of authenticity.

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World. The Flight of the Condor.
10.00 News.
10.02 Your Move or Mine. The agonizing business of buying and selling houses.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Perfidious Albion" by Gwyn Clark.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Never Too Late. Comedy series†.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play. "Before the Cock Crows" by Marian Campbell†.
4.00 Home Base.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time. "An Old Captivity" by Neville Shute (9).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse. Simon Brett's final selection of "useful verse".
7.30 Alfred Brendel. Piano recital: (part 1) Haydn, Mozart, Schubert†.
8.15 Forty Years Ago. A talk by novelist, Benedict Kiely.
8.35 Recital Part 2: Berg, Schumann.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Charmed Lives" by Michael Korda (9).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

## Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Stravinsky, Chopin, Rossini, Weber, Haydn; records. †
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Rimsky-Korsakov, Rodrigo, Chausson. †
9.00 News.
9.05 This Weeks Composer Dvorak; records. †
10.00 Haydn and Weber Recital †
10.40 Delme String Quartet Lennox Berkeley, Christopher Headington; recital. †
11.20 Diane Walsh Piano recital: Clementi, Barbara Kolb, Schumann.†
12.00 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra Concert: Siegfried Mattus, Brahms.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert Direct from St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol. Songs by Schulbert, Britten, Ireland, Keol and others.†
2.00 Halka An opera in four acts. Music by Stanislaw Moniuszko. Sung in Polish. †
4.40 Stephen Dodgson on record. †
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for pleasure. †
7.00 Bliss Oboe Quintet. †
7.25 Letter to the Old Man on a Cassette Recorder. A play by Nigel Baldwin, †
9.10 Words. Talk by John Sparrow.
9.15 Elgar: The Kingdom. Concert recorded at the Chicago Summer Festival 1980. †
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Richard Arnell on record. †
VHF ONLY — 5.55-6.55 am. OPEN UNIVERSITY.

## Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.03pm Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 Know Your Place. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight.† 1.00am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Catherine Cookson: Bookshelf (Radio 4, 4-15 pm)

## Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 1 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 The Record Producers. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Midnight Close.

## World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Opera Gallery. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Ploughman of the Moon. 10.30 Just a Minute. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Is Sin Out of Date? 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The Revenue Men. 1.00 Ploughman of the Moon. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

### BBC 1

BBC Cymru/Wales. 10.00-10.32 am I Ysgolion: Hwnt ac Yma. 12.57-1.00 pm News of Wales. 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.00-7.25 Heddiw. 11.57-11.59 Weather. 11.59-12.25 am The Computer Programme. 12.25 News headlines. Scotland. 12.55-1.00 pm The Scottish News. 3.00-3.30 The Afternoon Show. 3.30-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 11.57 Scottish news headlines. Northern Ireland. 11.30-11.55 am Green Peas and Barley. 12.57-1.00 pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.57 Northern Ireland news headlines. England. 6.00-6.25 pm Regional news magazines. 12.00 Midnight Close.

### CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 What's On Where. 6.40 Take Tuckerman. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.28 News. 10.34 Better Read. 11.05 Parents and Teenagers. 11.35 In Concert: Mike Oldfield.

### TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 4.20 Lone Ranger. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Job Slot Extra. 10.35 Bizarre. 11.00 Check It Out. 11.00 God Sees the Truth but Waits: Tolstoy story of injustice. 11.55 Look at Bellringing.

### BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Golfing Greats: Thomson. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 News.

### ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Electric Theatre Show. 4.45 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.30 North Sea Saga: New series by Rene Cutforth of East Anglia's relations with Northern Europe. 11.15 Parents and Teachers. 11.45 Marie Gordon-Price in Concert. 12.15 am Talking of People.

### HTV WEST

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Cuckoo Waltz. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.30 Superstar Profile: Michael Caine. 11.00 Survival. 11.30 Great Depression: Hoover Years. 12.30 Closedown.

### HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.22 am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Mwsti. 4.15 Fanfare for Young Musicians. 4.45 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Captain Nemo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.30-11.30 All Kinds of Everything.


Mrs Thatcher: ITV, 9.30pm

### GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Take the Highroad. 2.30-2.45 Yesterday: Archives of 1962. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the bottom of the sea. 6.00 This is your right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30 What the Papers Say Awards. 11.55 Late Night from Two. 12.30 am Closedown.

### SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Bygones. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.10 Trivial Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30 Now you see it. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Make Mine Music: Dennis O'Neil, Bernadette Greevy. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 Seachd Laitheen. 11.45 Living and Growing for Parents and Teachers. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

### ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm Lunchtime. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.55 Schools Challenge. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

### CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45 Jason of Star Command. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England their England. 10.30 Venture: Current affairs presented by John Edwards. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Hitler: the Last Ten Days (Alec Guiness). 1.00 am Closedown.

### YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Struck By Lightning. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House On The Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Country Calendar. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 Ladies' Man. 12.00 Closedown.

### TSW

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40 Take Tuckerman. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.32 News. 10.35 Controversy. 11.05 Parents and Teenagers. 11.35 Mike Oldfield in concert. 12.05am Postscript. 12.11 Closedown.

### TVS

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast To Coast. 6.00 Coast To Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Just Williams. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30 Company, followed by Closedown.

### GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Flying Kiwi. 4.50-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 It's George. 10.30 Bizzare. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Living and Growing. 12.15am News. 12.20 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

# Entertainments Guide



# Classified Guide

## To place a Classified Advertisement.

*To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Private Advertisers and Births, Marriages and Deaths only | 01-837 3311 |
| Appointments | 01-278 9161 |
| Property Estate Agents | 01-278 9231 |
| Personal Trade | 01-278 9351 |

The Classified Advertisement Department is open for the reception of advertisements Monday-Friday, 9am-5.30pm. Outside these hours messages concerning classified advertisements may be left on the telephone answering machine by dialling 01-837 3311.

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.:

**Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180**

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

**The deadline for all copy is one clear publishing day.**

i.e., Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday and Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue the deadline is 5.30pm on Friday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

## Classified Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| Personal Columns | £3.25 per line (min 2 lines)<br>£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)<br>£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms) |
| Appointments | £3.25 per line (min 2 lines)<br>£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)<br>£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms) |
| Property | £3.25 per line (min 2 lines)<br>£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)<br>£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms) |
| Weekend Shoparound | £14.00 per cm full display (min 5 cms) |
| Court Circular | £5.00 per line |
| Box Numbers | £5.00 |

# Missile may cost £20m more than necessary

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has ordered the Sea Eagle missile under a contract which could involve it paying around £20m more than necessary, MPs were told yesterday. They heard also that a 60 per cent increase in the cost of the Seawolf anti-missile missile had been caused mainly by cuts in the number ordered and by changes to the ministry's original specifications.

British Aerospace (BAe) executives led by Sir Austin Pearce, chairman, told the saga of the Sea Eagle when giving evidence to the Commons Defence Committee. A £200m order for the airborne anti-ship missile which will come into service with the Royal Navy and the RAF in the mid-1980s was announced by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, last week.

BAe claimed that it had offered the ministry a fixed price contract, including an agreement to limit profits. But the ministry asked instead for a target price contract under which the price would be allowed to rise or fall by up to 10 per cent of the target.

Neither the MPs nor British Aerospace sounded very convinced that the cost might go down to that extent.

The committee was told unit costs of the Tornado aircraft have risen by 3½ per cent because of production delays. Moreover, in spite of a spate of inquiries from interested air forces, the export potential of Tornado is likely to be limited because of government inhibitions over selling such a potent weapon.

Tornado is made by Britain which is buying 385 for the RAF West Germany and Italy, and BAe would not confirm that the West Germans were proving the most sensitive over foreign sales.

This contrasted with its report on the Hawk trainer, some 280 of which have been sold abroad, in addition to the 100 or so which the US Navy has said it will buy and the 176 in service with the RAF.

Sir Frederick Page, chairman of BAe's aircraft group, confirmed that a sale to Abu Dhabi would emerge from Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit

## Mr Maltby's home from home: With a steel door it's the safest place in town


John Manning

Mr Alf Maltby, a group emergency planning officer with the Greater London Council, played host yesterday to a group of journalists at his home from home, a 17-room bunker that squats behind its steel doors at the base of a block of flats on a housing estate in Norwood, south-east London (Tony Samstag writes).

South-east Group Control Centre, as it is formally known, is one of four regional command centres in London that would house key local administrators and civil servants in case of a nuclear attack. It is furnished with second-hand GLC office equipment and adorned with wall maps, charts and filing cabinets full of sinister documents with which to plot the course of an as yet notional catastrophe.

It has its own air filtration system, stand-by power plant and communications links that are all but impervious to the electro-magnetic pulse effect of an atomic bomb and to incidental power fluctuations.

If worst came to worst, 55 men and women could survive there for three weeks in conditions of appalling austerity. "Our job is a humanitarian job", Mr Maltby said. "To look after people."

□ The Norwood centre was also the scene yesterday of the launching of a book on nuclear disarmament compiled by a group of radical journalists and academics. Mr Simon Turney, chairman of the GLC's Public Services and Fire Brigade Committee responsible for the civil defence centres, said he gave his "full backing" to the book.

*The Nuclear Numbers Game: Understanding the Statistics behind the Bombs*, by the Radical Statistics Nuclear Disarmament Group.

## Seeking reality in luxury

Continued from page 1

passages to India seeking enlightenment with gurus and godmen. Today these refugees from Western pressures, vanities and emptiness are largely well-heeled ladies and gentlemen of leisure.

The conference has brought California and other transcendental colonies, to a luxury hotel in India, with India itself kept some distance from its marble halls. The contradiction has not been lost on some of the transpersonalists, but, after all, room service can be seen as an aid to nirvana.

These explorers of the cosmos, imagination and spirit have invented a baffling language in which to discuss the synthesis of East and West. They are determinedly obscure, overgrown by the ivy of jargon. Only the Dalai Lama, in a message from his sickbed (before "ommmmm" reached him) spoke with blessed lucidity.

Meanwhile, at the conference, you could listen to a conversation with a killer whale, search for the wild pendulum or consider the reality map in the paradigm shift. At another crowded press conference someone was going on about global telepathy. Scoop fell asleep.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

## Talking through their Medicine Hat

After yesterday's historic debate on the Canada Bill only one thing is certain: things in Canada will be exactly the same again.

It was a unique occasion. Before the House was the most important-looking Bill it had seen for years. It was almost certainly of no importance whatever. Here was the beauty of it. It was the Windbags' Charter. Members could use big words for hours on end: constitutionality, prerogative, juridical authority. There were many [illegible] where they came from. [illegible] that [illegible] it all concerned a [illegible] of the Earth's surface that [illegible] said would have [illegible] effect. Folk would carry on living as they had always done in the [illegible] land—that is, by all accounts, very boringly. Irrespective of the views of, say, Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, Con) life would go on as before from Manitoba to Medicine Hat. (It could well be that it is only a short distance from Manitoba to Medicine Hat. Like most Englishmen, one's grasp of Canadian geography is tenuous. But the reader will take the point, one hopes.)

It appeared, from the cogent speech opening the debate by Mr Humphrey Atkins, the deputy Foreign Secretary, that the Canadians wanted us to "repatriate" their constitution. My own suspicion was that it had never immigrated in the first place. This was clearly Mr Atkins' unstated view, since he was perfectly happy to let them have it. More self-important Members, however, took a less ribald view.

These Members fell into several groups. There were the practising proceduralists. These are regarded as deviants by the healthier backbenchers because of their strange tates, and they are on the whole shunned and avoided—particularly when they rise to speak. All the proceduralists were in position on the backbenches as the debate got under way. Mr Michael English (Nottingham West, Lab) and Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, Con)—two notorious cases—had arrived with huge folders bulging with precedents, always an ominous sign.

Another group of objectors were the Commonwealth buffs of the Tory Party, a picturesque and amiable group epitomised by Sir Bernard Braine (Essex South East, Con). They were against the bill. There was some overlap between these two groups. Sir Derek Walker-Smith could speak for both which could explain why his speech seemed to be twice as long as most others. Then there were the Labour objectors. They were on the side of the Red Indians. (They would be.)

As if all this were not enough, Mr Enoch Powell spotted a paradox. He devoted much of his speech to explaining how paradoxical it was for the Canadians to ask us to legislate a whole constitution for them if it had long been decided that we had no power to legislate for them at all. Nowadays Powellian paradoxes no longer command the value they did. He tends to spot them everywhere. Anyway, he was against the Bill.

Mr Denis Healey, the Shadow Foreign Secretary was put up by the Opposition front bench, perhaps to placate the pro-Red Indian Tendency in his party. (He has a very red face.) None the less, he was for the Bill. Like Mr Atkins, he laud of the greatness of Canada—though Mr Healey went a little over the top in claiming that Canada had produced "some of the greatest figures in our history books and those of France."

In the gallery, we pooled our knowledge to furnish examples of Great Canadians in History. I came up with the late Marshal Macluhan and the star economist Professor J. K. Galbraith, one of the fathers of modern inflation. Could Mr Healey do better?

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

### Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of World Wildlife Fund, leaves from Heathrow on tour of the Fund's National Organizations and projects around the world, 9.30.

Princess Alexandra attends British premiere of the film Priest of Love, in aid of Royal Marsden Hospital Cancer Fund, Odeon Theatre, Kensington, W8.

### New exhibitions

Andy Warhol: Portrait Screenprints, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Cardiff; Mon to Thurs 9 to 8.30, Fri 9 to 6 (opened yesterday, until March 3).

Essex Markets and Fairs, exhibition by Essex Record Office, Colchester Castle, Colchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4 (from today until March 27, admission free to end of Feb).

### Exhibitions in progress

Drawings by Alistair Meclennon and patchwork by Anne Smith, Octagon Gallery & Crafts Showroom, 1 Lower Crescent, Belfast; Tues to Sat 11 to 5 (until Feb 27).

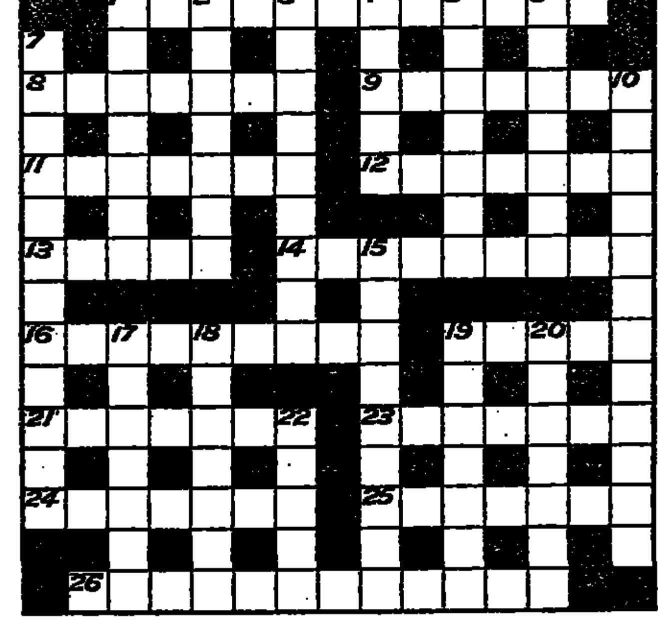
Prints by Ceri Richards, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Fri (until March 4).

Paintings of the sea and coast, Museum of Art, 19 New Church Road, Hove, Tues to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 5, Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30 (until April 24).

Marcel Duchamp's Travelling Box, Central Museum and Art Gallery, Dudley, W Midlands; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 20).

English prints from William Blake to David Hockney, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (until March 28).

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,759



ACROSS

1 Australia, where plutocrats are far from rare? (12).
8 Swell for the gleaner maybe (7).
9 Huge bird I can get cooked (7).
11 Rascal invests a politician — what a satire! (7).
12 Breathing space for army malevolence (7).
13 They press for a form of restraint (5).
14 Horatio's farewell, but it wasn't for Hamlet (4-5).
16 Dentist's fan? (9).
19 Made correct stage appearance in this (5).
21 Green city (7).
23 Turkish title to fief, sadly about to terminate (7).
24 Second-class campanologist is so fetching? (7).
25 Adjust this type of fin to travel North (7).
26 Distress of crowned head in retirement? (12).

DOWN

1 Officer leading bespectacled doctor to the capital (7).
2 Bangers for men like Ben Gunn (7).
3 So short a stay — almost in public (9).
4 Pretender toasted as king over this (5).
5 Craftsman's skill is, if . . . (7).
6 . . . getting double money, note, for colouring (7).
7 Dashwood & Co can make Bill cheerful (4-4,4)
10 I left Bulgarian capital for an English town (12).
15 Verse with soul that changed us (9).
17 Life income scheme for Northern Metal's in extremity (7).
18 Surrounded by anxiety in Germany about medical officer (7).
19 Case on behalf of French criminal? (7).
20 False reports of French egg-producers (7).
22 "If you can force your heart and —— and sinew" (Kipling) (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,758

## Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 2.30; European oil paintings, 11. Christie's, King Street: English and Continental oak furniture, works of art, pewter and metalware, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: European ceramics, 2; lead soldiers and dinky toys, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furs, 10; world postage stamps, 11. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Clocks and watches, 11 and 2.30; silver, 11. Sotheby's, Belgravia: European ceramics, 11.

## Anniversaries

Births: Mary I, Greenwich, 1516; Alessandro Volta, Italian pioneer of electricity, Como, 1745; George Peabody, American merchant and philanthropist, who donated $2.5m for building of workmen's tenements in London, South Danvers (now Peabody), Mass, 1795. Martin Luther died at Eisleben, Germany, 1546.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motions on orders on NHS regions and districts and on constitution of district health authorities.

Lords (3): Leasehold Reform Bill and Opticians Act (Amendment) Bill, second readings.

## The Pound

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.78 | 1.70 |
| Austria Sch | 32.20 | 30.20 |
| Belgium Fr | 85.50 | 81.50 |
| Canada $ | 2.31 | 2.22 |
| Denmark Kr | 14.95 | 14.20 |
| Finland Mkk | 8.70 | 8.25 |
| France Fr | 11.60 | 11.00 |
| Germany DM | 4.57 | 4.32 |
| Greece Dr | 118.00 | 111.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.20 | 10.60 |
| Ireland Pt | 1.29 | 1.24 |
| Italy Lir | 2390.00 | 2290.00 |
| Japan Yn | 466.00 | 440.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.99 | 4.73 |
| Norway Kr | 11.50 | 10.90 |
| Portugal Esc | 132.00 | 125.00 |
| South Africa Rd | 2.07 | 1.92 |
| Spain Pta | 193.50 | 184.50 |
| Sweden Kr | 11.13 | 10.55 |
| Switzerland Fr | 3.67 | 3.45 |
| USA $ | 1.90 | 1.83 |
| Yugoslav Dnr | 100.00 | 94.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index rose 6.4 to 563.6.

## The papers

Blaming both sides in the rail dispute for failing to come to grips with BR's problems, the Daily Mirror says: "There were so many heads in the sand last summer it must have looked like a convention of ostriches. But now, in the middle of winter, the ostriches have come home to roost—right on the heads of the poor bloody commuters".

The New York Times yesterday summed up Middle East reaction to American foreign policy after the Weinberger visits: "In Saudi Arabia: humiliation; in Jordan: mystification: in Israel: indignation". But the Christian Science Monitor congratulates Reagan's "common sense in pursuing a balanced diplomacy that takes account of United States interests in Arab and Israeli policies".

Some Americans would react with exasperation to European complaints about high United States interest rates and the rising dollar, the Washington Post said yesterday, adding: "Not very long ago Europeans complained rates were too low, and the sinking dollar was part of a plot to push American exports".

Le Monde expresses concern at the increase in foreign car sales in France to almost one third of total sales for 1981, and blames loss in competitivity of the French motor industry.

## The Times list of best-selling books

Paperback

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Smith's Favourite Garden | Geoffrey Smith | BBC | £1.50 |
| Bahama Crisis | Desmond Bagley | Fontana | £1.50 |
| Nuns and Soldiers | Iris Murdoch | Penguin | £1.95 |
| Priestland's Progress | Gerald Priestland | BBC | £3.50 |
| Travellers' Britain | Arthur Eperon | Pan/BBC | £2.95 |
| Fame Is The Spur | Howard Spring | Fontana | £1.95 |
| The French Lieutenant's Woman | John Fowles | Granada | £1.85 |
| Unreliable Memoirs | Clive James | Picador | £1.50 |
| 101 Uses of a Dead Cat | Simon Bond | Eyre Methuen | £2.25 |
| 84 Charing Cross Road | Helene Hanff | Futura | £1.50 |

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

## Travel

Pre-recorded travel information on Traveline—rail: 01-246 8030; road: 01-246 8031; sea: 01-246 8032; air: 01-246 8033.

### Rail

No trains today because of Aslef strike; early cancellations tomorrow as a result.

### Accommodation

London Tourist Board service to arrange hotel bookings in London on 01-730 3450 (until 5.30). Or call in person at National Tourist Information Centre, Victoria Station (until 8.30).

### Roads

London and South-east: Blackwall Tunnel, long delays from 10 am until 3 pm daily. A2: Roadworks on New Cross Road eastbound between Deptford High Street and New Cross Station. A307: Roadworks on George Street, Richmond, between Sheen Road and Hill Street.

Because of the rail strike, heavy traffic and congestion at peak times likely today on routes into cities, notably: London—A2, A3, A4, A11, A13, A23, A40, A405, A205, M1, M4, A102(M); Bristol—A38, A4; Birmingham—A38, A41, A456, M5 primarily from S; Liverpool—tunnel routes into city; Manchester—A6 from Stockport and motorway routes; Newcastle—A69; Glasgow—M8; Edinburgh—A90, M8, M9.

AA advises drivers to stagger departure times and share cars

### Roadworks

Midlands: M50: Closed eastbound between junctions 3 (Jays Green) and 4 (end of the motorway); all traffic using westbound carriageway. A45: Temporary signals near junction 16 of M1 also between Wellingborough and Little Irchester, Northamptonshire. A49/A5: Roadworks in Shrewsbury.

North: A59: Temporary signals at Skipton, Yorkshire. A6120: Only one lane each direction on Leeds outer ring road near Weetwood Lane. A1/A6136: Lane closures on Catterick by-pass (N Yorkshire).

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures at Newport, Junctions 24 to 25. A360/361: Northgate Street/Long Street closed at Devizes; diversions. M32: Lane closures between junctions 2 and 3, Bristol.

Scotland: M9: Lane closures at junction 10, Stirling. A93: Roadworks on Dundee Road, Perth. A8: Westbound lane closures on Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh.

### Air

Despite strike of baggage handlers, BA plan to operate nearly 90 per cent of European and domestic flights from terminal one, Heathrow. Shuttle and long haul flights unaffected.

Because of French customs staff dispute, passengers may be delayed at French airports—and also border ports.

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## Weather

A cold SE airstream will cover most districts with cloud everywhere.

### 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Cloudy, occasional light rain or drizzle, perhaps snow on hills; wind mainly E, light; max temp, 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

E, NW, Central N, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle with light snow on high ground; wind SE, moderate; max temp, 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Cloudy, occasional light rain or drizzle, some snow on high ground; wind variable, light; max temp, 3 or 4C (37 to 39F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle with snow on high ground; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp, 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

SW Scotland, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy, mainly dry; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp, 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly cloudy, rain spreading from W later. Temperatures rather below normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel: Wind SE, moderate or fresh, mainly fair; sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SE, fresh to strong; sea rough.

Sun rises: 7.09 am. Sun sets: 5.21 pm. Moon rises: 3.40 am. Moon sets: 12.02 pm.

New moon: February 23.

### Lighting up time

London 5.51 pm to 6.37 am
Bristol 6.0 pm to 6.47 am
Edinburgh 5.53 pm to 7.0 am
Manchester 5.55 pm to 6.50 am
Penzance 6.15 pm to 6.56 am

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; r, rain; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

| | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | d | 3 | 37 | Guernsey | r | 2 | 36 |
| Birmingham | c | 2 | 36 | Inverness | c | -1 | 30 |
| Blackpool | c | 3 | 37 | Jersey | sl | 2 | 36 |
| Bristol | d | 3 | 37 | London | d | 3 | 37 |
| Cardiff | sn | 2 | 36 | Manchester | d | 3 | 37 |
| Edinburgh | r | 3 | 37 | Newcastle | d | 4 | 39 |
| Glasgow | c | 4 | 39 | Ronaldsway | c | 4 | 39 |

### Highest and lowest

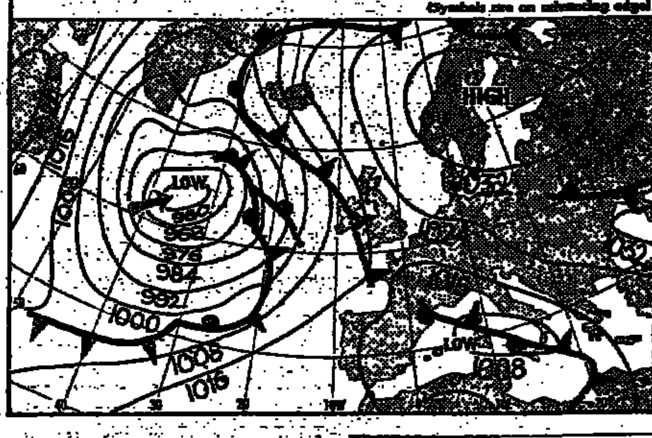
Highest day temp: Stornoway, Isles of Scilly, Cape Wrath: 7C (45F); lowest day max: Brize Norton, Lyneham, Bedford, Cottismore: 1C (34F); highest rainfall: Jersey, 0.42in; highest sunshine: Stornoway: 7.4hr.

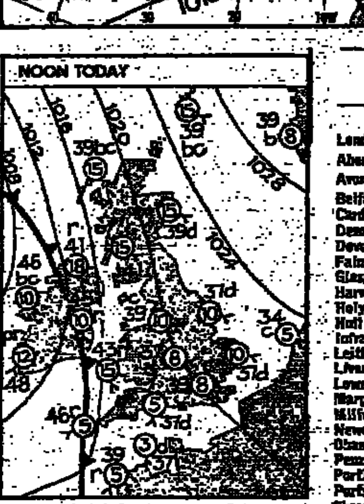
### Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1518: (Feb 19) 5.12-5.15; NE*; 70NE; ENE. Cosmos 296R: 19.7-19.10; SW; 55SSE; SSE*. Cosmos 1220: 19.28-19.32; NNW; 30NE; NE* and 21.10-21.11; NW; 20NW; NW*. Cosmos 956R: (Feb 19) 5.35-5.38; NNE; 15ENE; E. Intercosmos 14R: 18.26-18.32; NW; 30W; S. Seasat: 18.47-18.53; NNE; 20NNW; WNW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

### High tides

| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Bridge | 9.12 | 5.6 | 9.41 | 5.6 |
| Aberdeen | 9.18 | 3.2 | 9.57 | 3.2 |
| Avonmouth | 2.05 | 9.5 | 2.42 | 9.7 |
| Belfast | 7.07 | 2.8 | 7.35 | 2.8 |
| Cardiff | 1.51 | 9.0 | 2.28 | 9.1 |
| Devonport | 12.42 | 4.2 | 1.21 | 4.2 |
| Dover | 6.53 | 5.1 | 7.42 | 5.1 |
| Falmouth | 12.12 | 4.0 | 12.51 | 4.0 |
| Glasgow | 8.22 | 4.0 | 8.36 | 3.9 |
| Harwich | 7.16 | 3.1 | 7.58 | 3.1 |
| Holyhead | 6.14 | 4.2 | 6.59 | 4.2 |
| Hull | 1.26 | 5.6 | 2.04 | 5.6 |
| Ilfracombe | 1.09 | 6.5 | 1.48 | 6.5 |
| Leith | 10.25 | 4.3 | 11.05 | 4.3 |
| Liverpool | 6.48 | 7.0 | 7.33 | 7.0 |
| Lowestoft | 5.01 | 2.0 | 5.53 | 2.0 |
| Margate | 7.35 | 3.7 | 8.11 | 3.8 |
| Milford Haven | 1.33 | 5.0 | 2.13 | 5.0 |
| Newquay | 12.39 | 5.1 | 1.12 | 5.1 |
| Oban | 1.51 | 2.9 | 2.20 | 2.9 |
| Penzance | | | 12.36 | 4.2 |
| Portland | 12.50 | 1.3 | 1.23 | 1.2 |
| Portsmouth | 7.02 | 3.7 | 7.59 | 3.5 |
| Shoreham | 6.37 | 4.5 | 7.27 | 4.5 |
| Southampton | 6.31 | 3.6 | 7.23 | 3.5 |
| Swansea | 1.33 | 7.0 | 2.06 | 7.0 |
| Tees | 11.51 | 4.1 | | |
| Walton-on-Naze | 7.14 | 3.1 | 7.52 | 3.2 |

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

### Around Britain

| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarborough | — | — | 3 | 37 | Dull |
| Bridlington | — | — | 3 | 37 | Dull |
| Exmouth | — | .14 | 3 | 37 | Snow pm |
| Teignmouth | — | .11 | 5 | 41 | Rain |
| Torquay | — | .09 | 4 | 39 | Rain pm |
| Falmouth | — | .20 | 5 | 41 | Rain |
| Penzance | — | .04 | 4 | 39 | Rain pm |
| Ilfracombe | — | .01 | 3 | 37 | Cloudy |
| Tenby | — | — | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Anglesey | 0.2 | — | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Colwyn Bay | — | — | 3 | 37 | Cloudy |
| Southport | — | — | 3 | 37 | Cloudy |
| Blackpool | — | — | 3 | 37 | Cloudy |
| Morecambe | — | — | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Douglas | — | — | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Aldergrove | — | — | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Eskdalemuir | — | — | 2 | 36 | Cloudy |
| Prestwick | 0.4 | — | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Abbotsinch | 0.4 | — | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Tiree | 2.6 | — | 6 | 43 | Sun ints |
| Stornoway | 7.4 | — | 7 | 45 | Sunny |
| Lerwick | 1.7 | — | 5 | 41 | Cloudy |
| Wick | 1.8 | — | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Kinloss | 6.5 | — | 5 | 41 | Sunny |
| Dyce | — | — | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Leuchars | — | — | 5 | 41 | Cloudy |

### Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajaccio | c | 15 | 59 | Cologne | c | 3 | 37 | Lisbon | c | 9 | 48 | Rhodes | s | 12 | 54 |
| Akrotiri | s | 14 | 57 | Copenhagen | c | -3 | 27 | Locarno | r | 6 | 43 | Riyadh | s | 18 | 64 |
| Alexandria | c | 17 | 63 | Corfu | s | 15 | 59 | Luxembourg | c | 0 | 32 | Rome | c | 15 | 59 |
| Algiers | f | 14 | 57 | Dublin | d | 3 | 37 | Madrid | s | 9 | 48 | Salzburg | s | 4 | 39 |
| Amsterdam | c | 1 | 34 | Dubrovnik | c | 12 | 54 | Majorca | s | 14 | 57 | Seoul | s | 9 | 48 |
| Athens | f | 11 | 52 | Faro | s | 16 | 61 | Malaga | f | 15 | 59 | Stockholm | c | -1 | 30 |
| Bahrain | s | 18 | 64 | Florence | c | 15 | 59 | Malta | c | 16 | 61 | Strasbourg | s | 4 | 39 |
| Barcelona | d | 12 | 54 | Frankfurt | c | 3 | 37 | Milan | d | 7 | 45 | Tangier | f | 16 | 61 |
| Beirut | s | 13 | 55 | Funchal | c | 19 | 66 | Moscow | sn | -6 | 21 | Tel Aviv | s | 14 | 57 |
| Belgrade | s | 5 | 41 | Geneva | c | 3 | 37 | Munich | c | -1 | 30 | Tenerife | c | 20 | 68 |
| Berlin | s | 3 | 37 | Gibraltar | s | 16 | 61 | Nairobi | f | 29 | 84 | Tokyo | r | 4 | 39 |
| Biarritz | f | 10 | 50 | Helsinki | c | -1 | 30 | Naples | c | 14 | 57 | Tunis | c | 11 | 52 |
| Boulogne | c | 2 | 36 | Hongkong | s | 19 | 66 | Nice | r | 12 | 54 | Valencia | c | 11 | 52 |
| Bordeaux | c | 9 | 48 | Innsbruck | s | 8 | 46 | Oslo | s | -1 | 30 | Venice | c | 9 | 48 |
| Brussels | c | 2 | 36 | Istanbul | s | 8 | 46 | Paris | c | 3 | 37 | Vienna | s | 4 | 39 |
| Budapest | s | 4 | 39 | Jiddah | s | 25 | 77 | Prague | c | 3 | 37 | Warsaw | s | -1 | 30 |
| Cairo | f | 18 | 64 | Las Palmas | c | 18 | 64 | Reykjavik | r | 7 | 45 | Zurich | c | 1 | 34 |



